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Part One
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DISASTER FOR INSURGENTS

A Big Cuban Expedition from New-York Is Shipwrecked.

TEN OF THE PARTY WERE DROWNED

Gen. Calixto Garcia, His Son, and Gen. Rosa Among the 118 Rescued.

SAILED ON THE J. W. HAWKINS

The Vessel Left Port Morris Friday and Foundered off Barnegat Monday—Story of Adventures and Rescues.

There has been a disastrous ending to the Cuban expeditionary force which put to sea from this port Friday, under command of Gen. Calixto Garcia, the valorous and unfortunate.

The steamer J. W. Hawkins, on which the filibusters sailed, foundered at sea, drowning ten of her 128 men, and carrying $200,000 worth of arms and munitions of war to the bottom with her.

The disaster occurred Monday noon in a locality forty-five miles east southeast of Barnegat. Twenty-five of the party were rescued by the schooner Helen H. Benedict, which reached Vineyard Haven yesterday.

The schooner Alicia B. Crosby fell in with a boat containing twenty-three of the Hawkins's people, and saved thirteen of the number. The other ten were drowned within sight of their rescued companions.

The rest of the ill-fated party reached this port yesterday on board the Raymond tug Fred B. Dalzell. They numbered seventy. They had also been rescued by a schooner, the Leander, which had appeared upon the scene of the disaster while plodding on her way to Boston from Baltimore.

Gen. Calixto Garcia, his son, Gen. Carlos Garcia; the surgeon of the party, and a gunner, neither of whose names could be obtained, were among the seventy brought here by the Dalzell.

Captain Henry Denyse of that craft tells the part he took in the affair.

Capt. Denyse's Story.

"I was cruising down the coast yesterday morning," he said last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and when about ten miles to the eastward of where the St. Paul lies stranded, I saw a schooner with the American flag in her rigging. That being the signal for a tug, I headed for the schooner. When the Dalzell ranged near, the Captain of the Leander hailed and asked me to come alongside. I put the Dalzell alongside the schooner, and then the Captain came to the rail saying he had seventy shipwrecked people on board asked what were my terms for taking them to New-York.

"I took in the situation at once. I looked at the men and knew them by their mugs. A tougher collection I never saw. We came to an agreement—well it don't matter what that was—and we commenced getting the men on board. It was a job I tell you not much of a one to talk about, but something to do. A lumpy little sea was running and it looked as though we were going to bang a hole in each other—we had to lay alongside you know—before we got them all on board. Took a full hour to do it, and then we swung off and headed up for New-York.

"By request of Gen. Garcia, I dropped one man—he was the gunner, I heard—at Pier 8 North River, and then went up to Pier 42 North River, where I put the rest of them ashore. One man—he was the doctor, I was told—waited till all the rest had gone before he got out of the pilot house. I asked him why. 'I don't want to be seen with those men,' he explained to me. 'I can attract as much attention as I need myself. Look here!' and he tossed aside a shawl or something which he had over him. One leg of his trousers was gone."

Gen. Garcia Was on Board.

"Was Garcia on board?" Capt Denyse was asked.

"Yes, Garcia and his son were both on board, and sixty-eight others besides—seventy in all. They had no baggage or dunnage of any kind; that is, none except Garcia had any. He had two valises, and both of them were bursting full with greenbacks.

"Did you see the greenbacks?"

"I did," was the laconic reply.

"How were the men dressed?"

"Oh, all sorts of ways, and some undressed, partly. Some had no shoes, others no hats, and a number had no coats. Americans? Not much! Cubans, every mother's son of them, except the mate of the Hawkins. He is an American. Lives in Brooklyn somewhere.

"He told me they had a hard fight of it. A gale struck them, pumps got choked with coal, a leak was sprung, and all hands were set to bailing. But bail as they might, there was no easing the boat. And no wonder at that. Did you ever see the Hawkins? No! Well, I have, and I wouldn't go as far as Staten Island in her. Type? Just the same as that of all bunker fishermen you ever saw. Nose high out of water, down by the stern where the engines set.

How the Hawkins Was Loaded.

"It was a clean, slick job, the loading of her, so the mate told me. She put into Port Morris, this old rattletrap, and tied up there near the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, East. No, I don't know where she came from, but if I had to bet on it, I would say she came from Greenport, L. I. Go up there any day and you will see twenty-five or thirty just like her.

"Well, she goes to Port Morris, and the mate says that never a whisper got out as to why she was there. The guns and ammunition were stored near by, and these were smuggled on board, mostly at nighttime.

Garcia Says They Lost $200,000 Worth.

"He didn't tell me just what they had, but Garcia told me soon after he got on board how much it amounted to. Said he to me: 'We lose $200,000 worth of guns and ammunition by this.'

"They got away from Port Morris on Friday, I heard. The mate said they rounded Montauk Point all right, and then commenced to make heavy weather, springing leaks, breaking pumps, and finally winding up by abandoning the craft. When it

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MORE GOLD FOR THE BONDS

Big Block Ordered for an English Insurance Company—Bankers Agree that the Outlook Has Improved.

Definite news yesterday regarding the new Government bonds was that the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, one of the oldest companies of its kind in England, had authorized its United States Trustees, Anson W. Hard, J. Kennedy Tod, and W. Emlen Roosevelt, to bid for a large block of the bonds, the company intending to send gold for them. The amount was not disclosed, but it was said to exceed $2,000,000.

Probabilities were strengthened yesterday that gold receipts from abroad until after the opening of bids will not be offset by immediate gold exports, but that for present purposes they will be net gain. Rates for sterling exchange declined yesterday to $4.88¼, at which gold cannot be exported except at a loss. High rates for money have attracted foreign capital, which is now loaned freely. Grain and cotton bills are reaching the market in fair supply. Should these conditions hold, they must have good effect on bond sales. Bankers agree that the outlook has certainly improved.

Another favorable factor has appeared in the maturity, this week, of $4,320,100 Pacific Railroad bonds, known as Currency 6s. They are Government bonds, and are held mainly by savings banks and kindred institutions. They will be paid in legal tenders. Indications have appeared that their holders will reinvest in the new bonds. The reserve may suffer in the process, but, on the other hand, the Government will be the gainer by the virtual conversion of obligations at 6 per cent. into 4 per cent. long-term bonds.

There is much newspaper guesswork and rumor, more or less disquieting, as the time approaches for the preparation of bids, but bankers give them little attention. One newspaper which hailed the success of the loan when the Morgan syndicate was dissolved, makes the discovery now that it may not be overwhelmingly successful. The fault is laid with the President for issuing a thirty-day call, with the Senate for its silver propensities, and with the Deutsche Bank, which is said to have been frightened off. The fact in relation to the Deutsche Bank is that it was ready to put $25,000,000 into the Morgan syndicate, and it has not indicated its readiness to do anything else.

The actual situation has not changed, except for the better, since the syndicate was dissolved. How the syndicate's withdrawal left conditions cannot be known, even approximately, until after the opening of bids. It is certain, however, that some of the syndicate subscribers will bid for the amount of bonds they proposed to take through Mr. Morgan, that bids will be forwarded on behalf of interests that did not expect to share in the original negotiations, and that there will be bidding by persons seeking investment. Since the bids will be opened one week from to-day, developments will be closely watched by all concerned.

The $1,300,000 shipped by the St. Paul for W. H. Crossman & Brother reached the city yesterday by the tug Evarts, and was transferred to the Sub-Treasury.

KILLED BY FENDER AND GUARD

Rossin Truin 135th Victim of the Brooklyn Trolley—A Nine-Year-Old Boy Loses a Leg.

Rossin Truin, seven years old, of 568 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday by a trolley car of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. The boy, with several companions of his own age, was playing in Hamilton Avenue, near Hicks Street, when Car No. 705 of the Hamilton Avenue line came along from the direction of the ferry.

The boys did not notice the car until it was almost on them. They all succeeded in escaping but Rossin. He was struck by the fender and knocked down. The fender passed over the body, partly crushing it. The guard rail around the trucks caught the boy and killed him in an instant.

William Wessel, the motorman, was arrested. He claimed that he did not see the boy, and that the car was not going above the legal rate of speed. The car had to be jacked up from the tracks in order to take out the body. Truin is the 135th victim of the Brooklyn trolley.

Hugo Magnesy, nine years old, of 162 Nelson Street, South Brooklyn, was playing in front of 508 Court Street yesterday, when he was run down by Car No. 312 of the Court Street line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. He was struck by the fender and carried along a few feet, and his right leg was crushed. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where his leg was amputated. The motorman, Carl Hegberd, was arrested.

SHOT HIMSELF WHILE HANGING

John Rauch of Brooklyn Left No Explanation of His Self-Destruction.

John Rauch, a German, twenty-two years old, living with his aunt, Mrs. Ida Ribna, in East New-York Avenue, near Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday in Vanderveer's Woods, Flatlands, by hanging himself to a tree and then shooting himself in the temple.

The body was found at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon by a man who was passing through the woods. He had been dead several hours. There was no letter or word of any kind to indicate the reason for self-destruction. From an envelope in one of his pockets Rauch was identified. The Canarsie police took the body first to Canarsie, and then to the aunt's house in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Ribna said last night she knew of no reason for Rauch's deed, as he had employment and was not, so far as she knew, involved in any love scrape or unfortunate business or personal affairs.

Rauch worked in a butcher's shop in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. His brother, Peter, worked in the same place, and lived with him at his aunt's. John and his brother sang together until 12 o'clock Monday night in the hall of the East New-York Maennerchor. They went home in good spirits. John arose at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. His aunt made up his luncheon as usual, and he went away apparently cheerful. He did not go to his place of employment.

ANT TO KEEP THEIR POSTMISTRESS

Oyster Bay Citizens Have Enlisted Supporters for Miss Larrabee.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 28.—An earnest effort is being made by a large part of Oyster Bay's citizens to have Miss Anna Larrabee, the pretty Postmistress, retained in her present office. James M. McQueen has been appointed to fill the vacancy, but the nomination has not been confirmed by the Senate.

A petition is being circulated among the men and women in the village, asking to have Miss Larrabee retained, and it has already been very generally signed. Miss Larrabee has been Postmistress for several years and is very popular. She is especially popular with Summer visitors, among whom is E. C. Benedict, President Cleveland's intimate friend, whose yacht Oneida spends much of the Summer season in Oyster Bay cove. Mr. Benedict is to present the petition to the President.

Mr. McQueen, it is said, has expressed himself as willing to resign the appointment in Miss Larrabee's favor. The salary of the office is $1,400.

A Boy Prevents Robbery.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 28.—Two tramps last night attacked a boy in charge of the Aransas Pass railway station at Karnes City, forty miles south of this city, and demanded of him the combination of the safe, with a pistol at his head. He refused and stood at bay until help came. The State Rangers are searching for the tramps.

Burglary in Newark.

NEWARK, Jan. 28.—The residence of Peter Kinsey, a New-York woolen goods manufacturer, was robbed of valuables to the amount of $1,200 last evening. Mr. Kinsey lives at 75 Mount Pleasant Avenue, and the members of the household were at dinner when the robbery occurred.

LUKEWARM MORTON MEN

The Governor's Boom Not Properly Attended to in Washington.

NEW-YORK CONGRESSMEN LAGGING

Scheme Devised by Mr. Southwick to Bring Them Into Line—Proposed to Give Morton a "Fine Send-off."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The visits last week of some gentlemen from New-York, who are known as active Republicans, made without explanation of the purpose that brought them to Washington, become explicable to-day through the declarations of Representative Southwick and others. There seems to be somewhere, and possibly it is at Albany, an impression that the boom of Gov. Morton for the Presidential nomination has not been helped actively here, and that it has needed some effective nursing to develop its inherent and latent strength. It would be making too much of a passing conversation with one of these visitors to repeat it in connection with his name, and the conversation was confidential, without carrying any injunction of secrecy. He was quizzed as to the nature of his errand, as his business naturally would keep him fully employed in the State of New-York. He was asked whether his business was public, and several ways in which he could be of service to the people were suggested. None of these was admitted to be the purpose of his errand.

"Perhaps it is the Morton boom?" was suggested.

The man took on at once a gleam of affirmative relief. He smiled, and answered: "Well, partly; but the deuce of it is that after I have talked with some ten or a dozen Republicans from our State, they have all listened for a moment patiently, and then have looked serious on one side of their faces while they have winked at me with the other eye."

This symptom would suggest to anybody but a politician the expediency of employing the services of an oculist; the politicians, however, know that not even the most skillful oculist in Washington can prescribe a cure for this difficulty of vision. The young and sanguine politician, Mr. Southwick, the representative from the Albany district, thinks he has discovered the proper remedy, and has started a request for a meeting of the Republican delegation from New-York, and within a week possibly that august body will meet to round itself up for Morton. State pride will help Mr. Southwick. Until something like this shall be done by New-York, and with rather more of the appearance of spontaneity than this cut-and-dried performance promises, the prospects for making inroads into New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, or of getting any assistance from the East or the West must be small.

It is not imagined that the New-York Republicans will fight against the programme made for them over in New-York, or seek to postpone the gathering, at which the group of Morton men, who are occasionally and naturally for some one else, will begin the construction of the landing place which is to be held until it shall be necessary to use it as a trading post. Merely perfunctory support of any candidate for the Presidency is not at all likely to create any deep impression here.

The Republicans in Congress are hesitating to choose between Reed and McKinley, with a little more advantage for McKinley than was observable before the House was organized. Some small signs suggest the possibility that Mr. Reed, who has been accounted a man of abundant nerve, is becoming more sensitive about the effect of things done and said than he was a few years ago. Should he permit the report to get abroad that he is as timid as McKinley, or that he places any reliance upon studied reticence, as does Mr. Allison, the prospects of Harrison would improve at once and by general consent.

Mr. Allison has come back from Iowa more careful than ever. Indeed, there is much truth in the remark that he re-entered the Senate "clothed in a mantle of reticence and a smile."

Just what the source of procedure of the New-York Republican conference is to be cannot be told by Mr. Southwick, but a worker of lesser radiance insists that "Morton will get a fine send-off."

MORTON'S FRIENDS ALARMED.

It Is Feared the New-York Row Will Hurt the Governor's Chances.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The row among the Republicans in New-York City is causing some uneasiness to Gov. Morton and his friends, who are engineering his Presidential boom. There are more Platt than anti-Platt Republicans here, and they are saying that the opponents of the machine are making the trouble to give them an excuse for supporting McKinley. "The McKinley Annex" is what one Republican supporter of Gov. Morton dubbed the Bliss-Brookfield faction to-day.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller called at the Executive Chamber to-day and had a long talk with Gov. Morton. He had breakfasted with Mr. Platt and Chairman Hackett in New-York, and is supposed to have brought messages from them. Mr. Miller remarked at the Executive Chamber that it was "particularly disgusting" that just at this time, when peace and harmony are so much desired in the interests of Mr. Morton's candidacy, there should be such a row on hand. He said he did not see what could be done to bring peace in the family.

Mr. Miller submitted to the Governor a report of his observations of Morton sentiment in the West. The signs, he thought, were hopeful. Then Mr. Miller and the Governor went to luncheon together.

The Morton men believe that the present rumpus in New-York City is most detrimental to the Governor's candidacy. He said at the time he was brought into the field that he would not allow his name to be presented unless there were a solid delegation for him from this State. It seems to some that the fight has reached such a stage in New-York City that the hatred of Platt and the unwillingness to bow to him may overcome the loyalty to Morton.

Gov. Morton is as dumb as an oyster over the situation.

A HINT TO GOV. MORTON.

Mulhall's Appointment as Factory Inspector Asked by Workingmen.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Gov. Morton was waited upon this morning by a delegation headed by Edward C. Coon, which asked him to appoint M. M. Mulhall of New-York City as State Factory Inspector in place of James Connolly. Mr. Coon said that the delegation represented laboring interests in New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, Rensselaer, and other counties of the State, and were Republicans as well.

The Governor stated that the time for making the appointment was somewhat distant, but that when he came to consider the matter he would remember Mr. Mulhall's application.

Mr. Coon then said: "Governor, the workingmen are organizing, and are going to cut a big figure in the campaign of 1896. We hope you will recognize Mr. Mulhall's claim for the appointment, and that we will be able to say to inquirers, 'Levi P. Morton, who was elected President in 1896, appointed Mr. Mulhall as State Factory Inspector.'"

This reference to the Governor's Presidential prospects very much amused him, but he simply thanked Mr. Coon for his kind words and the delegation withdrew.

COMPROMISE IN CHEMUNG.

Republican Factions Agree to Divide the Delegation.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Chemung County Republican Committee met yesterday and called the County Convention which will elect delegates to the State Convention and to the Twenty-ninth District Congressional Convention for Feb. 7.

It has been agreed among the friends of ex-Senator Fassett and Clerk of the Assembly Baxter that the State Convention delegates be equally divided between the two factions, and Mr. Baxter is to have the delegates to the Congressional Convention for delegates to St. Louis.

The Congressional Convention will be held Feb. 8 at Watkins. John F. Parkhurst of Bath and "Archie" E. Baxter of this city doubtless will be chosen as National delegates.

WILL BE FOR MR. REED.

No Doubt that Louisiana Delegates Will Support the Speaker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The Reed men will without doubt control the Republican Convention, which meets to-morrow, and the indications are that a Reed delegation will be sent to St. Louis. The McKinley men, who at one time had the ascendancy, have not given up hope, and after the convention has organized there will be a final contest.

Mr. Morton has men on the ground, but, owing to the uncertainty of Louisiana Republican politics, they have wisely refrained from interfering.

FELL DEAD IN A PRAYER MEETING

A. B. Smith, an Honored Citizen of Poughkeepsie, Suddenly Expires While Reading a Hymn.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—A. B. Smith, for many years a resident of Poughkeepsie, attended a cottage prayer meeting at the home of Prof. McDonald, on Church Street to-night. He arose to announce a hymn and had just spoken the words "More love to Thee, O, Christ," when he dropped dead from heart disease.

Alfred Baker Smith was born Nov. 17, 1825, at Massena, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. He was graduated from Union College in 1851 and was employed as an instructor in Mathematics at College Hill Academy, in this city. He studied law in the office of Judge Emmott, and after his admission to the bar, formed a partnership with Matthew Hale, now of Albany. In 1855, Mr. Smith, with twelve other men, met at Washington Hollow and formed the Republican Party in Dutchess County.

Mr. Smith organized the One Hundred and fiftieth Dutchess County Regiment in 1862. He became Major and fought with his men in every engagement from Gettysburg to Bentonsville.

He became Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment and afterward Colonel. After the war he was breveted Brigadier General, and was sent for by President Johnson and offered the Governorship of any Southern State during the reconstruction period. He refused a place. President Johnson then appointed him Collector of Tribunal Revenue and Postmaster of Poughkeepsie. He held the latter office two terms. He was Recorder and for thirty years had been a member of the Board of Education.

While he was President of the board the Catholic parochial schools were taken into the public-school system on what is now widely known as the Poughkeepsie plan.

JUDGE PAYNE OFFERS HIS PROOFS

Evidence to Show Corruption on the Part of the County Commissioners and Grand Jury in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Judge John Barton Payne to-day quickly accepted the challenge of the County Commissioners issued at their meeting yesterday, calling for proof of his statement made during a public address in Springfield, that a "pull" with the Commissioners of Cook County meant immunity from punishment of criminal offenders by corruption of the Grand Jurors selected by the Commissioners.

The Superior Court Judge openly accused Thomas J. McNichols, a prominent Republican member of the County Board, of having accepted more than $1,000 for the purpose of influencing a Grand Jury in a case where a man was charged with murder and not indicted. Judge Payne produced a sealed envelope, which he said contained a check for $300 and indorsed by Commissioner McNichols as the recipient of the money, which was paid to him for the above purpose.

The accusation created a sensation in the county building, and the Commissioners anxiously await the reply of Mr. McNichols, who is in Springfield. The December Grand Jury is the one which has become notorious for the alleged solicitation and receipt of bribes from bucket shop owners.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE MEETS

The Veteran President, Mr. Fraleigh of Philadelphia, Re-elected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The National Board of Trade met here to-day in annual session, the veteran President, Frederick Fraleigh of Philadelphia, presiding, with a good attendance of delegates.

The first business in order was the election of officers, which resulted in the re-election of President Fraleigh for the twenty-eighth term. The election was greeted with applause. A motion was made to permit Mr. Fraleigh to remain seated when addressing the convention, owing to his being in his ninety-third year, but Mr. Fraleigh objected to this, as he preferred to be on his feet, the same as other members.

William H. Tucker was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Papers on various subjects were received and referred to the proper committees.

Horses Ran into the Ocean.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 28.—A span of black horses attached to a big truck of the Atlantic Feed Company became unmanageable this morning and ran away. The horses ran along the avenue beside the ocean and suddenly plunged into the water, dragging the wagon with them. The horses entered the ocean near the Iron Pier, and for a time there was considerable excitement. The lifesaving men put out in their boats, and, after considerable trouble, succeeded in rescuing one of them. The other animal was drowned and the wagon was carried away.

Richard K. Fox's Tenements Burned.

Three of the four-story brick tenements in Third Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, South Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire last night. They were owned by Richard K. Fox. The loss is about $25,000. No one was injured. The fire started in the rear of Joseph Sackman's bakery.

Musicians in the Water.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 28.—All the sailors and marines from the North Atlantic squadron came ashore this afternoon for a two hours' drill. On returning to the ships a dozen members of the band from the flagship New-York were on a side landing waiting for a boat, when it broke down and let them into the water, which was, however, very shallow. They were rescued quickly, but three of the musicians lost their instruments.

ARETHURA SPRING WATER, from Seymour, Conn., is as pure as water can be. Carbonated it is superb. Holds its sparkle and is always fresh. —Adv.

PLATT'S PLANS MATURED

Greater New-York Will Come and Mr. Roosevelt Will Go.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY LEXOW

His Committee Will Give No Hearings in New-York but Will Carry Out the Machine Programme.

PROBABLE SCHEME OF CONSOLIDATION

Police and Health Departments of the Cities to be United Under Control of Republicans.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The plot to get Commissioner Roosevelt out of the New-York Police Board is working out in perfect accordance with the original plans. The first thing to be done is to pass the Greater New-York bill. Afterward the methods of consolidation are to be considered, and the principal part of that, so far as immediate demands of the "machine" are concerned, is to unite the police forces of the two cities.

The "machine" is ready to pass the Greater New-York bill. The sub-committee which has been hearing arguments in Brooklyn on the subject has learned all it cares to on that point, and it admits that it does not know any more now than it did before it began. The committeemen themselves do not hesitate to say that the hearing to "ascertain the sentiment" was a farce. As one Assemblyman put it to-day, "You can't get many facts by listening to paid attorneys on either side or on both sides of the question."

The resolution which Mr. Lexow introduced, and which was designed simply to cause delay while the schemers were agreeing among themselves how far it would be safe to go this year, authorized the committee to take testimony in Brooklyn, New-York City, and Albany. After listening for four days to what the Brooklyn people had to say, this sub-committee is about ready to turn in its report. Senator Lexow was here to-day, and he said that there would be no hearings in New-York, because there was no demand for any. That is a practical admission that New-York wants consolidation, and that the committee will so report. There is to be a hearing on the subject in this city to-morrow. The question under consideration will be the same as that in Brooklyn, namely, Is there a sentiment in favor of consolidation?

It is laughable to see a committee from the two branches of the Legislature going through the motions of holding a session in this city for an hour or two, in a committee room where perhaps fifty or a hundred people could be packed, to "determine what is the sentiment of the people interested regarding consolidation." The committee might as well go over to Schenectady, or up in the wilds of Clinton County, or to the furthest corner of Chautauqua.

As a matter of fact, so far as the sub-committee of which Mr. Lexow is Chairman is concerned, the sentiment of New-York can be ascertained and is ascertained at 49 Broadway, and that settles it. The report which the committee will turn in will be framed to meet the sentiment which is expressed at 49 Broadway, and any hearings elsewhere in New-York City would be superfluous.

The resolution under which Mr. Lexow and the others on the joint sub-committee are acting called for a preliminary report by March 1. That report will probably be turned in before the date named. Then the real work of the committee will begin. It will doubtless be interesting to New-York and Brooklyn to know that after that report is made this same sub-committee, of which Mr. Lexow is Chairman and which is composed, with one or two exceptions, of the strongest Platt men in the Legislature, proposes to go ahead and consolidate.

This sub-committee is to do the work which will get Roosevelt out of the way. This announcement, though not in these precise terms, was made by Senator Lexow to-day, and he spoke of the subject as if it were a settled fact. First, that there is to be a Greater New-York this year, and, second, that the details of the union are to be arranged by his committee.

This announcement is about the most important, as indicating the plans of the Platt machine, which has been made this session.

"I would not care to prejudge the action of the committee," said Senator Lexow, "and so I cannot say what is the impression created by the hearings held in Brooklyn."

"What did you learn that was new?" Senator Lexow was asked.

"Nothing," he said, "but a great many things that were old were brought out."

"Will you be able to submit your first report before the 1st of March?"

"Anything that I can do to bring a speedy report will be done," said the Senator, and then he continued as if it were a settled fact that the committee were to report in favor of consolidation.

"When the report has been made as to whether union is desirable or not," he said, "then the real work of our committee will begin. All that has been done up to that date will be merely preliminary. The resolution under which we are appointed gives us authority to investigate as to the best means of consolidation."

Unless it were pretty evident to Senator Lexow that he was to report in favor of consolidation, he would hardly speak in this confident manner of the further work of the committee. For if the committee were to report that consolidation is not advisable, and if that report had any weight, the committee would not proceed with the other duties authorized by the resolution.

"The question of consolidation," said Senator Lexow, "will be considered in its details by the committee after this preliminary report."

"Do you mean that the committee will consider how the Police Departments of the two cities and the Health and Fire Departments may be consolidated?"

"Not necessarily," he replied. "I cannot say just what the line of inquiry would be. There are many intricate and important questions which we would have to consider, and it is these which would constitute the real work of the committee."

These utterances of Senator Lexow are supposed to represent more nearly Mr. Platt's sentiments than would the utterances of any other man. Senator Lexow is his spokesman up here.

The question of how to consolidate the two cities is no doubt perplexing to Mr. Platt and all the other machine politicians. But the fact remains that the present idea is to put the work of government or management of the greater city in the initial stages of consolidation into the hands of a commission, which will be dominated by the Republican politicians. They are looking for every point of advantage. They have all the machinery in their hands now, and they do not propose to allow a single bit of it to escape them. Whether it shall be a blanket commission to consolidate the Police and Health Departments, or whether it shall be a commission to prepare a charter, in either case the commission will be so constructed as to carry out the wishes of Thomas C. Platt. There are bills already drawn in New-York City which touch on the details of consolidation, and they would have been presented before this time if it had not been for the political questions involved in the opposition on the east end of Brooklyn Bridge.

It was stated this morning in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Gov. Morton was especially anxious to avoid antagonizing the Brooklyn people or the friends of Commissioner Roosevelt by any action on this point. There is fresh testimony to-day along this line. It is said that Gov. Morton at one time determined to make no mention of the Greater New-York in his message. And the original draft of it contains no recommendation or even a suggestion that this was to be one of the most important, if not the most important, matter before the Legislature. A little later, however, the Governor decided that it would be a wiser policy to mention the subject, even though he said nothing, than to dodge the question altogether.

The question of Mr. Roosevelt's policy and the desire on the part of the "machine" to oust him and return to laxity in the enforcement of the law, have intensified the Governor's feeling on the subject. More than ever, it is said by those who are watching his "boom," he is anxious to avoid antagonisms by either signing or refusing o sign a bill which would have as a side issue to consolidation the removal of Commissioner Roosevelt.

BURGLAR FOILED BY A WOMAN

Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge Shows Great Presence of Mind and Drives Away an Intruder.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 28.—A desperate attempt to rob the house of John Bigelow, in this town, was foiled by a delicate woman, Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge.

Mrs. Dodge was alone in her room at midnight, and was preparing to go to sleep when she saw a person in the room. She managed to say: "Who is there? Is that you, Fannie?" thinking, perhaps, it was her maid.

There was no answer, but the man kept drawing nearer. Again Mrs. Dodge demanded to know who was the intruder. "Shut up, or I'll blow your head off," said the man.

Mrs. Dodge did not faint, nor did she remain dumb with fright. She pounded the wall with her elbow and screamed at the top of her voice. She then seized the pillow and hit the ruffian across the face with it.

A revolver did not intimidate Mrs. Dodge in the least, and she continued to scream.

The man, who was nearly six feet in height, and strongly built, attacked Mrs. Dodge and attempted to make her stop screaming. The woman seized him and continued to cry for help. He tried to take a few things from her dressing table, but footsteps were heard approaching, and, with one desperate effort, the man managed to break loose and sprang out the window and ran toward the river.

John Bigelow and the servants were at the door by this time trying to get in, but the thief had bolted the bathroom door and removed the key from the other, so that it was fully ten minutes before they could gain an entrance.

The burglar did not secure any booty.

MUST PAY THE LEGACY TAX

Conditions Under Which New-York Can Take Mr. Hamilton's Bequest.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided that the bequest of $10,000 made to the City of New-York in the will of Robert Ray Hamilton, for the purpose of providing an ornamental fountain, to be placed in one of the streets, squares, or public places in the city, is subject to the succession tax upon legacies imposed by Chapter 713 of the Laws of 1887.

Judge O'Brien wrote the opinion, in which all concur, holding that the law intended that when a municipal corporation takes a gift of personal property under a will, that the gift is upon the same conditions and subject to the same burdens and deductions as would apply in a case where the bequest was made to an individual.

It must take the gift subject to the payment of succession tax, since it is not included within the exemption which permits certain other corporations to take without such conditions.

DEMOCRATS TO BE UNSEATED

Republican Plan for Electing a Senator in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 28.—At a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature, the ineligibility of four Democratic members, whose seats are not contested, was thoroughly discussed.

It was found that one is a city attorney, one a United States examining surgeon, and two are auditors' agents, and that the holding of such offices makes them, under the law, ineligible for the office of Represetative.

The caucus agreed upon and adopted a resolution for an investigation as to the eligibility of the four Democratic members, and this may settle the Senatorial contest.

The ninth ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Hunter, 65; Blackburn, 56. The sound money Democrats to-day complimented Col. Henry Watterson with their votes.

The Woolsey Will Contest.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 28.—A contest has been begun against the will of Edward J. Woolsey, the reputed millionaire, who died at Astoria, Nov. 13, 1895. The contest is brought by his two sons, Edward J. and George M. Woolsey, on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind and in no condition to make a will.

By the terms of the will the two sons receive the proceeds of two policies of $2,500 each in the Mercantile Benefit Association of New-York, G. Trimble De Ronde receives the proceeds of another policy of $2,500, and a policy of $1,250 was bequeathed to Mr. Woolsey's housekeeper, Sarah Garbett. The rest of the estate is left to his wife, Kate A. Woolsey.

Woolsey was a prominent resident of Astoria, and a large landowner. He was divorced from his first wife, who was the mother of his two sons.

Punished for Hazing Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Navy Department to-day approved the sentences imposed by court-martial at the Washington Navy Yard upon four white seamen gunners for hazing several negroes who had enlisted for gunnery instructions, and were in a class at the naval ordnance foundry here with white men. The accused will be confined two months on board the Vermont, at the New-York Navy Yard, and then dismissed from the service.

The Modjeska Company Disbanded.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Modjeska's company disbanded and returned to New-York last night. Modjeska's physicians decided yesterday that she must remain here four weeks longer at least.

PLATT MEN GAIN A POINT

Gov. Morton Sends Mr. Smith's Letter to Mr. Lauterbach.

HAD TO DO WITH THE ENROLLMENT

Protest Returned to County Committee and Its President Replies to the Governor.

LIKELY TO WIDEN THE LOCAL BREACH

Open War May Be Declared by the Anti-Platt Men at Meeting To-night—Insist on Purging the Rolls.

John Sabine Smith, who is Chairman of the Committee on Investigation of the Hotel Windsor conference provisional Executive Committee, recently went to Albany to protest to Gov. Morton against the fraudulent Republican enrollment in this city.

Mr. Smith's friends are warring against Mr. Platt and his methods. They supposed that Gov. Morton would give their complaint careful consideration. But it seems that Gov. Morton has referred the whole question to the arch enemy of all the anti-Platt men in this city—Mr. Lauterbach—and there is no way of ascertaining as yet just how much animosity the Governor's letter to Mr. Lauterbach will arouse.

The Platt men are delighted with the Governor's action. The anti-Platt men must necessarily be deeply offended by the Governor's reference of their case to their enemy, and murmurings "Remember Folger" are becoming louder thn ever.

Chairman Lauterbach gave out the correspondence on the subject last night. The first chapter of it is a letter to "Hon. Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of New-York County," and reads as follows:

> Dear Sir: I am in receipt of the inclosed communication and papers accompanying it, from the Hon. John Sabine Smith, Chairman, &c., transmitted for my consideration and with a view to my interposition.
>
> I respectfully refer these papers, as well as the whole subject mentioned therein, to the Republican County Committee of New-York County, of which you are Chairman, for consideration, and such action as may tend to correct any discrepancies or errors complained of which may be found to exist.
>
> I am not a resident of nor an enrolled voter in the County of New-York; I do not regard it as within my province to take action concerning these matters, and if it were otherwise my public duties as Governor make it impossible for me to give the time and attention necessary to make inquiry sufficient to enable me to reach a satisfactory conclusion as to facts, or to devise or enforce a remedy in case I should ascertain the facts to be as stated in these papers.
>
> I earnestly trust that the effort of your committee in this matter will result in harmonious party action, and tend to obliterate whatever unpleasantness may exist. Very truly yours,
>
> LEVI P. MORTON.

Replies to Gov. Morton.

To Gov. Morton's letter Mr. Lauterbach replied, after consultation with Mr. Platt, in the following form:

> JAN. 28, 1896.
>
> The Hon. Levi P. Morton, Albany, N. Y.:
>
> Dear Gov. Morton: I beg to acknowledge the receipt by me, as Chairman of the Republican County Committee of New-York County, of a set of communications received by you from the Hon. J. Sabine Smith, Chairman, &c., which, and the whole subject mentioned therein, you have referrred to the County Committee for consideration and action.
>
> The principal inclosure, the memorial addressed to the County Committee and the Republican Party of this city, and subscribed by Messrs. Choate and others, was presented by Mr. J. Sabine Smith at the last meeting of the County Committee and referred by that committee to its Organization Committee, which immediately thereupon took action in respect thereto by requiring all the election district associations in this city to rectify any errors in their rolls of membership pursuant to the constitution of the County Committee.
>
> The hope which you express that the efforts of the committee in this matter will result in harmonious party action and tend to obliterate whatever unpleasantness may exist is a hope which I sincerely share, and evinces the interest which you take in matters pertaining to the Republican Party of this county and justifies a statement to you of the reasons that led to the general enrollment of Nov. 23, the character of which is criticised in the memorial referred to.
>
> Owing to changes necessitated by the new Constitution of the State, the number of election districts in the County of New-York, inclusive of the eleven election districts constituting the newly annexed district, formerly a part of Westchester County, was increased from 1,141 to 1,392.
>
> The attempted Democratic gerrymandering of the districts by the Board of Aldermen was not set aside by the Supreme Court until late in September, and the police did not finally announce the boundaries of the new election districts until about that date.
>
> Of these new election districts only about 385 retained the same boundaries as before the apportionment.
>
> In the remaining 1,000 districts the boundaries were absolutely altered, and the whole organization devised by the Committee of Thirty became ineffectual and inoperative.
>
> The Constitution provided for a revision of the rolls by each election district association, and the removal of the names during the month of June of those who had died or removed or who had ceased to be Republicans.
>
> Only twelve election district associations complied with this constitutional mandate, the new apportionment and changes in the district lines accounting for the failure of the rest.
>
> **Talks About District System.**
>
> The primaries for election of delegates to the State Convention in September had been held under an enrollment of 55,380 names, the validity of which was never questioned nor adverse criticism made, although it is but fair to concede that a purging of these rolls if it had been possible to secure it, would have eliminated the names of from 10,000 to 15,000 therefrom, principally of those who had removed from their former residences.
>
> It must be confessed and it is one of the matters that are about to be rectified, that while in theory the election district system is ideal, in practice it has been found most difficult to bring the election district into compliance with the requirement of the Constitution, and it is unhappily the fact that in many of the Assembly districts of the city (and that is conspicuously so in case of districts known as "minority districts,") meetings of district associations are seldom if ever held, no provision existing for the calling of special meetings at the instance of a minority of the members of an election district association, and that especially in these instances the rolls are not an absolutely fair indication of what should be the enrollment. The autonomy and independence of these constitutional units of representation was so carefully guarded by those who framed the present plan of organization, some of whom are now the severest critics of its results, as to secure these associations from interference or discipline by the county organization.
>
> Notwithstanding these changes the constitution provided for the maintenance, so far as the organization was concerned, of the districts on the old lines up to the time of holding the primaries for the election of Delegates to the County Committee of 1896.
>
> Preparations for these primaries by securing organizations in these 1,000 districts, where none would exist at the time of holding our primaries in the absence of such organization, were actively begun as soon as the labors of the County Committee incident upon the nominating conventions and the Fall elections were completed.
>
> **Praise for the Committee.**
>
> Never did committee more faithfully and cheerfully undertake a disheartening and laborious task than was unanimously intrusted by the County Committee to its Committee on Organization.
>
> Factional differences had manifested themselves before the organization of the County Committee of 1895, and led to a contest in respect of the control of the organization. But although the

Drop in High-Grade Overcoats.
Rather than carry over to next season certain of our high-grade overcoats we have reduced some of our $40 and $50 overcoats to $30. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 28TH ST.—Adv.

Health

We cannot have without pure, rich, healthy blood. Blood is made pure and health is assured by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

minority faction was very largely represented in the committee, and had adequate representation on the Committee on Organization, the plan of organization adopted was at the unanimous suggestion of the committee, and was substantially the unanimous act of the whole County Committee. In fact, the proceedings of the County Committee during the year 1895 were distinguished for the practical unanimity which characterized the transaction of all its affairs.

It was provided by Article 13, Section 1 of the constitution that the County Committee might provide for an enrollment of Republicans, and the establishing of an association in any election district in which, from failure to organize originally or from any other cause, no lawful organization existed, and to carry out the spirit of Article 8, which provides that in all election districts which were without effective district organization the County Committee should provide for the efficient conduct of every campaign, and the protection of Republican interests.

Based upon these conditions the Committee on Organization submitted its report, a copy of which I inclose herewith, and at a regular meeting of the County Committee, on Nov. 21, its plan was unanimously adopted, except in one respect.

Had it been fully adopted without this one change, the criticism against immoderate enrollment could never have been made.

The change was demanded upon constitutional ground by representatives of the minority, and it was unwillingly acceded to in order to secure complete unanimity in the work of reorganization.

The concession ought never to have been made. It took from the supervisory committee in each Assembly district the power to enforce the carrying out of the mandate of the constitution, providing (Article 26) for the revision of the rolls by striking therefrom the names of all members who have died or have removed from the district, or have ceased to be Republicans. Had this change of the plan not been effected, names then and now appearing upon the roll which it was generally conceded ought to have been expunged, would then have been dropped. The new County Committee has undertaken this task through its Committee on Organization, but what has now become a matter of great difficulty, relegated as it is to the newly organized election district associations, would then have been a matter easy to accomplish.

Big Enrollment Not Surprising.

In appointing the General Supervisory Committees referred to in the inclosed plan, great care was taken that in each instance members of both factions should be represented, the selection proving entirely satisfactory to both the dominant and the minority sentiment in each Assembly district, and to its representatives in the County Committee.

It was not surprising that an unusually large enrollment should take place. Much interest had been excited; the public journals called daily attention to the enrollment about to take place, and urged the necessity for participation therein upon all Republicans.

Unfortunately, attention was also directed at the same time to the facility afforded for enrollment by the terms of the constitution. At the time of the adoption of the constitution of the Committee of Thirty it was successfully urged that only the most facile pledge should be exacted from an enrolling citizen, as to his Republicanism. He is required (Article 24) to certify only as follows:

"I am a voter and a Republican. I desire to promote the success of the Republican Party, and intend to act with it at the next election. I wish to join the Republican Association in the district in which I reside."

Attention to the slender requirements exacted for enrollment was specifically called in various ways, but in none more cogent than an address of two members of the Committee of Thirty, who, together with a leading member of the Good Government Clubs of New-York, advised members of that party, which had just expressed an outspoken condemnation of our local nominees, to enroll with the purpose of directing the affairs of the county organization, provided only they would pledge themselves to vote with the Republican Party at its next National election.

It should be borne in mind, moreover, that no less than 10,000 Tammany employes are still retained upon the payroll of the city, despite the provisions of the Power of Removal bill of last year.

In public opinion, the factional difference in the party was as between the majority of the organization and the local administration which retained these Democrats in office.

To affect Republicanism in the future was not a great price to pay for retention in municipal employment, nor is it difficult to surmise in favor of which side in the local factional controversy the influence and votes of these new-fledged Republicans would be cast.

To amend this pledge, and to prevent enrollments of this character, which, under the present Constitution are lawful, in form at least, is one of the many amendments to the somewhat tentative plan of the Committee of Thirty, which its defective character renders vitally necessary.

Goes into the Details.

It will be observed in many of the instances referred to in the memorial, that a large percentage of those names criticised, as not being properly the subject of enrollment, is of those who died or had removed. In one case, this is true of 152 names out of 333 in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, which has been severely criticised; 446 is the number of such names, and in the Twenty-ninth 128 out of 262.

Had the purging of the rolls been permitted to be accomplished as originally proposed by the majority, this state of affairs would not exist. This will doubtless at once be corrected, as will all other defects, by the election district organizations as now reorganized.

The Organization Committee, by resolution passed on the 17th inst., have directed these corrections to be made before the 5th of February, as appears from a copy of the resolutions, which I herewith inclose. The Constitutional penalty for non-compliance with this direction will be the abolishment of the election district organizations and their reorganization under the direction of the Committee on Organization.

Any injustice committed by the associations in the performance of this Constitutional duty, which could not, in the situation as hereinbefore set forth, be earlier performed, will be the subject of appeal and review by proper committees of the County Committee.

Since the reorganization the machinery provided is adequate, and will prove to be satisfactory. The rights of the minority, as well as of the majority, can and will be observed.

The Chairman of the voluntary Committee of Investigation, who transmitted the petition to you, is a member of the County Committee. He was such during the year 1895. He then found no difficulty in obtaining redress for any grievance within the County Committee itself. He and his affiliates need find none now. There is no occasion for the existence of or for any interference from any body or organization outside of the County Committee itself, however illustrious may be its constituency or however formidable its influence or wealth.

Says the Committee Was Fair.

The aggregate of the additional enrollment in November was about 21,000. I have no doubt that the great majority of those names are those of honest stalwart Republicans. The great majority of the young men are enrolling themselves almost without exception in favor of the party of honest money, of an adequate tariff, of the maintenance of our National self-respect, of the honest disposition of our bonds, of the building up of a great navy, of the erection of proper seacoast defenses, and for the maintenance of the principles of Lincoln, Sumner, Seward, Chase, and Grant, and to express their condemnation of the Democracy and the Democratic methods which have prevailed in this municipality, and with which they, together with tens of thousands of former Democrats, have become thoroughly displeased. An actual enrollment of 75,000 Republicans will not be excessive, and I anticipate that even after the rolls shall have been purged, as it was intended they should be, and as now they will be, a true and legitimate enrollment to such an extent will easily be obtained.

The vote cast for Palmer as Secretary of State in this city was 97,476. The highest vote cast for the fusion ticket was 106,238, leaving slightly over 8,000 votes to be credited to non-Republicans who voted that ticket.

It is conceded on all sides that at least 30,000 Republicans, many of them Germans, refused to indorse the acts of the local administration. It is manifest, therefore, that there is a reliable Republican vote in this city of nearly 130,000 citizens, and they are of a grade and character that will seek enrollment, and which it will be the endeavor of the organization to secure as enrolled Republicans.

I am conscious that no act of the County Committee of 1895 or of its sub-committees and its executive officers can ever be fairly charged to have been fraudulent or unfair. Its course was unanimously recommended at its regular meeting in November.

You can rest assured that the fairness and honesty which characterized its transactions during that year will be continued.

Thanking you on behalf of the County Committee for the kind interest that you have manifested in its affairs, I am very truly yours,

EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

Mr. Platt, Mr. Lauterbach, and their friends still insist that Gov. Morton is going to be nominated for the Presidency.

REPUBLICAN FIGHT GROWING.

Open War May Be Declared by the Anti-Platt Men To-night.

All the Republicans in this city have taken a lively interest in the contest that is now going on between the Platt-Lauterbach and the Brookfield-Bliss factions of the party. All self-respecting Republicans were anxious for the success of the action which the anti-Platt faction is taking to clear the rolls of the Republican Assembly organizations.

The feeling that has existed ever since the Committee of Twenty-five began its investigations has been intensified by Mr. Platt's statement, issued from the Fifth Avenue Hotel Sunday night.

The faction that was opposed to Mr. Platt was angry before that, but now they are "mad clear through and through," and, although they will not talk for publication, it is known that if the party rolls are not purged of the names that are improperly upon them, another County Committee may be formed, and Mr. Platt and his adherents will be fought from within the party.

The Committee of Five Hundred will meet to-night. It will listen to the report of the Committee of Twenty-five, which will produce figures showing that many thousands of men illegally enrolled their names in the various Republican Assembly district organizations prior to the late primary elections. The committee will demand that the names be stricken from the roll books. The members of these committees hold that the Lauterbach County Committee is a tainted body, and should be disbanded.

What course will be taken to-night has not yet been decided upon, but it is certain that strong measures will be taken. If the committee's demands are not acceded to it will result in a bitter factional fight, with the better element in the party combined in opposition to the Platt-Lauterbach faction.

John Sabine Smith, Chairman of the Committee of Investigation and a member of the Committee of Twenty-five, will probably make its report to-night. When asked yesterday what would be done to-night, he said:

"A report of the investigation up to the time of the meeting will probably be made. Considerble work has been done since the report was presented to the County Committee, several days ago. While I cannot anticipate the statements so to be made, it is safe to say that the further we go the darker and deeper we find the fraud.

"It is Tammany here, there, and everywhere—upon our rolls and in our primaries—and now we have the evidence of it positively and exactly located. It is not isolated or sporadic, but general, and well spread upon the surface in a large number of the Assembly districts.

"It goes without saying that the Committee of Five Hundred, at their meeting, will do whatever they think best in the premises. From all I can see and hear, I should say the chief purpose of the meeting will be to push on the work which we have engaged in until we have unearthed every iniquity, and driven fraud into the last ditch.

"The sentiment is universal that all that part of the enrollment that is fraudulent must be eliminated, with all that follows from it or rests upon it.

"Any one who will give the matter careful consideration can see that the organization, as it stands to-day, is based upon a rotten foundation. Of this the proof is becoming more conclusive every day.

"What new steps may be taken or new lines of work laid out at the meeting remains to be determined.

"The feeling has been very much intensified by the interview of Mr. Platt, published yesterday. Many are demanding the most radical measures and a complete revolution. It is my impression, however, that no rash step will be taken, and that whatever is done will be with practical unanimity.

"Up to this point the Investigating Committee, the Committee of Twenty-five, and the larger committee are a unit, and I believe they will move on in the same way on a straight line until the public will without a dissenting voice demand a surrender of fraud and every apologist, champion, and defender of it."

"Will any consideration be given to Mr. Platt's charges of bribery and undue influence in the city departments?" Mr. Smith was asked.

"I think the Mayor has effectually answered them," he replied. "Possibly the meeting may take occasion to repel such insinuations and to denounce any allegation impeaching our municipal administration or placing it upon a plane with Tammany. However, such statements as he made are so absurd that no answer is required."

"Who will conduct and speak at the meeting?"

"That I cannot now say. I think it will be a strictly business meeting. It is called for that purpose, and not to cultivate oratory or ventilate grievances. Undoubtedly several men of prominence will express their views, as a large number of them are upon the committee."

"What will be done about Mr. Platt's statements in which he referred to Mr. Bliss and Mr. Brookfield?"

"I hardly think the committee will enter upon any personal matter, however much they may be in sympathy with the persons he has attacked. Our investigation is strictly impartial, and factional differences or personal antagonisms are not being considered."

"The Republican rolls are padded with names of Democrats," Edward Mitchell said. "The County Committee was to a certain extent elected by these Democrats, and I do not propose to be controlled by a committee of my party that was elected by Democrats.

"I have never voted for a Democrat, even when he was on a ticket that my party adopted and indorsed, and I will not surrender the control of my party to men who have been placed in control by Democrats. I do not object to being outvoted by Republicans, but I do object to Democrats voting as Republicans.

"I do not think personalities will be indulged in at our meeting, as nothing is ever accomplished by them. Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach have made so many excuses that they have recalled the old maxim about a self-excuser being a self-accuser.

"The work of the committee will be impartial in all respects. We have found Democrats in some of the so-called Brookfield districts as well as the Platt districts, but all will have to go.

"I have never fought the Republican Party from the outside, and do not conceive it possible for me to ever do so, but if it becomes necessary to fight it from the inside I will do so without hesitating. A committee elected by fraud cannot represent me."

MR. GRUBER ANSWERS THE MAYOR.

The Platt Leader Gives Some Names and Alleged Facts.

Abraham Gruber, the Thomas C. Platt leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, discussed Mayor Strong's offers of $500 for proof of bribery or corruption among his appointees, or that valuable positions had been offered to Republican leaders to betray the organization, or that an employe of the City Government had been dismissed because he did not comply with the orders of the so-called Brookfield faction:

"If the Mayor really makes the offer, and has no string tied to it," Mr. Gruber said, "he will find himself bankrupt inside a year. The heads of the departments have sent for dozens of men and threatened them, and have actually cut off their heads.

"We elected Frank C. Langley, early in 1895, on the ticket to vote for Lauterbach. They sent their emissaries after Langley, and what was the result. He becomes City Marshal of the Health Board. In different election districts men have been given places for throwing their influence the right way at the primaries.

"In two election districts Inspectors in the Department of Public Works spent days last year doing nothing but seeing voters and making them solid so as to carry the districts. They never went near their offices during the time. In one election district a man who was pledged to me was made a fireman by La Grange for John P. Faure, who aspired to be leader of the district.

"Right before the last primaries they brought a lot of poor unfortunate fellows together and promised them places if they would support their ticket. The unfortunates supported the ticket, but they never got any places, and those men are now Gruberites.

"His Honor, the Mayor, may be interested to know that in my Assembly district the reform office holders have organized a club just like the Tammany Hall clubs, composed entirely of office holders, and they are getting worked up to a white heat. Don't talk to me about bribery, corruption, and that kind of stuff.

"But about that $1,500. If Col. Bill will only put up the good yaller boys, or sign his name to some good straight checks so that we know it is not all a colossal bluff, there will be some lively hustling among the boys. My, but some of them would jump at the chance.

"There is Jim Stewart. According to his own story, he was sent for when he beat Col. Cruger, and offered the Superintendency of Parks if he would deliver his delegates over to Brookfield. Strong, Brookfield, Collis, and McCoy have been trying to get together an independent organization, and if the Mayor says different it is owing to the effects of tea.

"Col. Strong sold dry goods down town for a long time, you know, and he picked up a few bluffs there which he works off at the City Hall.

"Why did not the old man do the right thing when we put him in there? Why does not he say, 'Abe, you did just as much for me as Job Hedges'? Instead of that he goes and appoints Brookfield in the Public Works, and I can't even get a man with a shovel in there.

"There's no getting over the fact that American politics is conducted like any other organization, where the members are banded together for some purpose. When a man gets in office he appoints his friends as assistants. The civil service business tends to a concentration of power and takes away the privileges of the people.

"The Republican State organization is made up of good, substantial men, and they know their business, and don't need the advice of the clergy.

"By the way, is it not funny how much interest the Church is taking in politics? When Roosevelt has anything to say he tells it to the ministers, and now Dr. Parkhurst is going to take a hand with the Brookfield faction. I am going to propose to him and Mr. Platt to swap places. Dr. Parkhurst will lead the Republican Party and Mr. Platt will preach up at Madison Square. I think he would make a success of it. Dr. Parkhurst don't believe in bosses, he says, but I believe he'd jump at the chance.

"But as to the Mayor's bets. If we only knew whether he was bluffing or not we would go up and call on him. Some of the 'boys' are pretty flat now and they want an easy chance to make some money. But you can never tell what the old man means by what he says. When you go up there he gives you the wink and the glad hand, but when your back is turned he turns you down. No, we won't meddle with the offer, unless he shows the color of his money, and then the City Hall won't hold us."

Ex-Police Commissioners Charles H. Murray and L. L. Van Allen, also prominent Platt men, regarded the Mayor's offer as a "big bluff."

"If he sticks to the offer," Mr. Murray said, "he will land in the poorhouse. But the Colonel is not the kind to give up money so easy, and I guess there's a string tied to his three fives. Some of the 'boys' would be glad to get a little of it, however, and they might be willing to bring proof of certain charges that would stand before a court, but I guess nobody would go to so much trouble."

All Roads Lead to Rome.

So do all diseases of the Throat or Lungs lead to Consumption, unless speedily checked by

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT,

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CONCERT OF THE KNEISEL QUARTET

Large and Appreciative Audience Hear an Excellent Programme.

It is very pleasant to note the increasing appreciation of the Kneisel concerts. Last night the quartet must have played to the largest audience that has welcomed it this season, and that means the largest audience it has had during its four seasons in New-York. Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall is the best in the city for chamber music, and its size measures fairly well the limit beyond which the enjoyment of chamber music cannot go. Last night there were very few vacant seats upon the floor, and the gallery was fairly filled. Of the character of the audience there is nothing new to be said any more than about the playing of the quartet. It is distinctly the most musical audience that is to be found at any public entertainment. It was sure to be "fit" when it was more "few," and there is no danger that it will be increased by any less worthy motive than an honest desire to hear perfectly performed the best that has been done in chamber music.

The novelty of last night's concert, a novelty two centuries old, more or less, was Haendel's "Concerto Grosso," the form of which will be more readily apprehended by modern readers if it is called merely a suite. Mr. S. Bachrich has done music lover the same service that several musical scholars have done in respect to Bach, by filling out for a combination of strings the indications of accompaniment furnished by the composer's figured bass. Though the work is orchestral the accompaniment of more than one movement denotes that Haendel had the organ in mind. Especially is this the case in the slow "Air," in which the solo was delightfully played by Mr. Kneisel. The following minuet is destined to even greater popularity, and last night evoked more cordial applause than any other number on the programme. The work is scored for solo violin, three violins, viola, 'cello and contrabass, and in the additional parts the quartet had the assistance of Messrs Krafft, Strube and Keller.

To add that the other numbers were the fourth (in C minor) of Beethoven's first set of quartets, and the third (A major) of Schumann's only three, and that the musicians were in their usual form, is to say that it was a most delightful concert. The music lovers who failed to hear it are entitled to envy the wiser or more fortunate music lovers who had that privilege. The fourth concert of the quartet will take place Tuesday, March 3.

QUEBEC'S WINTER CARNIVAL OPENS

Spirited Contests and an Attack on the Ice Fort.

QUEBEC, Jan. 28.—Thousands of visitors arrived to-day to attend the Winter carnival.

One of the features of the day was the snowshoe steeplechase through St. Joseph Street, one of the most frequented thoroughfares in the city. The race started from a point in the Palais Ward, close by the Quebec and Lake Street John Railway Station to Mayor Parents's residence, in St. Sauveure, a distance of two miles. There were twenty entries. H. Gowen, the snowshoe champion, won; F. P. Thompson, Royal Canada Artillery Snow Shoe Club, second; C. W. Ross, Emerald Snowshoe Club, third. The race was for valuable trophies.

The tug-of-war to-night between snowshoe clubs was won by Voltigeurs of Levis. Emeralds of Quebec, second.

The pull between Quebec and a picked Canadian club for the championship of Canada was won by the latter.

The Royal Canadian Artillery Snow Shoe Club fancy drill on the esplanade at the foot of the ice tower was magnificent. The men went through the performance in great style, and the way they moved with the command of the whistle was most admirable.

The snow shoe clubs, several hundred strong, attacked the ice fort on St. Peter Square, St. Sauveur, to-night. Mayor Parent headed the attacking party. The attack and defense were made with fireworks, and the event was a great success.

DINNER GIVEN TO RICHARD CROKER

Senator Murphy Entertains Him and Other Friends in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Murphy gave a dinner to-night to a large party of gentlemen, who met Richard Croker of New-York, who has been here a few days.

The other guests were: Vice President Stevenson, Senators Gorman, Hill, Faulkner, White, and Smith, Representatives Crisp, McClellan, Cummings, Bartlett, Miner, Walsh, and Sulzer.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Transfers in the Seventh Cavalry: Lieut Herbert J. Slocum, Troop F to Troop D; Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, from Troop D to Troop F.

—Fort Stanton, New-Mexico, has been formally abandoned by the War Department.

Navy.

—Assistant Engineer F. D. Read has been detached from the Texas and ordered to the Monadnock, March 20.

—Assistant Engineer E. R. Pollock has been detached from the Texas and placed on waiting orders.

—Assistant Surgeon C. M. Devalin has been ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

THE BALL FOR CHARITY

A Fashionable Gathering in the Metropolitan Opera House.

WOMEN GUESTS IN RICH DRESSES

The Grand March Led by Gen. Ruger and Mrs. W. C. Egleston—A Long List of Dances for the Young People.

The annual Charity Ball in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital took place last night in the Metropolitan Opera House. It was one of the most brilliant social functions ever given in aid of this worthy charity.

The managers were indefatigable in their efforts toward making the ball this year a great financial success, and the treasury of the hospital will be enriched by many thousands of dollars.

In point of attendance and brilliancy, the affair of last night was quite like the Charity Balls of old days, when they were considered by far the most important of all the dances of the season. Fashionable people turned out in full force last night. Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore society was also represented, several members of the Diplomatic Corps coming from the National Capital. The picturesqueness of the scene was much added to by the gold lace of the officers from Governors Island and from other army posts. The navy, too, was well represented. The managers had made arrangements to insure the attendance of a large number of the members of the dancing classes formed by young people.

As is customary at the Charity Balls, there were no attempts at decoration. Over the stage the single word "Charity," shown in electric lights, was hung.

The band from the navy yard, under the leadership of W. E. Boleschka, began the grand march promptly at 10:30 o'clock. From the rooms on the partierre floor came the procession, headed by Gen. Ruger of the United States Army, walking with Mrs. William C. Egleston, Mrs. William M. Kingsland was to have been Gen. Ruger's partner, but she has lately gone into mourning. Then came Mayor William L. Strong and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Lieut. Col. William S. Worth, Major Frank H. Phipps, and Capt. Frank Heath; Col. Charles G. Sawtelle and Mrs. William L. Strong, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin and Mrs. George L. Gillespie, Col. George L. Gillespie and Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Benjamin Knower and Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard, Gen. Tracy and Mrs. George Rutledge Preston, Admiral Erben and Mrs. Henry Parish, Gen. Daniel Butterfield and Mrs. George De Forest, Henry Parish and Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Harry A. Berwind and Mrs. Robert Nicol, Col. Fred D. Grant and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Frederic N. Goddard and Mrs. Benjamin Knower, William C. Egleston and Mrs. Henry Day, George Sullivan and Miss Ruger, Robert Olyphant and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Dr. Lambert and Mrs. Worth, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and Mrs. John D. Wood, Dr. Allen Thomas and Mrs. Carson, Dr. Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, Dr. Southworth and Mrs. Carpenter.

Then came the floor managers, who were Alexander Hadden, Chairman; Charles A. Appleton, Col. Herbert L. Satterlee, James Barnes, Norman De R. Whitehouse, Francis G. Landon, Edward De Peyster Livingston, A. Newbold Morris, Murray H. Strong, George S. Brewster, J. A. O'Connor, P. Bradlee Strong, George W. Woolsey, Edwin A. S. Lewis, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Schuyler Schieffelin, W. S. Gurnee, third; G. A. Tucker, A. R. McIlvaine, J. Langdon Erving, Clermont L. Clarkson, D. A. Clarkson, Harry Pelham Robbins, Robert M. Gillespie, I. G. Phelps-Stokes, James De Wolf Cutting, Grenville B. Winthrop, G. Duff Maynard, Sidney J. Smith, H. Valette Day, A. P. Montant, George H. Sullivan, Howard King Coolidge, Goodhue Livingston, Erskine Hewitt, Charles F. Leland, Robert Dun Graham, J. Dunbar Wright, Henry Chauncey, Jr., Phoenix Ingraham, and Robert Quinnell.

The Order of Dancing.

Immediately after the grand march, the lancers was formed to musical selections from "Rob Roy." The music for the dancing was particularly good, and included many of the latest waltzes and two steps. Lander's orchestra of fifty picked musicians was stationed in the north balcony, and played alternately with the fine band from the Navy Yard. The dance programme was as follows:

Lancers, "Rob Roy"	De Koven
Waltz, "Thelma"	Kiefert
Two-step Polka, "Soldier Boy"	Aronson
Waltz, "Symposia"	Bendix
Polka, "Directorate"	Sousa
Lancers, "Prince Ananias"	Herbert
Two-step Polka, "P. M. B."	Stahl
Waltz, "Chieftain"	Sullivan
Galop, "King Cotton"	Sousa
Barn Dance, "Down in Tennessee"	Jansen
Lancers, "Knickerbockers"	De Koven
Waltz, "Visions of Beautiful Women"	Fahrbach
Two-step Polka, "U. S."	Herman
Waltz, "Mirabella"	Strauss
March, "Manhattan"	Sousa
Lancers, "Wizard of the Nile"	Herbert
Two-step Waltz, "Honeymoon"	Rosey
York, "La Mousmé"	Ganne
Waltz, "Dream of Childhood"	Waldteufel
Polka, "Herzens Koenigin"	Strauss
Waltz, "Gitana"	Bucalossi
Deux Temps, "Handicap"	Rosey
Waltz, "Emperor"	Strauss
Polka, "Gruss euch Gott"	Zeller

Occupants of the Boxes.

The parterre boxes were occupied as follows: Box 1, Mrs. Donald Toucey; 2, Mrs. Edward Mitchell and Mrs. Henry M. Day; 3, Mrs. S. Carmon Harriott; 4, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne; 6, Mrs. Carlisle Norwood; 7, Mrs. Woerishoffer; 8, Mrs. J. B. Lawrence; 9, Mrs. George Boldt; 10, Mrs. B. Arents; 11, Mrs. Moser; 12, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes; 13, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest; 14, Mrs. George Rutledge Preston; 15, Mrs. M. D. Van Doren; 16, Mrs. Walton M. Peekham; 17, Mrs. H. C. Eno and Mrs. J. W. Pinchot; 18, Mrs. Juan N. Ceballos; 19, Mrs. Benjamin Knower; 20, Mrs. Henry Parish; 21, Mrs. E. J. Berwind; 22, Mrs. Charles F. McLean; 23, Mrs. William C. Eggleston; 24, J. Pierpont Morgan; 26, Mrs. Miles Carpenter; 27, John H. Starin; 28, J. C. Archbold; 29, Mrs. H. F. Dimmock; 30, Mrs. A. M. Palmedo; 31, Mrs. J. L. Adams; 32, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould; 33, Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Chapin.

The first tier boxes were occupied as follows: Box 36, Samuel H. Valentine; 37, Mrs. J. Hood Wright; 38, G. W. Sweet; 39, Mrs. E. M. Brown; 40, Charles A. Baudoine; 41, E. P. Swanson; 42, Mrs. Charles Judson Gould; 43, C. J. Hudson; 44, Mrs. Marshall; 47, Mrs. C. C. Worthington; 50, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge; 53, Surrogate J. H. V. Arnold; 54, Mrs. Henry Bliss; Box B, Mrs. William More Carson; F, Mrs. Haviland; H, Alfred R. Conkling; V, Mrs. Walter Roche and Mrs. Simeon Stern.

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The patronesses and patrons were:

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Mrs. J. D. Wing,
Mrs. J. H. Walker,
Mrs. Joel Wolfe,
Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding,
Mrs. Stanford White,
Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding,
Mrs. Ferd. Wilmerding,
Miss Carrie White,
Mrs. J. Hood Wright,
Mrs. W. Hull Wickham,
Mrs. John J. Wysong,
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Mr. Loomis L. White,
Hon. Wm. C. Whitney,
Mr. H. Walter Webb,
Mr. Benj. S. Welles.

Guests in Various Parts of the House.

Among other guests seen in various parts of the house were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Chauncey M. Depew, Sir Roderick Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Col. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Dickey, Jr., Chevalier and Mrs. Scovel, Miss Roosevelt Scovel, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Haven, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Miss Kingsland, Mr. J. Woodward Haven, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Minturn.

William C. Whitney, Miss Charlotte Pell, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Miss Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gerard, J. W. Gerard, Jr., Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mrs. C. A. Whittier, Miss Whittier, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Jules de Neufville, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder, Mr. Robert Van Cortlandt, Henry Bibby, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Center Hitchcock, Atherton Blight, the Misses Blight, the Misses Iselin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Harold Brown, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bishop, the Misses Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. John Lowery, Winthrop Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Davies, F. H. Baldwin, Miss Davies, Hamilton Cary, John C. Furman, Mr. and Mrs. John Aslop King, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. William Oothout, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, and Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs.

Eliot Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, Mrs. J. F. De Navarro, Alfonso De Navarro, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Sturvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Stevens, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Miss Cutting, Reginald Ronalds, Worthington Whitehouse, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. William A Duer, Miss Katherine Duer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hone, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brice.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Ladenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Fannie Taylor, Miss Josephine Johnson, Miss Anna Sands, Count Sierstorpff, Miss Cushing, Frederic O. Beach, R. L. Cottenet, J. D. R. Baldwin, Richard Peters, J. Louis Webb, H. Ray Miller, Edward Crowninshield, James V. Parker, Fernando Yznaga, Augustus Gurnee, H. Maitland Kersey, Gordon Fellows, Gray Griswold, Franklin Lawrence, Frank Leslie Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Pauli Mitchell, Albert Morris Bagby, A. Muller Ury, Miss Harrie Moore, and Carlisle Norwood.

HANDSOME GOWNS OF THE WOMEN.

Mrs. W. C. Egleston in a Costume of White Satin and Yellow Velvet.

Mrs. William C. Egleston, who led the grand march with Gen. Ruger, wore a beautiful gown of white satin, with yellow velvet and lace trimmings. The velvet, surmounted by the lace, which fell in a point in the back, outlined the neck of the bodice, turning away in deep points. The seams of the skirt were outlined with yellow. Mrs. Egleston wore a diamond necklace, a white aigrette in her hair, and diamond ornaments on her bodice.

Mrs. F. Norton Goddard wore a beautiful gown of mauve velvet, with diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Henry Mills Day wore a handsome gown of pearl brocade, with lace and diamonds.

Mrs. A. T. Van Nest wore a beautiful gown of pale green velvet and delicate pink satin. The main part of the low-cut bodice and the large sleeves were of the velvet, the front being of the pink, exquisitely embroidered. The bodice was trimmed with Venetian point lace. The ornaments were pearls and diamonds.

In Mrs. Van Nest's party were Miss Mabel Burke of Orange, N. J.; Miss Constance Carryl, who wore a very pretty gown of white satin, with pearl trimmings, and Miss Elsie Hoffman, who wore a dainty gown of yellow silk. Some of the other young people were Miss Sallie Atterbury, Mr. Atterbury, Raymond Lefferts, Sydney Smith, Guy Carryl, and Gus Willard.

Mrs. William Hamilton was in a beautiful gown of white brocaded satin trimmed with pink and lace. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. Benjamin Church wore a handsome turquois blue velvet gown, with old point lace and pearl ornaments.

Miss Amy Cornell was in a white silk gown, with pearl trimmings.

Miss Church was charming in a pretty little gown of white tulle and lace.

Mrs. Henry Parish wore a magnificent gown of maroon velvet, the low-cut bodice outlined with beautiful old point lace.

Mrs. S. C. Mills was in white satin and lace gown, and wore a necklace of pearls.

Miss Ruger was in white satin, the bodice being covered with gilt spangled tulle.

Miss Leland was charming in black satin and tulle.

Mrs. Frederick D. Grant wore a beautiful gown of pale pink brocaded silk and velvet, with ornaments of diamonds and pearls.

Miss Grant, looking very charming in white, was in the box with Mrs. Frederick Goodridge.

Miss Underhill was in turquois blue satin with a bodice of blue velvet, and sleeves of white tulle.

Mrs. Thomas Hicks was in black satin.

Mrs. J. W. Pinchot wore a beautiful pearl brocade, the bodice outlined with lace. The front of the bodice was of cherry satin. She wore diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Benjamin Knower was in black velvet and white lace, and wore diamonds.

Miss Strong was in pale-blue silk and tulle.

Miss Gould was in pink satin, with white lace.

Mrs. Charles J. Gould wore a beautiful gown of black, brocaded with pink roses, the bodice combining green and pink. Her sleeves were of white brocaded silk.

Mrs. Robert Nicol was in pale-blue brocaded satin.

Mrs. T. Oakley Rhinelander was in black satin, trimmed with black jet and tulle. She wore a diamond crescent in her hair and a diamond star on the front of her bodice.

Miss Patterson was in dark-green satin and white lace.

Mrs. J. Cornell was in black and green.

Mrs. John A. Haddon was in black velvet and diamonds.

Miss Hubbell was in pale blue and white lace.

Mrs. Gilman of Governors Island was in white satin brocade.

Miss Merchant was in pale yellow and violet.

Mrs. A. H. Ely was in blue-striped Dresden and blue satin.

Miss Doremus wore a beautiful gown of white and pale yellow, the bodice being of white crystals.

Miss Phelps wore a charming striped gown of pale lavender and corn color.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind was in deep rose-colored velvet. She wore diamonds and pearls on the bodice and a circlet of diamonds in the hair.

Miss Marie A. Beach wore ashes of roses, figured taffeta, the bodice being trimmed with white tulle.

Miss Constance Trenholm was in a figured silk, with blue velvet bodice.

Miss Helene Trenholm wore a dainty pink striped silk gown, with a single rose in the corsage.

Miss Macbeth was in white silk. She wore pink roses.

Mrs. Julian Trenholmn was in white silk, covered with lace. She wore lilies of the valley.

Miss Hengstler was in pink brocade, with sable trimmings.

Miss E. Huss was in a pretty gown of white silk.

Miss Adams was in white tulle, over pink satin. She wore violets.

Miss M. C. Willis was in pale blue brocaded silk, the bodice being trimmed with white lace.

Miss Hinton was in pink figured silk with bodice of white.

Miss Skal was in white silk with pearl trimmings.

Miss Kuhne was in pale blue silk and tulle, with pink roses in the bodice.

Miss Quarrier was in figured white silk and white lace.

Miss Clark was in pink satin, the bodice covered with white tulle.

Miss Lefferts was in violet satin, the bodice covered with white and pearl trimmings.

Mrs. George Heather was in white tulle with pearl trimmings.

Mrs. H. Mooyer was in blue silk and tulle, with pearl trimmings.

Miss Kelley was in a Ducet gown of white satin.

Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair was in pink satin, the bodice trimmed with fancy passementerie and pink and green tulle.

Miss Maie Wallace was in pink satin and pink tulle, with pearl trimmings.

Miss Florence Lauterbach was in pale green satin, with tulle and spangles.

Miss Lauterbach was also in pale green and white tulle.

Mrs. E. J. Horsman of Brooklyn was in lavender silk, point lace, and diamonds.

Mrs. William Alexander Ewing was in white silk, with chiffon and Russian lace.

Miss Marian Mills was in pink satin and chiffon.

Miss Mary A. McEntee was in pink figured silk.

Miss Annie Reynolds was in a gown of pale pink.

Mrs. J. Eliot Langstaff of Brooklyn was in a white brocaded silk.

Mrs. Jesse William Johnson was in white silk, brocaded with violets, shoulder straps of red and black.

Miss Edith Sands was in yellow satin, with lace and orchids.

Miss Edith Speyers was in black satin.

Miss Hocker was in pale blue satin bodice and black skirt.

Mrs. Porte V. Ransom was in brocaded flowered silk, with black tulle.

Miss Alice Hitchcock was in sea green satin, with bodice of chiffon, epaulettes of point lace, and large bow of cerise velvet on front of corsage.

PRIMARY IN SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT

To Provide for Election of Assemblyman—Change in Date.

The Committee on Organization of Tammany met yesterday afternoon in the Wigwam, in response to a hurriedly issued call, to arrange for the special election for Assemblyman in the Seventeenth District of this city, to succeed the late P. J. Kerrigan.

The meeting was but slightly attended, owing to the short notice, and it was held in the room of the Executive Committee. In the absence of County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, Vice Chairman Arthur D. Williams presided. The call for a primary election on Thursday of next week and for an Assembly District Convention on that night was read and approved. All this was done before the news had been received that Gov. Morton had amended his proclamation, so that the special election should be held on March 3, instead of Feb. 25.

When it was learned that this change had been made, it was said at Tammany Hall that it might result in a postponement of the Assembly District Convention, but not of the primary. The chances are, however, that both the primary and convention will be held next Thursday.

Under normal conditions, the Seventeenth is a Tammany district, and there is much discussion as to who will get the Assembly nomination. It will probably go to J. A. Dempsey, who is at present ex-Police Justice McMahon's candidate. Mr. McMahon is the Tammany leader of the district.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Gov. Morton to-day, at the request of representatives of both political parties in the City of New-York, issued a proclamation revoking the call issued on Saturday last for a special election to be held Feb. 25 to elect a member of the Assembly from the Seventeenth District of New-York County, in place of P. J. Kerrigan, deceased, and fixing the date for such election on March 3 next. The representation is made that at least ten days would be required to announce and hold the primaries and Assembly conventions of the respective parties in this district, and the time has accordingly been extended one week. A similar extension of time was granted by Gov. Flower in 1894 in the case of Ashbel P. Fitch, who had resigned from Congress, and whose successor was to be chosen. The special election was then originally ordered for Jan. 23, but was afterward postponed to Jan. 30 for the very reasons which are urged in the present instance.

SAYS HIS COACHMAN STOLE THE HARNESS

Henry G. Hilton Appears as Complainant Against MacKell.

Henry G. Hilton, who has a residence at Morris Heights, apartments at 102 West Fifty-sixth Street, and who gave his address as 87 Nassau Street, was the complainant in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon against Bernard MacKell of 301 West Forty-eighth Street, whom he charged with the theft of a set of hansom harness worth $150. MacKell was Mr. Hilton's coachman until Thanksgiving Day, when he left, he says, because of his inability to collect his wages.

MacKell further claims that shortly after he purchased Mr. Hilton's hansom for $150 he was informed by his employer that the harness was of no use, and inferred that he could have it.

MacKell was held in $1,000 bail for trial, but the bail was secured by his counsel, James E. Smith.

POLAND

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GLADSTONE ON TURKISH SULTAN

His Wickedness, His Victory over the Powers, Their Unparalleled Disgrace, and the Will of the Almighty.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Mr. Gladstone has written another letter on the Armenian question, in which, after referring to the murderous wickedness of the Sultan, his absolute victory over the powers, and their unparalleled disgrace and defeat, he says:

"I cannot wholly abandon the hope that out of this darkness light will arise, but the matter rests with the Almighty, to whom, surely, all should address fervent prayers in behalf of His suffering creatures."

WATCH LEGISLATIVE ACTION

DR. PARKHURST'S ADVICE TO THE CITY VIGILANCE LEAGUE.

Fears that the Consolidation Hearing Was a Farce—Commissioner Faure and Frank Moss Make Speeches.

The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Assembly District organizations of the City Vigilance League held the first of a series of Winter meetings in the First Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Third Avenue, last night. Dr. Parkhurst was to have been the principal speaker of the evening, but was absent owing to illness. He sent the following letter on the Greater New-York bill to A. W. Abbott, the Secretary of the League.

Had I been present I would have liked to say something to the people of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Assembly Districts as to the duty of keeping a watchful eye just now upon the progress of legislative events at Albany. As is well known, our league is a local, and not a State organization, but we have to watch our State legislation for the reason that it is from that alone we can obtain certain things that we locally require. We hope the time will be when the City of New-York will cease to be regarded as so much cocoanut milk providentially contrived to satisfy legislative thirst, but that time has not yet arrived.

Till the principle of home rule becomes in a larger degree a realized fact among us, we shall continue, probably, to be gratefully dependent upon such crumbs of legislative comfort as may be flung to us, never forgetting to be appreciative of what we get, and never forgetting to keep our incisors well sharpened against the time when we be in a situation to do more of the carving for ourselves.

The coming two months promise to be critical ones in the history of State and city. Sleepless vigilance ought to be the order of the day among all who are concerned for our municipal future, and among such as realize at all that what transpires during the present session of our Legislature may be prolific in blessing or in curses to us for many a year to come. In particular, I want to ask the members of the league and those present who sympathize with the spirit and purpose of the league, to watch very carefully what is done at Albany along the line of the Greater New-York bill. The question of consolidation in itself considered is not one that the league as such is interested in. Such questions should be determined by the concerted judgment of municipal experts, although even those experts we have a clear right to demand that every step taken by the Legislature in this matter should be taken leisurely, and in a manner thoroughly above board. The one great problem to be solved is what is best for New-York and Brooklyn.

The rumor reaches us that the joint committee of investigation concerned with the Greater New-York matter and which has been holding sessions in Brooklyn, does not intend to sit in New-York. If the committee meets that rumor by saying that it has not been requested to come here, it is answer enough to the retort to say that it is sincerely a committee of investigation it will want to know the facts whether it is asked to or not. We are probably not far from correct when we suppose that consolidation is the premise from which Lexow and his aides are proceeding, not the conclusion at which Lexow and his aids are aiming, and the only thing needed to prove that we are right in our judgment, is to have that committee of investigation report at Albany without having to investigate, and advise consolidation without there being anything [illegible] the proposed question that they are sent down here to investigate. It will prove to the satisfaction of all who have followed the performance carefully that the appointment of the committee was a play to the gallery. I have only stated that this is the rumor, and shall be very glad to learn that it is unfounded. We shall soon know whether it is unfounded.

If, without more ado the committee reports favorably we shall only have to conclude that the investigation is substantially a farce.

That brings me to the point that is just now my special concern and anxiety, namely, the auxiliary bill which we may expect will be jammed through in the wake of the Greater New-York bill, and which, if these twin and sympathetic evil geniuses of our municipality, Croker and Platt, have the courage of their ambitions and depravity, will aim to so shape the processes of consolidation as to make them the means of embarassing reform and rehabilitating Tammanyism.

I do not ask the City Vigilance League or its friends to share my anxiety, but only to want to watch, and to keep a steady and zealous eye on the entire performance from day to day. There is nothing that the average Legislature of a State hates so much as being watched, and nothing therefore that it needs so much.

The league is learning, and is trying to inculcate the lesson that under our form of Government the power properly resides with the people, that Senators and Assemblymen are simply the deputies that for convenience' sake are designated to represent us, and to embody and execute the people's will, and the great problem is to keep themselves close to their representatives respectively that the latter, instead of looking to the day of judgment as a far off event in the world to come, shall feel it to be a very present affair under the shadow of which it behooves them to come with legislative steps that are serious and meditative.

John A. Wilbur presided, and introduced as the first speaker Charity Commissioner Faure. Commissioner Faure discussed his administration of his office, compared with the method of the old régime. Dr. Charles Bruce, one of the Trustees of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and Frank Moss, were the other speakers.

WIRE-STRUNG EFFIGY IN SEA CLIFF

It Represents the Person Who Wrote Things About Married Men.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Jan. 28.—An effigy of a man was found yesterday morning hanging from an electric light wire on the principal street in this village. On it was a placard, reading this:

This is the man who published scandalous reports about Sea Cliff married men.

Everybody in Sea Cliff has been discussing of late a number of letters published in a local paper over the signature of "Gambrinus." These letters stated that the excise laws were being violated, and that Sea Cliff married men found certain places not far away much more attractive than their homes.

Nobody knew who the author was, but the indignant married men put up the effigy to show what they would do to him whenever he [illegible]. The indignation has risen so high a pitch that it would probably go hard with the writer of the letters should his identity become known.

Delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Republicans of the District of Columbia to-day elected Perry Carson (colored) and Andrew Gleeson (white) delegates to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. Mr. Gleeson is a McKinley man.

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The handsomest, smartest and most beautiful designs.
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RAINES'S BILL ATTACKED

The Excise Measure Declared to be Clearly Unconstitutional.

IT WOULD IMPOSE AN UNEQUAL TAX

Hotel Men and Others Point Out the Injustice of the Plan Embodied—Arguments Without Effect on Committeemen.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Raines Excise bill was sharply attacked at a hearing to-day on the ground that its provisions are unconstitutional. It is in reality a revenue bill, designed to help the Republicans in their efforts to make extravagant appropriations and at the same time keep the tax rate low enough to suit the exigencies of a campaign in the rural districts. The friends of the bill make no claim for it other than as a revenue measure.

When the bill was introduced, it was sent, not to the Committee on Excise, but to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. Accordingly, the hardest attack yet made on it came to-day, when it was discussed as a bill which proposes an unequal, arbitrary, and unjust discrimination in the levying of taxes.

The hearing was in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Higgins presided. The interest in it was indicated by the fact that the chamber was fairly packed with listeners. Arguments were made in opposition to the bill by representatives of the Hotel Men's Association, the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, the Brooklyn Grocers' Association, the New-York State Grocers' Association, the Brewers' Association, and the State Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. Many members of the organizations named who did not speak were present. Among the hotel people present from New-York were J. H. Breslin of the Gilsey House, Gustave Baumann of the Holland, E. L. Merrifield of the Continental, W. Jacques of the Murray Hill, John Nugent of the Coleman, and Mrs. Brockway of the Ashland.

Samuel Untermyer, who spoke for the brewers, advanced the first argument against the constitutionality of the proposed measure. He cited several opinions of the Court of Appeals, which he said had a bearing on the question. He maintained that this proposed bill was by no means a police regulation, but one of taxation. It imposed such an unequal tax as to come within the constitutional provision which safeguards property, unless taken by due process of law. He held that it came within the scope of the decision rendered by Judge Rapallo of the Court of Appeals, in the case of Gordon vs. Cornes, (47th New-York 608.)

The proposed bill, Mr. Untermyer showed, imposed an unequal tax without reference to the amount of business to be transacted, and with no regard to any other consideration, except the number of inhabitants who chanced to live within the corporate limits of a city or village.

The hearing throughout was entertaining, and from beginning to end it was a series of attacks against the Raines measure. With the possible exception of Mr. Untermyer, the speakers' arguments rolled off the committee like water off a duck's back. The majority of the committee understands that it is charged with the orders of the "boss" to help build up a political machine, and it pays little serious attention to anything that is said to the contrary. They think they see a way to relieve their constituents of some taxes, which the cities will be compelled to pay, and they regard it as a laudable thing to do.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE BILL.

Hotel Keepers Say It Would Work a Gross Injustice.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—William J. Fanning, representing the hotel keepers of the State, was the first speaker at the excise hearing to-day.

Mr. Fanning's main point against the bill was that it laid an unnecessary and unwarranted tax upon the hotel keepers. If it were found necesary to raise the license to $500, the hotel keepers asked for graded license fees. Many west-side hotels in New-York were practically apartment houses, with only a sideboard, and liquor was sold only to guests of the house. A higher license on these hotels would take three months' profit of the hotel's business. Continuing, he said:

This is unfair. The unfairness is apparent to all men. The selling of wines and liquors by hotels is but one feature of the hotel business, but it cannot be dispensed with. The evils which may be traced to the sale of wines and liquors are not attributable to hotels, where bars must be conducted respectably, and there is no reason why they should be further burdened with higher license fees. The association suggests that three grades of hotel license should be fixed. Assuming that the highest license would be $800, there should be two lower, and as to these the Hotel Association would consult with the New-York Excise Board and submit a proposition to the committees. They might be $500 and $300.

If the hotel license fees are increased, the standard of first-class hotels will be lowered by making the hotel far more of a saloon than it is at present.

E. M. Tierney of Binghamton, N. Y., President of the New-York State Hotel Association, said he fully concurred in what Mr. Fanning said. He would amend to make the license fees as follows: For cities of the second class, a license fee of $300; third class, $200; incorporated villages, $150; all other places, $100. These figures would, in his judgment, be satisfactory to the hotel keepers throughout the State, as they would seem to be more reasonable than the tax under the Raines bill.

Mr. Tierney opposed this increase most strenuously in the interest of the country hotel keepers, for, with the Raines bill in force in its present form many of them would be compelled to give up the handling of liquors entirely, as they would be unable to pay the license fee.

He said the imposition of an excessive tax at this time, after going through the great depression in business so universal for a few years past, would be a burden as iniquitous as it would be inconsistent. The hotel keepers did not ask for a separation of the saloon and hotel licenses, but they did ask, in all justice, that the tax be made not to exceed the schedule he mentioned. He said that a business so important to the comfort and convenience of the public as hotel keeping should be fostered by liberal legislation, instead of being burdened unnecessarily, as now proposed.

The vast amount of capital invested in hotels and the cost of maintaining the investment within the line of profit are matters not generally understood by lawmakers in their desire to enact a law that would bring in an increased revenue to the State at the cost of jeopardizing an important business, with which the mass of the people are in entire sympathy.

Samuel Untermyer, representing the brewers, when he began, said the principle of the Raines bill was wrong and that its provisions are wrong. The brewers had tried for years to settle the excise question. There had been a sort of reproach against the name of brewer not felt in other countries. The brewers believe that they have reduced drunkenness more than any laws have done. He added:

This bill we believe to be unconstitutional. It is really for taxation. The question will come up whether you can tax people of one section $800 and like people in another section $400. The right of the State to take this power we deny and dispute, as contrary to the Constitution, and contrary to fundamental right and reason.

In answer to Chairman Higgins's request for authorities, Mr. Untermyer cited the case on Page 608, 47 New-York; the Welchhauer case, 15 New-York; the matter of Jacobs, 96 New-York; the Tenement House Cigar bill and the Slaughterhouse bill cases in the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Untermyer read the opinions in these cases and was listened to attentively. The purpose of his citations, Mr. Untermyer said, was to show how far the courts went in construing legislative enactments as relating to the Constitution. He continued:

This bill is intended to regulate the liquor traffic. The bill really loosens the liquor traffic from all restraint. A more potent measure of oppression and blackmail than this bill is could not be devised. Restraint, heretofore properly imposed, is thrown off. The bill is to raise money for the State. It is a tax bill. Localities have nothing to say.

Suppose oleomargarine manufacturers or cigarmakers in cities of the first class were taxed $1,800 a year. The courts would hurry to topple such a bill over. There is no attempt to grade the license in regard to the volume of business. A liquor dealer in New-York may not sell half as much as one in Buffalo, and both are to be taxed alike. It cannot be determined whether this bill will reduce the number of saloons or what amount the bill will raise in taxes.

Adrian Paradies, representing the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, said he appeared to oppose the provision in the Raines bill which taxed druggists $150 a year for dispensing liquors in prescriptions. If the bill should pass, not one druggist in one hundred would pay the license to keep his small stock of liquor on hand for prescriptions. The rate was too high. He suggested a license fee of $50 for druggists to sell liquors for medicinal purposes. Druggists would obey the law. He proposed the druggists' amendment to last year's Kern bill.

To Mr. Raines, Mr. Paradies said that all the druggists he knew paid the $25 fee.

Senator Krum of Schoharie caused a smile by remarking: "Up our way the general impression is that the druggists sell more whisky than the hotel keepers do. How much do you sell?"

Mr. Paradies said he sold less than a barrel a year.

J. H. Meyer, representing the Brooklyn grocers, opposed the Raines bill, saying that his association objected to the clause requiring that the business under a storekeeper's license be done in a building separate from the grocery store.

Senator Raines said the bill made no such requirement.

Senator Higgins said he had received letters from two Brooklyn men who said their wives had become drunkards because of the existence of saloons in groceries. The women would not go into saloons, but did patronize the grocery saloon.

J. E. Callahan, representing the State Grocers' Association, said that the grocers in cities, on an average, did not sell more than $2,500 worth of bottled goods each year. A tax of $500 a year would be prohibitory.

As to Senator Higgins's letters that two Brooklyn women were made drunkards by grocery saloons, Mr. Callahan said:

There have been bad people of many classes, there have been bad grocers, and indeed, there have been bad Senators. The grocers do not wish to sell on Sunday, nor at late hours. They do not solicit business. By the high tax of $500 a year you will close the vast majority of places of honest grocers. Grade the licenses according to the volume of business.

Frederick B. House, representing the State Liquor Dealers' Association, was next given the floor. He said:

I have no apology for my appearance here, nor have those I represent here any apology to make for objecting to this bill. I represent men whose business amounts to millions of dollars a year. They are engaged in lawful business, recognized by the Government, and for years plying their trade. The retail liquor dealers are law-abiding citizens. We believe that notwithstanding the fact that we are denominated "rum-sellers," this committee will listen patiently to our arguments against the Raines bill.

We are pleased to say now that we can take the church people by one hand and the temperance people by the other, and march forward to the destruction of this bill, the worst ever presented, which, instead of being called the liquor tax bill, should be called the free rum bill.

Senator Raines—Would that please your clients?

Mr. House—No; it would not. We pay our tax when it is legitimate.

Mr. House reviewed the course of excise legislation, and said he seriously questioned the constitutionality of the Raines bill in its entirety, and questioned the power taken to deprive localities of their power to grant licenses, and questioned the diversion of the money raised to general purposes by taking it away from the city governments.

New-York City raised $1,500,000 from excise licenses last year. It cost $135,000 to collect the moneys and manage the Excise Department. The balance of the money went to pension funds to the poor and to the charitable institutions and hospitals. Can any representative of New-York City vote for this bill, which gives the excise moneys to the State?

There is a question in my mind as to whether this bill would lessen the number of liquor places. In Philadelphia, with a five-hundred-dollar license, they had 1,400 places, and with a one-thousand-dollar license there were 1,700. The liquor dealers of Philadelphia now contribute to the City Vigilance League for the discoverey of illicit liquor selling. Since the inauguration of the one-thousand-dollar license fee in Philadelphia the cases of drunkenness have increased 18 per cent.

Senator Higgins—The District Attorney of Philadelphia writes that crime has decreased since high license began in Philadelphia.

Mr. House—It may be the District Attorney's policy to say that. My authority is first-rate. Let me call your attention to another provision of the bill. If a dealer opens his door, or unlocks it on a Sunday, he can be arrested, fined, sent to the penitentiary, subject his bondsmen to a thousand-dollar penalty, and lose his license, too.

Senator Raines—How does that conflict with the present law?

Mr. House—Very much. The present law contains no such provision.

The audience applauded, and was called to order by the Chairman. Mr. House added:

Under that provision the liquor dealer would have to watch his chances to let his children get out to go to Sunday school, and then watch his chance to get them back again, and if he were caught he would be liable to all these penalties.

Mr. House said the liquor dealers had no objection to the prohibition of new places within 200 feet of a church or school house, but they did object to the wiping away of places at present existing within the inhibited limits. To fix up a saloon to get good business in New-York now, it costs $25,000 for embellishments. Many a man's expenditure of such a sum may be made useless by the retention of this provision.

"Isn't that interfering with vested rights?" he asked. "But some people say that liquor dealers have no vested rights except in jails and in State prisons."

Mr. House urged that the bill was defective in that it did not provide for suspension of sentences, nominal fines, or imprisonments in a case of violation of the law under mitigating circumstances. He continued:

With this bill and its local option feature, you can't take the rumshops out of politics. We want a fair, square bill. We want to be out of the grasp of politicians.

Senator Krum—Are you for the submission of the Sunday opening question in New-York?

Mr. House—I am not authorized to favor or oppose that.

Under this bill there is no protection against the establishment of the vilest rumshop next door to any private residence not within 200 feet of a church or a school where a man pays a license and complies with the other provisions of the bill.

Senator Higgins—Could you suggest any amendment to provide against that contingency?

Mr. House—Only by prohibiting any saloon within twenty-five miles of New-York City.

Mr. House was asked to submit any amendments he wished for the consideration of the committee.

Assemblyman Kempner presented the communication of Herman Sulzer, Chairman of the Ballroom and Park Proprietors' Association of New-York City, who will appear and present the following, asking that the Raines bill be amended by providing for night licenses for ballroom and amusement hall proprietors in New-York City:

Our association, as may be implied from its name, consists of the lessees and owners of halls and parks which are rented out for balls, picnics, receptions, and other forms of social entertainment. Nearly 4,000,000 persons are entertained at our resorts in the course of a season. We represent an invested capital of about $15,000,000. These vast material interests are endangered by the Raines bill, unless a provision is incorporated therein granting us special night licenses.

It must be familiar to you that the various social entertainments above mentioned do not begin until a late hour, generally between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. Under the Raines bill we would be obliged to close at 1 o'clock, and thus cause all the festivities to be broken off before they are fairly started. No society would care to hold a ball or entertainment under such circumstances, and it would be utterly impossible for us to conduct our business.

The condition of social life in New-York City requires that no arbitrary restrictions be placed upon innocent and necessary forms of recreation, and it may be taken for granted that the balls and like entertainments will continue to be held after the hour limited by law. Human necessities and reasonable customs cannot be denied the people without forcing them to assert their natural rights. The residents of New-York City will insist, in spite of the law, that we provide them with means for the necessary social gatherings, to be continued without interruption to any hour that their inclinations may dictate, and they will look to us as lessees and proprietors to protect them against police interference. We do not wish to be exposed to the risks, responsibilities, and temptations of such a law, and in justice to ourselves and the vast multitude in whose name we speak, we ask that the Raines bill be amended by providing for night licenses for ballroom and amusement hall proprietors.

Mr. Sulzer will propose an amendment to the Raines bill, providing that licenses shall be issued for the business of trafficking in liquors to be drunk upon the premises where balls or Summernight festivals are being conducted, if for a single night, at the sum of $25, or if the corporation, association, copartnership, or person owning or leasing the premises in which balls or Summernight festivals are conducted desires a license which shall be good for every night, the tax therefor shall be $150, in addition to the sum provided to be paid in Subdivision 1 of this section for the tax, to wit—$800 in New-York, $650 in Brooklyn, and $400 in places between 50,000 and 500,000 inhabitants.

The hearing was adjourned till 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Butts Pushing His Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Butts gave notice that to-morrow he would move to discharge the Committee on Excise from the further consideration of his bill for the relief of saloon keepers who are proprietors of places in New-York within 200 feet of a church. Mr. Butts said this action would be for the purpose of progressing the bill to third reading.

Heat Kills a Stoker on the St. Louis.

John McGowan, a longshoreman, forty years old, was overcome by heat while stowing coal in the bunkers of the American Line steamer St. Louis, at the foot of Fulton Street, North River, at 10:30 last night, and died before the ambulance, summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital, arrived.

DISASTER FOR INSURGENTS

Continued from Page 1.

came to a going under of her, the men took to the boats. There were six of these on board. So far as I know, not a man of the seventy that I brought in was hurt. I don't know the mate's name.

"The Captain, he told me, had been picked up by one of the schooners, three of which were near when the Hawkins foundered.

Looked Worn and Distressed.

"Garcia looked worn out and much distressed," Capt. Denyse continued. "His son, too, didn't look as though he had been on a picnic. None of them told me where they were going after leaving the tug, and I didn't ask. From the talk of the mate I gathered that he and the rest of the crew had been offered a big pile to bring the boat to Cuba, or wherever else they were steering for."

STORY OF ONE OF THE SURVIVORS.

Jose C. Hernandez Tells of the Troubles and Rescue at Sea.

The man who was landed at the pier by the tug Dalzell is José C. Hernandez, a Cuban. He was a gunner in the filibustering party.

He says that besides the two Garcias Gen. Rosa was also on board. The Hawkins, according to Hernandez, stole out quietly in the dead of night, threaded her way up the Sound, and reached the open sea without having any one question her movements. Then troubles came. The little craft was not fitted for long ocean voyaging, and to maintain her fuel supply she had filled every available space with coal stowed in bags.

The sea became rough and the overladen boat commenced to lurch heavily in the waves. Seas swept over her long freeboard, and invaded fire and engine rooms.

The Pumps Would Not Work.

The pumps were tried, but it was found they had been rendered useless. Men were set to work bailing out the water, but it poured in faster than they could discharge it in buckets.

The Hawkins, which had floated seaward with about the same buoyancy as is displayed by a sodden log, began to dip more deeply into the swell and to recover with a slowly foundering motion. By that time half of the men were seasick, but, urged on by thoughts of drowning outright, the others went to work jettisoning the coal which had been stowed on deck.

Cargo followed coal, but despite all efforts the Hawkins sank deeper and deeper, and, finally, it was seen that nothing could save her from foundering. The only thought then was to escape before she swamped outright, as she threatened to do at every plunge. The boats were got ready for launching, and signals were made to three schooners which were near. One hove to, the others staggering along under close storm canvas.

Schooners to the Rescue.

All three ranged near and were standing close by when the men took to the boats. The Hawkins lurched under soon after she had been abandoned. All boat space was needed for the saving of life, and no baggage was taken from the wreck.

Hernandez went at once to the Cuban headquarters, 66 Broadway, and was closeted for nearly an hour with the officials there. Immediately after his departure the Junta was beseiged by reporters, but the doors were kept closed, and not a word of information could be had.

Mr. Palma consented to be seen late in the evening. He admitted that he had heard of the disaster to the Hawkins, but refused to affirm or deny that the Cuban party had any connection with the people who had been wrecked with the vessel.

"Did not the man who called here receive money on representation that he was a member of the party on board the Hawkins, and was in need of it?" Mr. Palma was asked.

"Oh, yes. He came here, and we gave him some money," was the reply.

AN IDEAL POINT TO START FROM.

Deep Water and a Lonely, Unfrequented Neighborhood.

The spot which the filibustering Cuban expedition selected for its starting point was lonely, and in other respects well suited to the purpose.

A few hundred yards north of the pier at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the East River there juts out into the water a rough pier. It stands at the foot of Locust Avenue. It was there that the J. W. Hawkins lay anchored while the process of loading was being carried on.

The water is deep at this place. The big Sound steamers can pass close to the shore with safety. Houses in the neighborhood are scarce and far between. The land extending back from the shore for a considerable distance is occupied by more or less deserted stone and marble yards.

Hurrying Figures at Night.

The evening of Friday was an unusual one in this usually quiet neighborhood. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday spoke with several persons who noticed hurrying figures, cloaked and stealthy, in considerable numbers moving about the pier. The cross-town trolley cars that run down East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and end at the river are usually empty after 10 o'clock at night.

"Friday night about 11 o'clock," said the conductor of one of the cars yesterday, "we carried lots of passengers. They were a queer lot, too. I guess they were Cubans, all of 'em dark, black-eyed fellows. They got on the cars at every corner after we left Third Avenue. Sometimes there were half a dozen at a time. Each man paid his own fare, and none of them spoke a word. They wore slouch hats and cloaks, and some of 'em were pretty tough mugs." The conductor shuddered as he told it.

"There was more mystery that night," he continued, "than I ever seen before. When the car reached the corner of Locust Avenue, near the river, one of the men—a big fellow, and well dressed, too—got up and raised his first finger like to warn 'em; see? 'Hist!' he said, and they all got off the car together as quick as foxes, and disappeared in the darkness up Locust Avenue."

Silent, Mysterious Men.

"It was between 10 and 11 o'clock," another conductor of a One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street car said, "and a whole gang of dark-skinned fellows got on a car at Third Avenue. I knew there was something up, they were so silent. No one spoke a word. They kept looking over their shoulders out of the windows, as if they were afraid of something.

"Some of them were fine-looking fellows, with good clothes and silk hats. Others were rough-looking men, in slouch hats and buttoned-up overcoats. They all got out in a body at Locust Avenue, and walked north. The steamer that had been lying there for several days sailed that night. I guess it was 1 o'clock in the morning when she went."

No one could be found last night in the neighborhood who possessed more authentic or accurate information, and no one with whom the reporter talked had seen any loading going on, or noticed any unusual numbers about the lonely pier head until the night of Friday.

GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA'S CAREER.

He Has Been Twice Captured and Sent to Spain, but Escaped.

Gen. Calixto Garcia is a heroic and strong personality in the ranks of the Cuban revolutionary party. As a soldier he is wary but daring, and in the ten years' war his valor was recognized by rapid promotion to his present rank. Prior to this he had been venturesome in the cause of Cuban independence.

Gen. Garcia, in 1874, during the ten years' war, was outgeneraled and surrounded by the troops of Gen. Sabas Marin, who now has temporary command of the Spanish forces in Cuba.

Gen. Garcia, rather than surrender, attempted to kill himself with a pistol, but the bullet ranged from his chin and came out above his nose. He recovered while a prisoner in a hospital and was sent to Spain, but escaped to the United States in 1879. His first care was to raise an expedition which reached Santiago de Cuba.

Owing to misunderstanding, his party was not supported and fell into the hands of the Spaniards. Gen. Garcia was again sent to Spain and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

He again escaped, and went to England, where he was joined by his sons, Justo and Carlos. He arrived in the United States soon after, as ardent as ever in the revolutionary cause. He has been constantly active lately in arranging plans to land an expedition and the ammunition of which the patriots stood so much in need.

A large corps of private detectives has been constantly employed to watch him by the Spanish Government.

Gen. Garcia is fifty-seven years old.

THREE EXPEDITIONS REPORTED.

Said to Have Been Fitted Out on the Long Island Coast.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28.—The Register to-night says: "It was asserted this afternoon on the highest authority that three vessels for the Cuban insurgents had been fitted up on the coast of Long Island, only a short distance from this city, and sent safely to the island loaded down as heavily as was consistent with safety to the vessels with arms and supplies for the insurgents' cause.

"For several months the work of fitting out the craft has been in progress, and it was stated that the last vessel was a brigantine, and left its port on the coast only a month ago.

"The vessels have been able to make such an unsuspected escape through the fact that the Government authorities were watching for them at the New-York end of the Sound, while the boats slipped away by Montauk Point and New-London.

"The main value of the supplies for the Cuban cause lay in the arms shipped. These were obtained, it was stated, from the manufacturers in this vicinity and were transported to the objective point on the coast quietly, where they were taken on board the boat and got away later.

"The insurgents have found, it is said, nearly as many and as willing hands in executing the mission as the slaves found in the celebrated underground railway before the war."

CRUISERS HUNTING THE HAWKINS.

United States and Spanish Vessels Searching for Her.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The foundering at sea of the J. W. Hawkins, off Long Island, was learned by the Spanish Minister from the United Press dispatches this morning. He was exceedingly gratified by the end of what he regarded as a filibustering expedition, and one which his agents have been watching for a long time.

He considers it a severe blow to the insurgents, who have spent a great deal of money organizing the expedition, which was in many particulars the most formidable so far arranged.

Maceo and Gomez, he states, had relied upon its support in Pinar del Rio, and will be much disconcerted by its collapse.

The Minister has information that several hundred men are encamped at Palm Beach, Fla., waiting to be embarked on the Hawkins. There is nothing left for them to do now but disperse.

The Minister expects that the wreck of the Hawkins will probably deter insurgents in this country from sending out filibusters in unlicensed hulks, the Hawkins having no official papers permitting her to leave inland waters.

At the Navy Department a good deal of amusement is expressed over the wild-goose chase in which the cruisers Raleigh and Montgomery are now engaged. There is no longer any concealment, in spite of the vigorous official denials, that these vessels, after being hurried away Sunday at midnight under sealed orders, are now racing about the ocean, zig-zagging toward Palm Beach, to assist three revenue cutters to intercept the Hawkins.

It is understood that the entire Spanish navy in Cuban waters, numbering a dozen cruisers and as many small launches, are also darting hither and thither all around the island in a vain endeavor to sight the invaders.

It will take two or three days, at least, to put an end to these extraordinary exertions of the American and Spanish ships.

Mr. Quesada, representing the interests of the Cuban insurgents here, has had no other information concerning the Hawkins and her crew than he has gathered from the newspaper publications. He was greatly interested in the information concerning the vessel, and inquired for the latest dispatches about her and her crew, but said that it was not a part of his business.

He supposed Mr. Palma, who is in New-York, is fully informed about her cargo and her destination. Mr. Quesada said there was no reason why he should be informed about the men rescued.

Mr. Quesada expressed indifference to the reports recently published here by a returned New-York newspaper reporter who had been sending dispatches from Havana siding altogether with the Spanish Government and minimizing the efforts and the merits of the revolutionary party.

He said he believed the man who had but a day or two ago given an anonymous interview in a local newspaper had been cartooned in a Cuban paper as receiving two handkerchiefs full of Spanish gold for writing up the Spanish side in order to diminish American interest in and sympathy for the Cubans. His return had been attributed to ill health. Perhaps it would be found that with the departure of Campos there were other things than a disordered liver which suggested that he take a long vacation at home.

SAYS GEN. GARCIA DID NOT GO.

Enrique Trujillo Denies the Report, but His Wife Confirms It.

Enrique Trujillo, editor of the Cuban revolutionists' weekly newspaper, El Porvenir, published at 51 New Street, yesterday afternoon denied that Gen. Calixto Garcia went on the Hawkins expedition.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called last evening at Mr. Trujillo's residence in West Thirty-ninth Street, and was informed by his wife that he was out, but was expected to return home about 10 o'clock.

"He is with Gen. Garcia," she added, "but I cannot tell where. Gen. Garcia was with the expedition that went away Friday, and he returned to-day. How unfortunate that boat was wrecked."

Another endeavor to see Mr. Trujillo at his home was made at 10 o'clock, and Mrs. Trujillo announced from the landing of the first floor:

"Mr. Trujillo will not be home to-night. He has been called away to the country somewhere. He did not return home, but sent a telegram saying he was going to Philadelphia."

SURVIVORS REACH NEW-BEDFORD.

Part of the Boatload Picked up Went There First.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—A telegram from New-Bedford, Mass., says that thirteen of the survivors of the wreck of the steamship J. W. Hawkins, being part of the boatload saved by the schooner Alice B. Crosby, reached that city this evening. Four were Americans and nine Cubans. After having supper they left for New-York by train. As the Cubans could talk no English it was difficult to obtain any information from them. The Americans, however, were willing to tell what they knew of the expedition.

Although ostensibly fitted out for the Bermudas, the Hawkins was really bound for Cuba, and she was loaded deep with stores and ammunition for the insurgents. When the boat was picked up by the schooner Alice B. Crosby, the occupants made frantic jumps for the vessel. Ten of the poor fellows were unable to secure a hold on her side, fell into the sea, and were sucked under with the undertow. Several others narrowly escaped a similar fate.

H. M. Clarity, who shipped as assistant steward of the Hawkins, said there was no use denying that they were bound on a filibustering expedition, although the crew was not supposed to know anything about it.

Fireman Thomas Kelley, who was, he says, the only man saved out of the engineering department, said that he was not told the nature of the trip when he was shipped. The men were promised good wages, which was sufficient inducement for them to ask no questions.

That two American seamen who were saved with the party which was picked up by the Alice B. Crosby are named Henry Nelach and Fred Thompson.

The J. W. Hawkins was a steamer of 125 tons net and 188 tons gross. She was built at Kennebunk, Me., in 1880, and hailed from Onancock, Va. The steamer has been engaged in the fishing busines, but has been lying idle for some months.

What Dr. D. Miranda Says.

Dr. D. Miranda, father-in-law of Gonzalo de Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Junta here, said:

"I know of the fate of the Hawkins expedition. I knew it at noon to-day. It is too bad. But we are not downhearted. Cuba must and shall be free. All we have to do is to be reconciled and see that another expedition is started as quickly as possible. Ah! that ammunition. More valuable than men just now."

Watching Off the Florida Coast.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 28.—The revenue steamer McLane, Capt. Hand, left here this morning, under instructions to intercept and seize the steamer Hawkins, which left Philadelphia a few days ago with arms and ammunition for Cuba.

It has leaked out that the Hawkins will take on board en route, from one of the Florida Keys, a number of Cubans, who have been rendezvousing on the Keys for several weeks past. The Cubans of this city, who are in position to know, deny the statement sent out by the Spanish authorities that Gen. Gomez is in bad health.

Col. Garcia is said to be in charge of this expedition.

The Spanish Consul Will Not Talk.

The Spanish Consul in New-York, Arturo Baldasano, remained at his office, 2 Stone Street, until late last evening. When he emerged he was not in a talkative mood.

"How did the filibusters escape your detectives in this city?" he was asked by a reporter.

"I do not know. That is what I am trying to find out," was the reply. "It was a terrible disaster, and I feel great sympathy for the unfortunate men." Further than this, the Consul declined to say anything.

"I have nothing for the press. I do not care to talk with reporters," was his answer to all questions.

GRAVE PERIL IN THE TRANSVAAL

Boer Forces Arrogantly Dictatorial with Their Own Executive and Opposed to Reforms for Uitlanders.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Times will tomorrow print a telegram received from and signed by British residents in Johannesburg, South African Republic. The dispatch declares that the situation is very dangerous.

The Boer forces, it says, are arrogantly dictatorial with their own Executive, and are deadly opposed to granting reforms for the benefit of the Uitlanders. The forces are still concentrated round the town.

The Executive is choosing a site for a fort. The dispatch adds that a catastrophe can only be averted by the adoption of urgent measures.

MLLE. GUILBERT ALSO SURPRISED

She Thinks M. de Lautreppe Has Been Discourteous to the Public—Her Apologies to Her Friends.

M. de Lautreppe having announced that he would not lecture on French songs at Sherry's, yesterday, owing to the objections made to some of the songs sung by Mlle. Guilbert at his last lecture, Mlle. Yvette Guilbert yesterday sent the following letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES repudiating M. de Lautreppe's action in the matter:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Will you kindly find room in your columns for these lines of explanation?

I was most surprised and disappointed to find on my arrival from Chicago last evening a letter from M. de Lautreppe informing me that he had, without my authorization, announced in the newspapers that there would be no conférence at Sherry's to-day.

I am astonished at the liberty thus taken by M. de Lautreppe and herewith offer to the persons who may have put themselves to any inconvenience all my apologies, and beg that they will consider me individually as in no way responsible for this absolute lack of courtesy toward a public which has at all times shown itself most charming and amiable toward me.

During three years in the Salle Bodinier in Paris, where the intellectual representatives of art and literature gather, in the conférences given by the charming writer, Hugues le Roux, the same songs have been listened to by the most delicately refined ears. It was only at the repeated request and urging of M. de Lautreppe that I decided to give them here.

M. de Lautreppe appears to feel hurt that these same songs are not understood here. He has succumbed to the ultrapuritanical criticisms of certain narrow-minded critics, and without any timely warning has seen fit to make the announcement as above mentioned.

I beg to repeat that I am in no way responsible for this lack of tact and courtesy toward the public, for which I have (and with good reason) the utmost regard.

Very truly yours, YVETTE GUILBERT.
Hotel Savoy, Jan. 28, 1895.

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at the Hotel Savoy last night Mlle. Guilbert said that she had no explanations to offer beyond those indicated in her letter. "Ted" D. Marks, her manager, could not be found, and M. de Lautreppe was invisible.

PURITAN BOWLERS VICTORIOUS

High Scores Made in the Harlem Republican Club Tournament.

The Puritan bowling team won two games in the Harlem Republican Club's tournament Monday night. They defeated the New-York No. 1 team, and the Lotus No. 1. The New-Yorks took a game from the Lotus players.

Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

PURITAN. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	NEW-YORK. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Jones	5	3	193	Meyer	4	3	170
Kraft	3	6	187	Bell	3	3	144
Proud	4	4	179	Eutrup	2	5	159
Hamman	4	3	179	Shaw	1	6	158
Nubel	7	3	237	Swartz	1	5	150
Total	23	19	975	Total	11	22	781

SECOND GAME.

NEW-YORK. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	LOTUS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Meyer	2	7	180	Lamb	3	4	156
Bell	4	3	188	Scofield	1	6	152
Eutrup	3	6	185	Watkins	2	6	175
Shaw	3	6	178	Munsie	1	6	153
Swartz	3	6	195	Little	4	4	184
Total	15	28	926	Total	11	26	820

THIRD GAME.

PURITAN. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	LOTUS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score
Jones	5	3	202	Lamb	3	4	156
Kraft	1	7	164	Page	2	3	134
Proud	1	2	116	Watkins	4	0	124
Hamman	2	3	132	Munsie	2	4	145
Nubel	2	7	181	Little	4	5	197
Total	11	22	795	Total	15	16	758

Chicagoans Limited to Six Dogs.

From The Chicago Chronicle Jan. 23.

It was a night for the dogs and cats in the City Council last night. The principal discussion of the evening centred about an ordinance dealing with the canine and feline animals, and to-day the information will go forth officially from the City Clerk's office notifying the good and lawful citizens of Chicago that they cannot harbor more than six dogs in their homes at any one time. Just who will be most affected by this sweeping and important ordinance is hard to figure out.

Livelier debate than that on the dog ordinance last night has seldom been heard in the Council Chamber, and even the more dignified and august members came down to the common level and rendered fervent appeals for their suffering constituents who are forced to toss restlessly upon their beds at late hours of night and listen to the persistent and constant howling of a large and well-fed family of dogs. The cat amendment was stricken out of the ordinance, and humanity will have to suffer a while longer with the feline nuisance, or until such time as the public can induce the Aldermen to give another night to the hearing of collective and individual complaints against the cat nuisance.

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A MOUNTAIN OF MYSTERY

Field for Scientists in the Northern Part of South America.

RORAIMA WAS NEVER EXPLORED

A Vast Tract Which Man Has Probably Not Seen Since It Was Created—Can Only Be Reached in a Balloon.

CARACAS, Jan. 12.—Among the many objects of interest that have been brought to light by the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute, there is, perhaps, none that claims quite so much attention from the scientific world as the so-called Mountain of Roraima. Situated in the southwestern corner of Sir Robert Schomburgk's alleged boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, this wonderful geographical phenomenon, although long known, has elicited but little interest. In point of fact, however, it is a veritable scientific sphinx, the message of whose riddle has come down intact and unread from far geological epochs to the present time.

This stupendous mountain, or isolated table-land, which the native Indians call "Roraima," or the mysterious, rises high in solitary grandeur above the surrounding mountain system; its perpendicular rocky sides rendering it absolutely inaccessible to the foot of man or beast. Crowning this impregnable fortress of Nature, is a tract of territory estimated to contain upward of 140 square miles. Unlike other inaccessible mountain summits of the world, this elevated region is no mere wilderness of snow-capped ridges. On the contrary, all the indications, including the positive evidence of the telescope, point to its being covered with forests, intersected with rivers, fed from lakes, and to possess a climate that must, in the nature of things, be temperate—that is, neither wintry, despite its altitude, nor tropical, despite its equatorial position.

Geology teaches us the past history of this singular freak of nature with no uncertain voice. For as it is not of volcanic origin, it must have been thus isolated from the rest of the continent—from the submerged world—at some distant geological epoch. In a word, it was formed by the action of water at the time when the whole Southern Continent was slowly emerging from the ocean. Through successive ages Roraima's smooth perpendicular sides must have grown up until a height of some 2,000 feet was attained ere even the summits of what are now its neighbor mountains arose from the deep.

As the geological ages slowly rolled by the mountains grew and the valleys became dry land, and the ancestral vegetation appeared, following which came animal life. But meanwhile Roraima was already old, and must be supposed to have by that time possessed a well-developed flora and fauna of its own. Isolated as these were from that remote beginning, they have continued to develop along their individual lines unaffected by those modifying influences which intercommunication affects under normal conditions.

Roraima, therefore, must form a little world in itself full of mysterious interest to the modern scientist and to the world at large. What marvelous treasures must there await the eye of the botanist and the naturalist! All that is now known of this isolated region is that it is thickly wooded and well watered; the telescope reveals the woodland, while numerous stupendous waterfalls come plunging down the sides, one having a clear leap of 2,000 feet, and such an enormous volume that it is plainly visible from a point thirty miles off. That strange forms of plants and beasts and even fishes abound in this wonderful lone land is selfevident.

Speculation even surmises that it may be inhabited by human beings; but whether this be so or not, the region is well worthy of being explored, and the wonder is that no serious attempt at doing so has yet been made. If, as asserted, it is only accessible to a balloon, even that means of scaling the heights may be resorted to with success.

In the neighborhood of Roraima proper are two or three other masses of similar formation, which are believed to be equally inaccessible, although their lower forms have not been explored. One of these, called by the natives Kenkenham, is much larger than Roraima, but not nearly so striking in the uncompromising aspect of its inaccessibility. This and its fellows may prove to be equally as isolated and interesting as Roraima itself, but so far as is now apparent, it is to Roraima that science must look to solve the mighty riddle that she herself propounds of the preservation in unbroken line of descent of the earliest forms of flora and fauna that appeared on this half of our globe when "the waters were gathered together in one place and the dry land appeared."

Whether the possession of this South American geological sphinx ultimately falls to England or Venezuela, it is to be hoped that science will not much longer delay in wresting from it the secret it has inclosed and been waiting to divulge through many ages. The possible results would justify almost any cost that may be incurred in pursuance of this object.

OAKES AGAIN BEATEN

Close of the Amateur Billiard Tournament at Daly's.

The amateur billiard tournament was concluded at Daly's last night, and shrewd judges of the game pronounce that it was the most successful competition of its kind ever witnessed in this vicinity. A good many of the enthusiasts were disappointed over the showing made by Townsend, the amateur crack.

Stark of the Manhattan Athletic Club wins first prize—a silver cup, the gift of Maurice Daly—and the trophy will be presented to-night. The final game in the tournament was played between Barnard and Oakes, the former proving himself too much for the New-York Athletic Club man.

The score:

Barnard (210)—2 2 6 2 0 10 2 5 1 2 0 0 6 8 6 7 2 0 5 0 0 0 0 5 1 1 0 0 1 1 22 19 1 5 0 0 10 0 28 13, 0 2 2 12 21. Total—210. Highest run—28. Average—4 30-45.

Oakes (220)—0 0 13 0 14 1 12 0 0 5 7 2 0 10 19 0 0 1 4 4 6 1 0 5 0 0 1 0 1 0 9 6 0 0 5 6 5 0 0 0 5 0 2 0. Total—148. Highest run—19. Average—3 13-45.

The following is the official rating of the players:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Highest Run.	Average.
Stark	9	0	53	5 5-50
Townsend	4	5	57	5 87-100
Gardner	6	3	34	4 34-100
Keeney	6	3	42	4 68-100
Dr. Miller	4	5	44	4 15-100
Oakes	2	7	31	3 37-100
Dr. Ranney	1	8	29	3 60-100
Barnard	4	5	42	3 77-100
Paggenburg	6	3	36	4
Dr. Jennings	3	6	48	3 54-100

Lakewood Golf Club's Enlarged Links.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the Golf Club last evening at the residence of the Secretary, Jasper Lynch, President Robert Bage Kerr and Mr. Lynch were chosen to represent the club at the meeting at Delmonico's, on Feb. 8, of the United States Golf Association. It was also announced that by the recent purchase of the land to the east of the links, the sixth hole, which now measures 230 yards, would be increased to 445 yards, while the eighth hole, which is 213 yards in length, would be extended to 442 yards, thus making the circuit of the links about a mile and a half over the longest nine-hole course in the country.

It was also stated that two handsome cups had been offered by the Laurel-in-the-Pines and accepted by the club, and would be played for at a tournament to be held probably about the 9th, 10th, and 11th of April, the exact dates to be decided at the next meeting of the National Association. One cup will be presented for medal play, while the other will be the trophy in a match contest.

The Up-Town Association Banquet.

The Up-Town Association gave its first social dinner to the members and invited guests in the rooms of the association, Broadway and Eighteenth Street, last night. John Sloane, President of the club, presided. Among the guests were Appraiser Bunn, Collector Gilbreth, Postmaster Dayton, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Judge Howland, Simeon T. Ford, Artemus Ward, and Justices O'Brien, Rumsey, Van Brunt, and Williams of the Appellate Division.

Others present were Isaac Stern, John W. Aitken, William Baumgarten, Charles T. Cook, H. B. Dominick, Horatio N. Fraser, H. J. Hardenbergh, Edward P. Hatch, Hobart J. Park, John J. Sinclair, John P. Townsend, George F. Vail, William Cohen, Simon Stern, and Herbert Booth King.

Virginia Republican Convention.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 28.—The Republican State Committee to-day selected April 23 as the time, and Staunton as the place, for holding the next State Convention.

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(my mama used Wool Soap) (I wish mine had)

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ART IN THE CHEFS' WORK

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETE CULINAIRE PHILANTHROPIQUE.

Studies in Confectionery, Jellied Foods, and Other Productions by Prominent New-York Cooks.

The annual palate tantalization that comes with the culinary exhibition of the Sociétié Culinaire Philanthropique began and ended yesterday at the Madison Square Garden. It had the success of former years in point of attendance, for the display of triumphs of the cook's art is to men of their craft and gastronomics what an Easter display of headgear is to the milliner and her customers.

The exhibition of cold viands of the choicest description, from larks in jelly to golden pheasants in a pie, and the wonderful and artistic creations of the confectioners of the hotels, clubs, and such wealthy men as can afford the luxury of a foreign equipment in their kitchens, was in the concert room of the Garden.

Six long tables were required to display the exhibits at which the makers have toiled for weeks. It was remarked that excellence in choice of subject and its presentation in its choicest and most appetizing form was general. There was no dish displayed that did not do credit to the maker and the establishment which commands his service.

As to decorations of exhibits and the multiform artistic adjuncts to the displays, they were all in good taste, and in many instances wonderful. It should be borne in mind that the pedestals, stands, and bases for the viands or confectionery, as well as their adornments, are made of tallow, sugar, cut vegetables, truffles, wax, plaster of paris, and jelly. From these bases were constructed not a few creations of such exquisite character that it seemed a pity that they were not destined to last. At least half a dozen floral adornments were gems both artistically and as to fidelity to nature.

Nineteen exhibits came from Delmonico's, of which Charles Ranhofer is chef. Twelve of them were of viands by four cooks and seven confectionery pieces by two artists in this branch of the luxuries of the table.

A "salmon, imperial style," prepared by Baudy presented a superb Salar, a forty-pounder glazed with a creamy veil adorned with a stellated pattern of cut truffles and garnished with delicate morsels done up in molded jelly.

Grevillot furnished a turkey dressed and in Verneuil style, remarkable not only as a kitchen art creation but for the delicacy of a floral wreath around the base of the stand. The tiny white convolvuli in the wreath appeared too frail to support the caress of a zephyr.

Petitbenoit's larks done up in jelly were appetizing, and they, too, had a flower wreath of delightful fidelity to nature.

Guidici had with crackly nougat molded a "Ruin of the Middle Ages," and Denivelle's most conspicuous creation was "Hymen's Altar," a symphony of sugar, shimmering first like spun glass, then with a sheen like burnished metal with a dewy garland of flowers, Cupids, bow and arrows, and hearts in scarlet.

A wild and rugged landscape was portrayed in "A Scene in the Swiss Alps," by J. C. Hartman's chef, Paul Stypmann, and it was the chief attraction of the display. The study might have been taken at Chamounix or any typical Alpine valley, and was exceedingly realistic with chalets, waterfalls, plateaus, tourists, peasants, cottages and windmills. Some toothsome-looking boned and truffled poultry made the summit of the exhibit.

The Waldorf, of which Leon Surdez is chef, sent six exhibits; the Café Savarin, E. Laperrugur chef, five; the Fifth Avenue Hotel, A. Tenu chef, three, including a gondola with an enticing portion of dressed salmon; the Grand Union Hotel, H. Rosier chef, two of great merit; McGown's Pass Tavern, D. Lescarboura chef, its usual merry gastronomic idea, this year "The Good Liver"; the Stewart House, L. Mercier chef, two; Hotel Marlborough, J. Lescarboura chef, a golden pheasant pie two feet long and a foot and a half high; the Hotel Plaza, J. Bohlinger chef, "A Musical Trophy," with lyres made of tongues, mandolins of hams, and so on, and E. Lejarre, chef for James A. Burden, two conspicuously good exhibits.

Other establishments represented with equal credit were the Hoffman Club, E. Habisreutinger, chef; Union Club, A. Meyer, chef; Hotel Savoy, with five exhibits, X. Kuzmier chef; Albemarle Hotel, C. Buysse, chef; the Hotel Gerlach, A. Dubois, chef, and Fantozzi & Co.

The thirtieth annual ball of the society was enjoyed at the Garden last night. There was a large crowd present.

SENATORIAL FIGHT IN INDIANA

Fairbanks Wins in the Organization of the Republican Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—The Republican State Central Committee to-day re-elected John K. Gowdy of Rushville Chairman and Robert Mansfield of Muncie Secretary.

This ends a bitter factional struggle, in which the United States Senatorship was involved. E. H. Nebeker, who was made Treasurer of the United States by President Harrison, was a candidate for the Chairmanship against Gowdy. While not openly unfriendly to Harrison, he was suspected of having a leaning toward McKinley or Reed. But the Presidential question was not the real cause of the fight, and in all the district meetings resolutions favoring Harrison's renomination were adopted.

Gowdy was known to favor the election of Charles W. Fairbanks of this city, a millionaire railroad attorney, as United States Senator to succeed Voorhees. Nebeker, it was equally well known, was an adherent of Riley W. McKeen of Terre Haute, President of the Vandalia Railroad, who also wants to be Senator.

The fight for members of the State Committee was a bitter one, and each claimed a majority until to-day, when the Nebeker men acknowledged their defeat and made Gowdy's election unanimous. Secretary Seeds of the old committee, who had cast his lot with the Nebeker forces, declined to be a candidate for re-election, and Mansfield, who had been a Gowdy leader, was elected.

All manner of charges are being made, that of treachery being the most prominent. Nebeker's friends say they will "make it warm" for Fairbanks when the proper time comes.

District conventions to elect delegates to the National Convention will be held Thursday, March 19, and Thursday, May 7, as the date of the State Nominating Convention.

Gordon Jury Locked Up.

The trial of William Gordon, charged with arson, came to a close at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time the jury retired. By request of the jury, some of the testimony was read in court at 10:50 o'clock last night, and the jurors again retired at 11:25, and were locked up for the night shortly after midnight.

Killed Himself in a Hallway.

F. H. Green, thirty-five years old, whose residence is unknown, committed suicide at 10:15 o'clock last night in the hallway of 201 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street by taking morphine. He died shortly after he was found. The body was taken to the Morgue.

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Adrienne Lecouvreur—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Primrose & West—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Madame Sans Gene—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Sie Wird Gekuesst—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Concert—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Charity Ball.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—Shaun Rhue—8:00. Matinée.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau.		Times.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	29	27	26
6 A. M.	18	24	28
9 A. M.	20	30	30
12 M.	23	33	34
4 P. M.	24	37	37
6 P. M.	22	33	34
9 P. M.	19	32	33
12 P. M.	18	29	32

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday..........31.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday..........30.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year..........21.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years..........31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TIMES has published a thirty-six page pamphlet under the title "The Venezuela Dispute," containing Prof. John Bach McMaster's history of the Monroe doctrine from THE TIMES of Jan. 2, the President's message of Dec. 17, the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, an accurate map of the territory in dispute, the original announcement of the Monroe doctrine from the message of President James Monroe, together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward. The pamphlet can be had at all news stands and at the Publication Office of THE TIMES; price 5 cents.

PLATT'S POLICE PLOT.

The joint sub-committee of the two legislative committees on the affairs of cities which has been pretending to investigate the Greater New-York question has announced its final public hearing to take place at Albany this afternoon. What it has done thus far is to listen to talk in Brooklyn on the Fridays and Saturdays of two successive weeks. Why it did this and why it gave no hearing in this city is not apparent, except on the theory that it has merely been using up time until plans could be arranged for the political end of consolidation, and that these are now sufficiently matured to make further delay unnecessary. It is certain that the sub-committee has elicited no new information or argument of the least value for determining legislation.

We had no doubt when this committee was provided for that its purpose was to gain time, and perhaps to feel of public opinion in these cities and find out how much opposition the Platt scheme was likely to encounter. It has apparently concluded that there is nothing to fear in Brooklyn and that it is safe to presume upon acquiescence, if not indifference, in New-York. In the meantime the scheme has been put in shape and the committee is about ready to recommend it as a result of its "investigation." There is a general concurrence in rumors and reports here and at Albany that the plan is to pass the bill declaring consolidation, to take effect at the beginning of 1898, and then to "put through" a measure providing at once for a general police administration within the metropolitan district, and perhaps for common Health and Fire Departments as well.

The chief feature of the plot seems to be the establishment of a Metropolitan Police Department in advance of the consolidation and before the opening of the political canvass in this State for the present year. It is boldly declared that before June 1 "ROOSEVELT will be out," and that declaration reveals the character and purpose of the plot. Some effort is made to gloss it over with the statement that it is in pursuance of the commission's plan of gradual consolidation, but the commission made no recommendation of consolidating separate departments before a unity of central authority has been provided for, and its proposal was that the commission itself should report after thorough study the successive steps to be taken.

Of course, the object of the Platt scheme is primarily to get rid of the present Police Board in this city and to get ROOSEVELT out, and then to get control of the new department, with all its power and patronage. Being established in advance of consolidation, it would almost of necessity be placed in charge of a State commission, either named in the act creating it or appointed by the Governor, and all control of local authority over it would be suspended. The Republican politicians, using the power of the Legislature, would thus secure control of the vast police power of this city, Brooklyn, and Long Island City and the outlying territory, and the local authorities would have no voice in its direction.

The purpose and consequences of such an invasion of "home rule," such a usurpation by the State of municipal authority, may be imagined. How much further than the Police Department it would ultimately be carried, and how long it would last, would depend upon the success of the politicians in making use of it. All disclaimers of political or partisan designs are worthless, for there can be no other explanation of the scheme. It is not rational or logical to begin with the departments and sever them from all connection with the central municipal authority, which should be unified first, in order to exercise its legitimate functions in bringing the subordinate branches of the service into vital relations with itself and in harmony with each other. There should be no suspension of local authority in any branch and no transfer to the State and to the Platt politicians.

Of the existence of this plot for controlling temporarily, if not permanently, the police of the metropolitan area there is no doubt. That it has been hatched under cover of the sub-committee's investigation is evident, and it will be carried out unless the people wake up to what it means and raise their voice against it in emphatic tones. The Greater New-York bill should be passed as it stands, and the rest should be left to the commission until it has something to report and recommend, but that is far from PLATT's purpose.

INIQUITOUS DETAILS OF THE RAINES BILL.

The more the Raines Excise bill is studied the more the iniquity of its various details becomes evident. There is an utter lack of discrimination where discrimination is important.

For instance, it defines liquors as including "all strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, and beer," and then uses the general term throughout. There can be no privilege of selling beer and light wines under a lower tax or fee than is exacted for selling all liquors, and consequently the harmless beer garden will be discouraged and the pernicious groggery will be promoted. A wide distinction in dealing with the two kinds of traffic would be in the interest of temperance, but this bill is not in the interest of temperance, but of politics and robbery.

Neither is any distinction made in the character of the places or the kind of the business they carry on. It will cost a restaurant just as much to have the right to serve beer to its customers with their meals as it will cost a palatial saloon to dispense all sorts of drinks to all sorts of people. While a restaurant will have to pay the same tax as a hotel, the latter will be allowed to sell liquor to its guests on Sunday, while the former will not be allowed to supply it to customers at their meals.

We have shown the inequality of the tax for the privilege of selling liquor to be drunk on the premises and the unjust share which the cities would have to pay to the State, but the injustice would be even greater in the traffic of grocery stores, which supply families, for there is a good deal of that trade in cities and very little in towns and villages. It is doubtful whether under the bill there would be any at all in the latter, and yet that kind of traffic tends to diminish the saloon business and its evil consequences.

A storekeeper "trafficking in liquors" not to be drunk on the premises would have to pay $500 in this city, $400 in Brooklyn, $300 in other cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more, $200 in cities and villages from 5,000 to 50,000 population, $100 in other incorporated villages, and $75 in other "places." Probably none of these taxes would be paid in any place less than a village of 5,000 people and very little in villages or cities of less than 50,000. Nearly the whole of it would be drawn from the cities above that limit, thus increasing their proportion of the whole tax paid to the State very materially.

THE TALK OF COMPROMISE.

If we consider only the terms of the "compromise" on the currency bill now being talked about at Washington, it would be too preposterous for serious discussion. But any scheme among the politicians to come to another agreement on this question is of importance, because it is precisely such schemes that have brought upon the country the untold trouble and loss and discredit from which it has so long suffered and is suffering now. The terms, as we say, are preposterous, but they are hardly more so than those of the famous "compromise" that gave us the Allison-Bland bill, in order to save the two great parties from a fight on an issue which neither dared to face. They are hardly more so than those of the compromise that produced the Sherman bill of 1890 and saved Mr. HARRISON from the arduous and perilous duty of making up his mind on free silver. If the present proposition differs from those, it is rather in degree than in kind. The very fact that it is suggested at all gives it a dangerous significance, and we believe it the duty of every honest friend of sound money, and especially of every Democratic friend of sound money, to meet such a proposition at the outset with unqualified condemnation, and to let it be known that nothing of the sort shall be tolerated now or in the future.

The plan that is talked of is in brief that the unlimited coinage of legal-tender silver shall be granted in exchange for the retirement of the legal tenders and the payment of all interest-bearing obligations in gold, whether expressly stipulated or not. The legal tenders are to be retired by the issue of $500,000,000 gold bonds. It is stated that the free-silver people repudiate this compromise because they think that they have control of the situation and mean to use it. Apparently they can pass a free-coinage bill through the Senate, if that is the control of the situation which they boast. But if there were any chance of passing an actual law on the terms proposed, they would be very foolish indeed if they did not accept it, because it gives them all they have ever asked. The net result would be that the United States would be saddled with a debt of $500,000,000 and a silver currency in its worst possible form. The legal-tender notes are a very difficult currency to handle, chiefly because the provision for keeping them steadily at par with gold is inadequate. A silver currency would plunge the country into the very evils with which we are now only threatened. The suspicion that our obligations—not our Federal obligations, which are relatively of very little importance, but those of our people contracted in the operations of commerce and finance—may not be paid in gold would become a certainty that they would not so be paid. The already great and burdensome contraction of credit, which is far worse in its effects on business than any contraction of the currency, would be enormously increased. The check to prosperity that we have received would become in effect paralysis, and a long period of stagnation, confusion, and disaster would follow that would make us look back upon the present as an era of good times. We should sink in the direction and almost to the level of such countries as those of the Orient and South America, and should be forced slowly and painfully, with infinite trouble and loss, to fight our way up again to a place among civilized commercial nations.

Of course, there is not the slightest probability, or even possibility, of any such ruinous legislation being adopted by the present Congress or approved by the President. But it is amazing that it can even be talked about and that there is any one among the so-called sound-money men in the Senate who would consent for an instant to consider it. The motive for paying any attention to such a scheme is purely political. It springs from the very natural desire of the leaders of a party divided on the subject of the currency to find some ground on which all party men can unite. But that is precisely the feeling that has brought so much trouble on the country, and it would seem as if the ample experience of blundering and disaster in the past would teach them not to repeat that experience. For at least twenty years both parties have been trying to avoid an open struggle on the currency question. There has been no time within that period that either party, taking firm and plain ground for sound money, would not have won a victory over the other if the other had taken doubtful ground. If such an issue could be made this year, the result would be beyond all doubt. But the Democratic leaders ought to see that if the issue cannot be made, if neither party will stand unqualifiedly for the gold standard and the payment of the greenbacks, the Democrats will be at more disadvantage than the Republicans, and these leaders ought, therefore, steadily and vigilantly, at every stage of legislation, do their utmost to set the party right. And especially they ought to oppose with all their might anything like a compromise with the silver men.

HAS KITASATO FOUND IT?

We have said that certain published reports concerning the treatment of consumptives by Dr. KITASATO in Japan are ambiguous and probably misleading. Owing to the admitted eminence of this bacteriologist and physician, and the discoveries which, there is reason to believe, he has made with respect to the characteristic germs of cholera, "plague," leprosy, and typhus fever, his attempts to cure tuberculosis invite respectful inquiry.

His master, Prof. KOCH, discovered the germ of tuberculosis, and for a time was inclined to believe that he had found a remedy for this disease in tuberculin, which is a preparation of the toxine or poison produced by the germ. His associate, BEHRING, discovered the diphtheria antitoxine serum, which is not a preparation of the poison produced by the diphtheria germ, but an antidote for it. KITASATO himself, who manufactures in his institute diphtheria antitoxine serum and lockjaw antitoxine serum as they are produced elsewhere, by "immunizing" horses and other animals, has used the same process, it is understood, for the production of antitoxines hostile to cholera, leprosy, "plague," and typhus.

But it is reported that for the treatment of consumption in his hospital he uses tuberculin; in other words, that while he has produced and is using for the other diseases antitoxine serums—or fluids which do not contain the germ poisons, but are antidotes for them—for consumption he uses the poison itself. At the same time it is stated that he procures this tuberculin from immunized animals. There is a serious blunder here, for tuberculin is obtained not from immunized animals but from the germs themselves, supplied by an actual case of consumption, and if an immunized animal's serum contains anything that may be used in the treatment of the disease, that substance is a tuberculosis antitoxine, and not tuberculin.

Therefore, when it is reported that horses and sheep under treatment at KITASATO's laboratory "yield tuberculin" which he administers to consumptive patients, it may fairly be inferred that the person writing the report does not know the difference between tuberculin (the poison) and antitoxine serum, (the antidote,) and that KITASATO has really produced, or believes that he has produced, a serum remedy for consumption by the same process that he and others use in manufacturing curative serum for diphtheria.

The discovery of an effective antitoxine serum for the dreaded disease which causes one-seventh of all recorded deaths of human beings would be one of the greatest importance. During the last year several persons have claimed the credit attaching to such a discovery—among them MARAGLIANO in Italy and PAQUIN in Missouri—but the proof as to both methods of production and effect upon patients has been unsatisfactory. It is held by some authorities that it is not practicable to procure a tuberculosis antitoxine by the method used in obtaining antitoxines for diphtheria and lockjaw. We shall know before long whether this German-Japanese expert believes that he has procured a curative serum from animals made proof against consumption, or is simply using the tuberculin of KOCH, which has been pretty effectually discredited as a remedy for tuberculosis in confined parts of the human body.

BISMARCK AND THE KAISER.

There is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the dispatch setting forth Prince BISMARCK's rejection of the recent policy of the Kaiser. It was not necessary for him to disavow it. Since his removal from office because he obstructed the execution of the Emperor's personal policy, he has not had any responsibility for the course of Germany. But his emphatic condemnation of it will nevertheless carry great weight in Germany. Not even the Emperor himself can imagine that his services to the country are in any way comparable with the achievements of BISMARCK. And no other German can have any doubt which is the safer counselor.

It is a great pity that in the first irritation following his dismissal BISMARCK should have allowed it to appear that he was actuated in his comments upon public affairs by personal spite. His influence upon official action being removed, his influence upon public opinion was all that remained to him. That he in some degree dissipated by peevishness. But what has happened since enables him to speak with more authority as well as with more dignity and dispenses everybody from trying to find unworthy motives for his remarks. When he says that the foreign policy of Germany should be limited to action in which German interests are menaced or assailed, he lays down a principle upon which it is not to be denied that his own administration was conducted. The recent departures from that principle have been marked. The joining of Germany with France and Russia to coerce Japan was one instance. The message to President KRUEGER was another. There can be little doubt that BISMARCK is in the right in warning his countrymen against the temper of which these two acts were expressions. Germany has quite enough possible causes of trouble on her hands without seeking to increase the number.

THE RECOIL.

It looks as if Mr. PLATT might share the feelings of the Hibernian sportsman who remarked to the squirrel he had shot at that he would not be so chipper had he been at the other end of the gun. Doubtless the ex-Senator is prepared for the sarcasm of The Tribune and the "put up or shut up" defiance of Mayor STRONG as to his various charges. But he may very naturally be surprised at the reception of his statement by the friends of Gov. MORTON. These latter do not think that he has helped the Governor's chances at St. Louis.

If Mr. PLATT had been in his usual condition of calmness, he would have foreseen these criticisms and their justice. Mr. MORTON is, above all things, the candidate of the very class whom Mr. PLATT assails with such vulgar vituperation. He has no standing with the public generally save as a very creditable representative of that class. His public career was not conspicuous until he reached the Governorship of New-York, but it caused him to be associated in the popular mind with the conservatism, the good sense, and the probity of the men of affairs whom Mr. PLATT now denounces as intriguing and unscrupulous political managers. Now people are asking themselves whether the Governor has forsaken his old associates and put himself in the hands of PLATT, or whether the bankers and business men of New-York are all as contemptible as Mr. PLATT describes them. In either case Mr. MORTON's prestige is damaged.

Had Mr. PLATT, as we have said, been in a calm mood, he would have seen what a blunder he was contemplating. But he was frightened and excited. His strength lies in working in the dark, and mystery is absolutely necessary to his reputation for power. The moment he comes out into the light and exposes himself to public inspection his impressiveness is lost. Usually he has understood this, but under the sting of mingled resentment and dismay he forgot it. His illustrious Democratic mate made the same mistake under like circumstances. When a Croker or a Platt talks for publication his game is up.

Ever since the death of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, there has been a very general impression that lack of money forced the great romancer to write when illness made any form of literary work a cruel torture, and extremely harsh things have been said and printed in more lands than one about a state of society and of public taste in which a man of recognized genius, to whom rest and freedom from care possibly meant renewed health and strength, was obliged to peril, and finally to lose, his life in a cruel struggle to earn a few miserable dollars. Letters recently published by STEVENSON's literary executor certainly pictured this condition of affairs, and yet the English papers just at hand state that the value of STEVENSON's personal property in the United Kingdom at the time of his death amounted to £15,525. That is the sworn value now placed upon his estate in the Probate Court. So large is this amount, so surprisingly large, considering the comparatively few years during which STEVENSON was able to command good prices for his work, that it is evident no small part of it must have come to him by inheritance. Evidently there could never have been any occasion for him to worry about the necessities or even the luxuries of life. What was it, then, that he did worry about? Why did he, until almost the very end, rise daily in his bed and force a reluctant pen to services that added nothing to his fame, and not much to his purse?

—The writer of an article in The London Daily News, who has ventured, apparently with slight knowledge, to give a summary of the progress of the novel in 1895, says: "Mr. Crockett has continued to throw his dry light on Scottish character in 'Ian Maclaren.'" Such is fame! It is very hard for a novelist to be mistaken for the title of a work by a rival story-teller. The moral for Mr. Watson and others is not to use fanciful pseudonyms.

MERRY COUNTESS GUCKI

The New Light Comedy of Intrigue at Daly's Theatre.

LOVE AT CARLSBAD IN 1819

Ada Rehan's Grateful New Role—Bernhardt As Unhappy Adrienne, and Melodrama at the American Theatre.

Franz von Schönthan's three-act comedy of intrigue called "Countess Gucki," which was acted for the first time at Daly's Theatre last night, and will remain on view there until Mr. Daly's condensed version of the two parts of "Henry IV." is made ready, gives to Miss Rehan the worthiest part that she has played here this season, excepting, of course, Shakespeare's Viola.

The single scene is a room in the house of Court Counselor von Mitterseig, an odd, fussy, perky, meddlesome little fellow, who is much afraid of losing his not too profitable office, and is also much afraid of his alert and practical wife. Carlsbad is the place, and the time is 1819, just when Austrian public affairs were beginning to settle after the mighty shaking up the Corsican had given them.

Countess Hermance is a sister-in-law of the little Court Counselor, a young widow, whose intimates call her Gucki. That German word, we are told in the play, does not exactly mean staring, prying, or spying, but a little of all three. In other words, the Countess is very wide-awake. She has lived long enough to know the world. She has had, we are permitted to infer, an unfortunate matrimonial experience. Her sagacity is of much use to the Counselor, and her high spirits and audacity are irritating to his wife. Between Hermance and elderly Clementina, there is always a state of armed neutrality.

The Councilor has a pretty daughter, Lilli, who is beloved in a meek and patient way by her cousin, Leopold, a young civil servant. Lilli's prettiness attracts the notice of Bruno von Neuhoff, a young officer in the Russian service. He fancies her eyes rested upon him one night in the theatre. As a matter of fact, she was looking at the immortal Goethe, who was in the same box; but he is not the kind of young officer who can understand why a very young woman should look admiringly at a very old man.

So, in duty bound, he presents himself to Lilli with a handkerchief just bought in a shop, which he declares she dropped in the theatre, but Lilli, having been warned of the wicked ways of young officers, and of this one in particular, rejects the token and eludes the officer. In the moment of his discomfiture he comes face to face with Hermance, to whom he promptly transfers his buoyant affection and the handkerchief. Gucki knows all about young officers like Bruno and that kind of handkerchiefs. She enters into a sprightly flirtation with him, which ends, with Act I., in his momentary defeat.

But Bruno is both ingenious and audacious. Unable to secure the spare rooms of the thrifty Counselor for his own lodgings, through Gucki's interference, he hires them for his uncle, General Suvatscheff, upon whom he is constantly in attendance. But as the General turns out to be an old flame of Gucki, for whom she still has a tender regard—in fact, the very woman of Vienna whose memory Bruno has striven to keep alive in the General's bosom, so as to prevent his marriage and a possible heir nearer than a nephew—this move seems for a time to be unfortunate.

But, in the end, Bruno, having learned several lessons, wins the heart of the clever widow, who, besides her own love affairs, settles pleasantly those of her young cousins. She also is able to secure the Counselor of his official position.

The play, though of slight texture, and in the beginning rather slow in movement, is true comedy, and its picture of character traits and moods is clear and interesting. The dialogue, adapted from Schönthan's text by Mr. Daly, is remarkably bright and free from extravagance. The love episodes are treated with delicacy and tact.

Gucki is a rôle well suited to Miss Rehan, for whom it was written and to whom the play is dedicated. It is not perhaps so brilliant as Cousin Val or Baroness Vera, but its range is sufficiently broad to bring into play many of the best gifts of our principal comedienne. Such passages as the first interview of Gucki and Bruno, a scene at the old spinnet in Act II., and a love scene over a punchbowl, in which the mood of merry banter gives way to a moment of real passion, exhibit to admirable advantage her personal charm and her rich artistic resource.

Mr. Lewis as the energetic little counselor has a happy rôle, in which he is delightfully comical, and as Teutonic as possible, and Mr. Stevens plays the old General with humor, sympathy, and distinction. Mrs. Gilbert is again happily placed as the managing old wife, and Miss Helma Nelson, promoted from the ranks of Mr. Daly's large company to the place vacated by Miss Haswell, is pleasing as Lilli. Miss Hoffman has the same small but appreciable measure of success in a smaller but agreeable rôle.

Mr. Charles Richman brings to the role of Bruno a fine presence and handsome face, and acts it with rather more freedom than he had hitherto shown on the stage. It is a splendid part, and he does not spoil it; but he scarcely realizes all its possibilities.

The single scene is a handsome and appropriate picture, and the quaint costumes of the first quarter of the century are faithfully reproduced.

The incidental music—old German songs—and the property wind that shook the chandelier and the pictures on the wall and blew papers off the table were highly appreciated.

Court Counselor von Mittersteig	James Lewis
Clementina	Mrs. Gilbert
Lilli	Helma Nelson
General Suvatscheff	Edwin Stevens
Bruno von Neuhoff	Charles Richman
Cousin Leopold	Sidney Herbert
Wensel	Robert Shepherd
Rosa	Sophie Hoffman
Countess Hermance Trachau	Ada Rehan

"BURMAH" AT THE AMERICAN.

An English Melodrama with a Very Stirring Battle Scene.

Burmah, from the Drury Lane Theatre, London, where it ran for a year, was presented in New-York last night at the American Theatre. It was put forward as a scenic melodrama, and the varied character and magnificence of the scenery were reasons enough for the emphasis laid upon that feature of the production. The play is by Henry Pettitt and Sir Augustus Harris. On the bill it was said that 500 people and 10 horses would be employed. There were near enough to these numbers to make it, perhaps, unnecessary to call attention to this extravagant statement, because the people who were there acted with vigor enough to make up for those who were not. And the horses, with one exception, proved spirited, yet accustomed enough to the stage to relieve the audience of any fear of their jumping over the footlights.

The melodrama opened with a very well-known scene of the eviction of the heroine's father for the non-payment of rent, at the instance of the man who has won more than the heart of the young woman. Another man, a true lover, paid the rent, thereby disconcerting the villainous false lover, and then saved the latter's life from the mob, enraged by the villain's attempt to harm the heroine's father; and the act closed with the heroine in straits because the man who really loves her, but whom she does not love, had saved the life of the man who does not love her, but whom she does love.

The plot thickens in the next act, which finds the characters all conveniently collected, after the manner of melodramas, on a houseboat on the Thames, the result of which is that several of the principal male characters, who are in the army, leave for India in various unpleasant frames of mind. But they get to India, and that is what the first two acts are meant to accomplish, because if they did not there would be no camp, no jungle, and no battle, before which, in order to bring up the reserves, a young Lieutenant, mounted, fearlessly leaps across a chasm in midstage. It is this third act that the play was written for, and it is worth waiting for, because the audience is beguiled during the first acts by numerous pretty pictures, some engaging-looking girls in beautiful gowns, and a song or two.

But in the third act there are two sensations—one the kind that makes you swallow, when the two companies of soldiers, after long marches through the jungle, meet; they halt with military precision, and then when the ranks break at the word of command they catch each his man in his arms and greet each other as only men can who are thousands of miles from home and who have not seen friends for many a long day. The other sensation comes in the battle scene, which is admirably worked up. The little band of men lies crouching behind boulders awaiting the attack of the enemy. Afar off can be heard the weird war songs of the oncoming natives. There are only three rounds of ammunition to each man. Will the reserves, with fresh supplies, come up before the band is annihilated? A wounded officer jumps on a horse, leaps the chasm which separates the company from the reserves, and urges them forward. The Maxim and Gatling guns are rattled forward, and just as the natives swarm over the heights on the left the guns open fire and the half-clad bodies of a half-hundred dusky warriors come tumbling down stage over very realistic rocks, in a truly startling manner. The supers do not save themselves in the least, but, sideways or headlong, as it happens, fall down the steep mountain side and writhe in death. The victors cheer wildly, but not more so than the occupants of the gallery, whose enthusiasm was shared by those in the lower part of the house.

In the last act, with everybody back safely in London, there is a church wedding, which means that everything came out all right in the end, as it should in a melodrama.

Lord Frederick Avondale	James E. Wilson
Captain Chandos	H. Cooper Cliffe
Desmond O'Brien	Eugene Ormonde
Captain Danby	Max Figman
Marcus Scasi	Dore Davidson
Sir John Berkeley	Russell Hunting
Michael Hanlan	James K. Russell
Dennis O'Rouke	William Walters
O'Kelly	William Davis
Norah Hanlan	Henrietta Crosman
Lady Mary Clifford	Grace Mae Lamkin
Phyllis de Belleville	Minnie Dupree
Lady Nellborough	Alice Belmore
Laura Somerville	Mary Hurley
Mrs. Higgins	Mabel Herbert

Bernhardt as Adrienne.

If one may judge by the size, the quality, and the enthusiasm of the audiences that are assembling nightly at Abbey's Theatre, Bernhardt's present engagement is likely to be as successful as any she has ever played in this city. Last evening the house was again filled almost to its extreme capacity with people both able to appreciate the perfect work done by this inimitable and unrivaled glory of the modern stage, and eager to demonstrate their appreciation by applause that was only frequent and too prolonged.

The play was "Adrienne Lecouvreur," a drama for which Scribe supplied logic and ingenuity, and Legouvé reality and depth of passionate emotion. The piece shows but few of its forty-seven years. They have in no wise weakened its interest or dimmed the brilliancy of its dialogue. So, at least, it seemed last night, when Bernhardt, in the rôle of Adrienne vivified every phrase and every scene with her genius, which has no limit, and her art, which is the reflection of nature—idealized. She never played or looked the part better—it is difficult to believe that she ever before realized the type so powerfully, delicately, absolutely. But any attempt to compare this woman even with herself, is almost hopeless; the idea of comparing her with any other actress was given up long ago by all sane critics.

She can accomplish miracles with a look and a sentence. In her first scene, last night, when she turned to Michonnet and told how Adrienne's triumphs were due to the advice and teaching of that humble friend, she touched the spring of tears instantly. The anger of the recitations from Phèdre, the wonders of the death scene—these, of course, were greater, but not more marvelous than that quiet speech.

The play was something more than well sustained, too, by the other actors. M. Darmont, as Maurice, made a fine, soldierly figure, and declaimed his lines with well modulated vigor. As the Princess, Mme. Patry did not lack distinction, and the Michonnet of M. Lacroix was an intelligent portrayal of one of the best minor rôles ever put on the stage. M. Chameroy was the Prince, and did careful and often effective work.

Bernhardt's dresses were, like herself, marvelously difficult to describe, but magnificent and in a taste beyond criticism. Perhaps they are not dresses at all, but simply the abstract homage of lace and silk to genius.

WEYLER HAS LEFT CADIZ.

Ahumada and Five Other Generals Accompanying Him to Cuba — Maximo Gomez Is Near Guanajay.

CADIZ, Jan. 28.—Gen. Weyler, the newly appointed Captain General of Cuba, sailed hence to-day for Havana. He was accompanied by Gens. Ahumada, Barges, Ochando, Bernal, Arolas, and Melguizo.

From The Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—An official report of an encounter between the columns of Gen. Sinares and Aldecoa and the rebels, under command of Maximo Gomez, locates the latter near Guanajay, to the west of Havana. Heretofore it has been reported that Gomez was to the east of the railway running from Havana to Batabano, but it now appears that he is a considerable distance to the westward of the railway.

A detachment of troops attacked a body of rebels on the Santa Lucia estate yesterday. The troops used cannon, which caused the rebels to make a hasty retreat. Employes of the estate say that the rebels sustained many losses. The Spaniards lost twelve killed or wounded.

Gomez is supposed to have crossed the railway line near Quivican, going west, and thence through the country near Seborucal toward the northern part of Pinar del Rio.

Gen. Pando reports that in an engagement with rebel bands in the Province of Matanzas the Spaniards lost five killed. The rebel loss is unknown.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Spanish Minister has received the following by cable from Havana:

"Lieut. Col. Ganel of the Havana Volunteers defeated the band of Bernardo Cobrera in San Joaquin plantation, killing the leader and seizing five horses, arms, and ammunition.

"Col. Sandoval, between Cobre and Auerradero, province of Santiago de Cuba, had an encounter with the enemy, and forced them to retreat, killing four. He had two officers and three soldiers wounded in that engagement.

"Lieut. Carvajal of the Dongo Guerrillas killed an insurgent in Cuayabal in an engagement with a small band.

"Lieut. Col. Aldea met, at Carmen Amoron, on the 24th, the bands of Cordanas and Castillo Aniavas, pursuing them until they were compelled to disband at Ojo de Agua, seizing four horses and four pack mules with their loads. The same column defeated the band of Velenti."

A COMPLAINT OF PAUL VERLAINE

Was it affectation or sincere sentiment? Paul Verlaine praised Racine above Shakespeare—with the ideas of the age in France when there was no poetry—because Racine was so polished and Shakespeare was so much a barbarian. He wrote stanzas like the following:

Les sanglots longs
Des violons
De l'automne
Blessent mon coeur
D'une langueur
Monotone,
Tout suffocat
Et bleme, quand
Sonne l'heure,
Je me souviens
Des jours anciens
Et je pleure.
Et je m'en vais
Au vent mauvais
Qui m'emporte
Deca, dela,
Pareil a la
Feuille morte.

But he assured you that art was impersonal.

BLUE BOOKS ON ARMENIA

Work of the Commission and Sassoun Massacre the Subjects.

BRUTALITY OF KURDS CONFIRMED

Exaggeration in Reports of Numbers Killed—Agitation in Moosh and Talori Regions Instigated Abroad.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Chronicle will to-morrow say that two blue books on the Armenian massacres have been issued by the Government. The first contains the dispatches between the Consuls and diplomats, while the second gives the procès verbal of the Armenian Commission. The blue books deal only with the Sassoun outrages, and do not mention the later reports.

The Consuls confirm the newspaper stories, so far as the nature of the outrages goes, telling of brutal tortures by Kurds and soldiers. Long extracts are given from the report of the Consular delegates on the commission to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey.

This report states that the fact that Kurds accompanied the troops, and that no steps were taken to compel them to withdraw, may be regarded as proved. It must also be regarded as having been established that the Kurds and the soldiers were the joint authors of the burning of entire villages. Moreover, it was not proved that the Armenians were in revolt.

The victims at Gheligrizan are estimated to have been about forty. The report does not support the newspaper stories which stated that the victims numbered thousands, but it protests against the difficulty thrown in the way of the inquiry, and the duplicity of the Turkish Commissioners and officials.

The second bluebook contains an important memorandum by Consul Shipley upon the report of the delegates. This declares that the Consul is compelled to regard the stories told by the newspapers and similar stories told elsewhere as being enormously exaggerated, and, in certain instances, absolutely invented for the purpose of adding to the horror. Nevertheless, Consul Shipley says, it is impossible to doubt that in certain ravines of the Antock Mountains fugitive villagers were attacked by soldiers and Kurds and massacred with savage brutality, regardless of age or sex.

Consul Shipley remarks that an agitation subversive of Government authority has proceeded for years among the Armenians in the Moosh and Talori regions. This agitation was instigated by the Armenian Committee abroad. It was the failure to successfully cope with the agitation that finally exasperated the Turkish officials.

On the other hand, the Government entirely failed to protect the Armenians form the constant extortions of the Kurds and rapacity of the officials. The Armenians were obliged to pay tribute to the Kurds to prevent their houses from being burned and their cattle stolen, the Government never attempting to prevent such outrages.

It was impossible to expect the Armenians to be contented under such conditions. Mr. Shipley concludes that it was not so much the suppression of a pseudo revolt that was desired by the Turkish officials as the extermination of the Armenians in the Gheligrizan and Talori districts. He estimates at 900 the number of victims in Sassoon.

VEHEMENT SPEECH IN SENATE.

Turpie of Indiana a Crusader Against the Sultan and Mohammed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In presenting to the Senate a petition in regard to the Armenians, Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) spoke of the recent outrages upon them, and said that the only charge against them, their only crime, was being Christians. The time had come, he said, when an official notification should be given to Turkey and to the Mohammedan Church that they must cease to proselytize by the sword.

The sway of the Turk was only endured, he said, on account of those international jealousies that clustered around the transatlantic segment of the Mediterranean, called the "balance of power" in Europe.

The Turks ought to be notified that they must erase from their Book of Discipline that practice of the Mohammedan Church which makes use of arson and murder to suppress the Christian faith, and he would have that notification followed by a shot which would go crashing through the grand seraglio.

He was in favor of giving "the sick man of the Bosporus the coup de grace, and of ending his life and system by dissolution and destruction."

It was time that those murderers and assassins "should know who He was that was born to the world at Bethlehem and was raised at Nazareth, and that when He comes again to punish such wretches as those, He brings with Him not peace, but a sword."

Mr. Turpie spoke with intense vehemence and bitterness.

A CORRECTION FROM TERRELL.

He Praises the Troops at Aintab, but Condemns Them at Biridjik.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28.—United States Minister Terrell desires to correct the statement contained in a Constantinople dispatch of Jan. 6, in which it was alleged upon the authority of the official journals that he had praised the action of the Turkish troops upon the occasion of the massacre at Biridjik.

The fact was that the Turkish troops at Aintab nobly defended the Americans during the disorder and slaughter at that place, and, at the request of the troops themselves, Mr. Terrell mentioned them favorably to the Porte. Mr. Terrell never praised the action of the Turkish troops at Biridjik, there having been nothing praiseworthy therein.

SULTAN TAKES PENSION FUND.

In View of Macedonian Demand for Concessions from Turkey.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Telegraphing from Constantinople under date of Jan. 27, The United Press correspondent says:

"An irade has been issued by the Sultan which appropriates for urgent State requirements the sum of £120,000 belonging to the official pensions fund lying in the Ottoman Bank. Another irade has been issued directing the distribution to the soldiers of a large quantity of rifles, which have been stored in the armories for years.

"The appropriation of the pensions fund and the distribution of rifles are believed to have been regarded as necessary in view of the Macedonian movement demanding concessions from Turkey."

HOMAGE TO AMBASSADOR RUNYON.

Official Expressions of Government and Kaiser's Personal Condolence.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—A funeral service was held at the residence of the late Ambassador Runyon to-day, at which were present only the members of the family and the staffs of the American Embassy and Consulate. Mrs. Runyon, who is nearly prostrated with grief, was led into the room by her son-in-law, Mr. Haskins. Her condition is causing much anxiety.

After the service the coffin was placed in a vault in the American Church in the presence of the staffs of the Embassy and Consulate. There was no service at the vault except a short prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dickie of St. George's Church. F. C. Zimmerman, United States Vice Consul General, watched over the body last night.

The Reichsanzeiger—the official gazette—says:

"The Government sincerely deplores the death of Theodore Runyon, United States Ambassador to Germany, an eminent statesman, who was ever anxious to preserve the good relations between Germany and the United States, and in which he succeeded. He acquired during the three years of his service in his office, a constant increase of the respect and high esteem of all who were officially or unofficially acquainted with him."

The Emperor this morning sent Col. von Moltke, one of his aides, to Mr. Runyon's late residence as the bearer of a message of sympathy and condolence with Mrs. Runyon and her family, and the Foreign Office sent a letter expressing sorrow at Mr. Runyon's death and praising his capacity as a diplomat. His tenure of office, the letter said, had greatly assisted the present excellent relations between the United States and Germany.

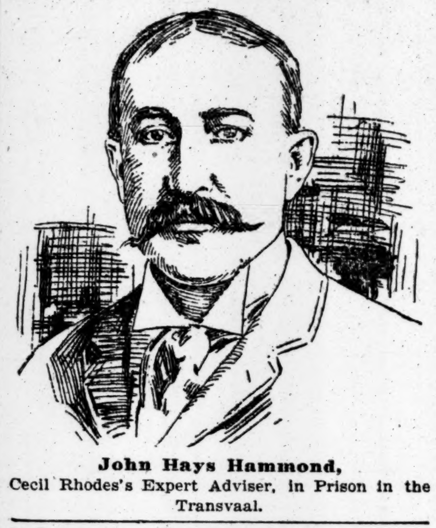
M. Herbette, French Ambassador to Germany, has issued invitations to members of the diplomatic corps to attend the funeral services over the body of Ambassador Runyon, to be held in St. George's Church Jan. 30, at noon.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND'S PLIGHT.

He Is a Prisoner of the Transvaal Not to be Admitted to Bail.

John Hays Hammond has the distinction, and the misfortune, of being classified with Cecil Rhodes's brother as a prisoner of the Transvaal who may not be admitted to bail. He is awaiting trial.

An American mining engineer, he went from his home, in California, to Cape Colony as special adviser to Cecil Rhodes. At Johannesburg, where his services were invaluable, he must have been deeply impressed by the complaints of the Uitlanders, for he signed their call for British assistance. It is said that he objected afterward to Jameson's raid and did his utmost to disarm the Uitlanders and pacify them. Nevertheless he is, in the view of the Boers, one of the archconspirators, and if he were not his close relations with Cecil Rhodes would excite the prejudice of the victorious Transvaal against him.



John Hays Hammond,
Cecil Rhodes's Expert Adviser, in Prison in the Transvaal.

There are vigorous efforts made for his release by the leading politicians of his State, and it has been suggested that there might be invoked for him the leniency which President Kruger accorded to Dr. Jameson. John Hays Hammond might be sent to the United States for trial. He is a young man, and it is unnecessary to say that he is very able in his profession. His nephew, who is nine years old, has written to President Cleveland from Visalia, Cal.: "You may be a very stern man, but I think will be kind enough to set my Uncle Jack free. My Uncle Jack is a good man, so you will please get him out. Write soon. My papa is County Clerk in Visalia."

STEAMER CATALONIA TOWED IN.

Vessel's Shaft Was Broken in the Stern Tube, Which Is Damaged.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The British steamer Catalonia, Capt. Atkin, from Liverpool Jan. 16 and Queenstown Jan. 17, for Boston, was towed to St. Michael, Azores, to-day, by the German steamer Braunschweig, Capt. Petermann, from Bremen Jan. 14, for New-York.

The Catalonia's shaft is broken in the stern tube, which is damaged. The steamer is leaking.

The White Star freight steamer Cevic, which arrived from Liverpool this morning, passed the Cunard Line steamer Catalonia Jan. 22, 1,000 miles from Fastnet, in distress, with shaft broken. Her Captain desired to be towed to Boston, but Capt. Nicol of the Cevic declined, because of the great distance, and he felt that he could not afford to turn back and tow her to Ireland.

The Catalonia's exact position was latitude 47 degrees 50 minutes north, and longitude 34 degrees 8 minutes west. She was therefore directly in the track of transatlantic steamers. Before the Cevic left her she signaled: "Report me to my owners all well." As the Cevic fell in with her at 1 o'clock in the morning, not much could be seen of her except the lights, but she appeared to be riding easily.

On the same day, in latitude 47 degrees 1 minute north, and longitude 36 degrees 15 minutes west, the Cevic passed the ship Belfast, (of Liverpool,) from Bremen for New-York. She had lost main and foretop gallant masts, lower topsail yard, and several sails. She reported heavy weather, and was proceeding to Fayal, in the Azores, to refit.

DEATH OF SIR JOSEPH BARNBY.

Career and Principal Works of the Guildhall Music School Director.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Sir Joseph Barnby, the English musician, Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, died this morning. He was born in 1838.

Sir Joseph Barnby was chorister in York Minster from 1846 to 1852, student at the Royal Academy of Music from 1854 to 1857, organist at St. Andrew's from 1863 to 1871, organist at St. Ann's from 1871 to 1886, and conductor of oratorio concerts at St. James's and Exeter Halls from 1865 to 1872. He succeeded Gounod as conductor of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society in 1872, and was appointed Precentor and Director of Musical Instruction at Eton College in 1875, but resigned the office when he was elected Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, in 1892. In August of that year he received the order of Knighthood. His compositions are: Motett, "King All Glorious," produced at St. James's Hall in 1868; oratorio, "Rebekah," produced in 1870; cantata, Psalm XCVII., produced at the Leeds Festival in 1883, and hundreds of services, anthems, part songs, trios, songs, hymns, tunes, and chants. He conducted the first Passion service in England, at Westminster Abbey, in 1871; State receptions of the Shah, at the Royal Albert Hall, in 1873 and 1889; the State reception of the Czar, in 1874; the opening of the Fishery and Colonial exhibitions, and other royal and State functions.

AN ELECTION IN ST. PANCRAS.

Unionist Successor to Goldsmid by a Reduced Majority.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The election in the south division of St. Pancras to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Sir Julian Goldsmid has resulted in the return of Herbert Jessie, the Unionist candidate, who in his campaign was supported by Miss Isabel Goldsmid, sister of the late incumbent of the seat.

The vote stood as follows: Herbert Jessie, Unionist, 2,631; G. M. Harris, Liberal, 1,375; Unionist majority, 1,256.

At the last election Sir Julian Goldsmid, who was a Unionist, was opposed by Mr. Harris, but the former was returned by a majority of 1,881.

Army and Navy in British Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The St. James's Gazette makes the statement that it is the intention of the Government to make the matters of national defense and increase of the navy the chief business of the coming session of Parliament, and to take up the question of the Irish land reform after the others have been disposed of.

Death of an Arctic Explorer.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—Capt. Wohlgemuth, who was a member of the international arctic expedition of 1881 and chief in command of the polar station on the island of Jan Mayen, in the Arctic Ocean, is dead.

Fatal Explosion in a British Steamer.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—An explosion occurred to-day in the hold of the British steamer British Army, Capt. Nicholson, at Barry. Two men were killed and five injured. The steamer was badly damaged.

Squadrons Can Depend on Colon.

COLON, Jan. 28.—The stock of coal now here amounts to 12,000 tons, sufficient to supply a squadron in case of need. Perfect tranquillity prevails in all parts of the republic.

ANTONIO MACEO'S TACTICS

Spanish Officials Are Complimenting a Rebel Leader in Cuba.

DARING MARCHES IN PINAR DEL RIO

Capt. Stuard Makes a Graphic Description of the Battle at Las Taironas—The Leader's Project.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Antonio Maceo seems to be the hero of the hour. His daring marches in Pinar del Rio have astonished the Government, and Spanish officials for the first time during the present struggle are paying compliments to a rebel leader.

Pinar del Rio Province is now livelier than it has been, and the marching and countermarching of troops, the number of shrewd strategic moves, as well as the number of engagements between the forces, fairly rival the brilliant dash of Gomez into Matanzas and his clever operations from Colon to Coliseo.

Communication between Pinar del Rio and this city is almost severed, and the reports published yesterday and to-day of battles in the vicinity of the provincial capital are wholly unreliable. Their exaggerations are so apparent and inconsistent that even the Government censor of the cable office refuses to allow correspondents to telegraph them to the American press.

Capt. Stuard, formerly of the British Army, who has been with the insurgents for three months, and who is now attached to the staff of Maceo, sends to your correspondent the following account of the fight at Las Taironas, four miles from the City of Pinar del Rio, which occurred Jan. 19:

"The first real battle in this province was fought at Las Taironas, eight miles north of our present camp, yesterday. I may not sum it up correctly, but I believe there were more killed and wounded on either side than in any other engagement since Maceo's big fight at Peralayo six months ago.

"On the night of the 18th we camped about a mile from a little hamlet called Cruces. Gen. Bermudez was four miles away, between us and Pinar del Rio. At about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th his command, which was of cavalry and numbered about 300 men, rode into our camp, and informed us that outposts had reported a convoy train beyond the Las Taironas bridge.

"Maceo immediately ordered a march in that direction, and at 6 o'clock the Spaniards were in sight. Our men were tired, but the morning was cool, and the thoughts of a rich convoy inspired them.

"Col. Echavarria, commanding the Spaniards, at once threw small shells at us, while he ranged an alignment of infantry directly in our front, and began, with four companies, to form a square beyond the train. I could not but see the absurdity of such a move, indicating that he expected to lose the train, and only hoped to save his party from utter annihilation.

"Maceo lost no time when he saw this movement, and he charged the front and left flank. From my position on the elevated ground at the rear, I could see every man in the Spanish column, and I am sure there was not more than 750 all told.

"The Spanish infantry poured half a dozen volleys into the advancing Cubans, but their fire was high, and I believe more bullets flew about my position than that of Maceo's soldiers. It was all very pretty. The Spaniards did not stand long, and the Cubans rushed upon the train. Then the infantry retreated and formed into the square, 150 yards away.

"The mules composing the train and the half dozen mail and provision wagons accompanying it were used as breastworks by the Cuban riflemen, and during the next few minutes the square suffered terribly. There was but a feeble response from the Spaniards, and even the small field pieces were hurried away out of range.

"While the light firing was going on, Bermudez appeared at the right of the Spanish position and was about to make a charge, when a large Spanish column—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—was seen hurrying through the open tobacco fields. There must have been 3,000 in the reinforcement, but instead of all making an advance, Col. Echavarria broke his square and fell back.

"Maceo had captured the train, which was almost equal to the rich haul made by Banderas at Iguara, and he decided not to expose his army to the artillery fire of the Spaniards, which they were now well prepared to give him. The Spanish column now advanced slowly, and Maceo moved his army over the hills to the left, and made a feint in the direction of Pinar del Rio. Then the Spaniards fell back, and we moved in another direction to examine our booty and count our losses.

"Our killed numbered about 130, none of whom were left on the field; and our wounded perhaps as many more. The Spanish loss must have been in the neighborhood of 200, for over half that number were killed at the first charge on the train. No prisoners were taken by either side."

The official report of the above battle makes the number of rebels killed 271, and the Spanish loss in killed and wounded 123.

Capt. Stuard further states in his letter that Maceo's force is double the strength it was when he entered the province a few weeks ago. He says that all the people of the province seem to be with the revolution, and Maceo is the idol of the army. He has made a dozen daring marches, and in no engagement have the Spanish commanders had the better of him.

It is evident from all the reports that come in that Maceo proposes to make the Spaniards think he intends to attack the City of Pinar del Rio. He is hovering around within a radius of twenty miles, and is attracting a large Spanish force. He declares he will march to Cape San Antonio, (the extreme western point of Cuba,) and then return to Havana province. Those who have watched the movements of the armies the past month or six weeks believe that the brave Lieutenant General will make good his words.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS'S VIEW.

Insurgents Are Devoted to Private Gain Rather than Patriotism.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Yesterday afternoon the opinion of Charles Francis Adams was sought as to the fitness of according to the Cubans the rights of war on the part of the United States at this stage of the insurrection.

"Why should we recognize their demands as belligerents?" said Mr. Adams. "I don't claim to be familiar with all the facts in the case, but, as I understand it, this contest is mainly carried on by a reckless and mostly lawless set of fellows, who secure negroes and irresponsible followers that may be set down as little better than banditti.

"The disturbed condition is due to the bad government by Spain, oppressive measures, and unjust taxes. The Spaniards, I must say, are also responsible, and with the two the respectable and industrious inhabitants of Cuba are between the devil and the deep sea."

Continuing, Mr. Adams said that by international law the Cubans, before receiving belligerent rights, should have an organized Government and the possession of some district. The insurgents, however, hold no section, and have no other Government than the Junta at Washington. They have, moreover, no financial resources and no naval force.

As to the effects of recognition of belligerency, if granted, he said:

"There is a considerable amount of American property in Cuba. If we give belligerent rights we acknowledge a state of war. We can make no claims for compensation in case of loss. We must recognize the blockade, and our vessels must submit to the interference which is liable to come from war-making powers."

The general impression gained from Mr. Adams's position in the premises was that, if he could be assured that the best elements of Cuban life, capable of maintaining an independent Government were enlisted in the movement for independence, his sympathies, like those of his ancestors, would be on the side of the patriots.

As it was, he expressed the opinion that those involved were more devoted to private gain than to patriotism.

Miners Dead in Pont-y-Pridd Mine.

CARDIFF, Wales, Jan. 28.—The latest and corrected reports of the number of persons in the Pont-y-Pridd Mine at the time of the explosion of fire-damp in the pits yesterday, show that there were eighty-eight all told. Of these forty-seven have been taken out dead, thirty-three were rescued alive, and eight are still missing.

BRIDGE SUIT IN SAN DOMINGO.

An American Injured by a Court Decision, Which He Says Is Wrong.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Nat McKay of Boston filed an affidavit with the Secretary of State this morning which, he said, resulted in the prompt dispatch of an official cablegram to the American representative at San Domingo, instructing him to demand the cancellation of a decree issued by the Dominican Government Jan. 11, seizing a bridge over the Ozama River, at San Domingo City, owned by McKay.

This bridge, according to Mr. McKay's statement, was built by him three years ago at a cost of $60,000, under a twenty years' exclusive concession from the Dominican Government to maintain such a structure for vehicles and passengers, and to charge tolls over it. The investment, while not particularly profitable, has brought in a fair income.

Last year a scow ran into the bridge and caused $2,000 damages, for which Mr. McKay's agent sued in the local courts. In the lower court he obtained a judgment, but the case went against him on appeal to the highest judicial authority of the republic, and $3,000 was awarded to the Government for injury to the scow and costs of court. Mr. McKay declares that this was contrary to law, evidence, and everything else.

The judgment of the court was promptly supplemented by a Government decree seizing the bridge and offering it for sale to pay costs. Against this, according to Mr. McKay, the United States Consul, Mr. Grimke, at San Domingo, has been instructed to protest most vigorously.

It is learned at the State Department that action has or will be taken to prevent any illegal injury being done to the property of any American at San Domingo, but the full details of the affair, according to custom, are withheld.

Complaint of a British Vice Consul.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Caracas, saying that the British Vice Consul at Barcelona, Venezuela, has complained to the Consulate at Caracas of the serious injury that has been done to his business owing to persecution by Venezuelan officials because he refuses to resign his office.

ELDEST SON OF PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER

Sketch of the Life of the Talented Man Who Has Just Died.

From The Washington Post.

John Tyler, Jr., died at his residence, in this city, 1,217 B Street, Southeast, on Sunday morning. He was born on the 19th of April, 1819. He was the eldest son of President Tyler, and a grandson of John Tyler, who was an associate of Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and other patriots of Virginia in 1776. His grandfather served as Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses, as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, as Governor, and afterward as Judge of the United States Court for the District of Virginia.

John Tyler, Jr., inherited a lofty character and noble intellect. He was educated in the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and thoroughly schooled in the sciences of law and government. He served as private secretary to President Tyler during his official term, without compensation. Subsequently he became a contributor to various public journals and periodicals. His contributions to De Bow's Review were exceptionally learned and able, and covered a vast variety of subjects.

Mr. Tyler was for a brief term in the Mexican war, and he was on the pension roll of Mexican veterans. "When the rebellion broke out he shared the fortunes of his State," as he expressed it, "through reverence for Virginia."

Upon the overthrow of the Confederacy he espoused the policy of the Republican Party. President Grant offered him the positions of United States District Attorney for the District of Florida and Postmaster at Jacksonville, in that State, but he declined both.

During the Administration of Gen. Garfield he became a resident of this city, and in September, 1882, he was appointed to a position of high trust in the Treasury Department. He continued to perform these official duties until July, 1887, when he was stricken with paralysis.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William C. Sheldon.

William C. Sheldon, a well-known Brooklyn citizen, and senior member of the banking firm of W. C. Sheldon & Co., 4 Wall Street, this city, died yesterday, in his home, 44 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Sheldon was sixty years old, and was born in Delaware County, this State. He came to New-York when a young man, and became first a clerk and then a partner in the dry goods house of John A. C. Gray & Co. He went into Wall Street in 1870, first as a member of the banking firm of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster. Mr. Sheldon lived for half a century in Brooklyn. He was a Vestryman of Grace Church, on the Heights.

He leaves two sons—George R. and William C. Sheldon and two daughters—Mrs. Alfred Harrison of Philadelphia and Mrs. William S. Prentice of this city. The funeral services will be held in Grace Church Thursday afternoon. The burial will be at Delhi, N. Y.

Theodore Hunt.

Theodore Hunt, once a prominent architect and builder in this city, died Monday in one of the cottages of the Martha Wilson Home, in Mount Vernon, N. Y., where he lived with his wife. Mr. Hunt was nearly eighty-five years old.

He went to Mount Vernon about six years ago. Some of his friends had him admitted to the Martha Wilson Home. He built the County Courthouse in White Plains, the Centre Market, this city, and some of the buildings on Blackwell's Island. He was at one time wealthy, but met with business reverses.

Gen. Joseph Henri Porter.

Gen. Joseph Henri Porter, who died at the Grand Union Hotel Monday night of heart disease, was born in Ireland fifty-four years ago, but came to this country at an early age with his parents. He was a West Point graduate, and during the rebellion was a Captain of artillery.

Gen. Porter was for two years Commander in Chief of the Venezuelan Army, and held for five years a commission in Egypt in the army of the Khedive. He has been engaged of late years in the practice of law. He leaves a wife and three sons.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Theodore Heischmann, pastor of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jersey City, died Monday night in his home, 218 Pacific Avenue, after a long illness resulting from a severe attack of grip two years ago. He was seventy-three years old. He was born in Germany. The funeral services will be held in the church Thursday morning. There will also be services at St. Peter's Evangelical Church, Bedford and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. John J. Heischmann, a son of deceased, is pastor.

—Elijah Shaw, founder of the Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C., died at his home in Wales, Mass., yesterday. He was the largest property owner in Wales. His funeral will be held Friday and will be attended by a delegation from the college.

—Isaac W. Levan, President of the Penn National Bank of Reading, Penn., was found dead in bed at his residence yesterday. He was seventy years old, and one of Reading's best-known citizens.

—George Rider, a well-known Democratic politician of Norwich, N. Y., died yesterday. He was a thirty-second-degree Mason, and a member of the Order of Elks.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lyon—Cornish.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 28.—Miss Grace Webster Cornish, daughter of George Cornish, was married at 1 o'clock this afternoon to Oscar F. Lyon of Brooklyn. The wedding took place at Miss Cornish's home, 23 Bay View Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Goodenough of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church officiated.

The bride wore a gown of brocaded satin, trimmed with duchess lace and pearls. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and maidenhair fern. She was given away by her father.

The bridegroom is a son of Abram Lyon of Brooklyn.

To See the St. Paul.

The trains of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, leaving foot Liberty Street, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45 P. M., run directly to beach in front of the Steamer St. Paul at East Long Branch.—Adv.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB DINNER

Ex-Gov. Flower and Simon Sterne Chief Speakers.

REPUBLICAN STRIFE DISCUSSED

Mr. Sterne on the Duty of the Democratic Party—Col. Gardiner and Mr. Ridgway Among Other Speakers.

The first dinner of the Democratic Club for the season was given at the clubhouse last night. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, the newly elected President of the club, presided, and among the 150 members of the club and guests present were Simon Sterne, ex-District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, ex-State Senator William L. Brown, Hosea B. Perkins, Judge Martin T. McMahon, Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, A. M. Kent, J. A. O'Gorman, Howard P. Okie, John C. Sheehan, Thomas E. Crimmins, the Rev. Daniel H. O'Dwyer, Thomas L. Feitner, Joseph Blumenthal, Louis Munzinger, J. F. Haskell, Daniel L. Parrish, Judge Louis J. Conlan, E. J. Worker, M. Warley Platzek, and Robert B. Roosevelt.

Congressman Josiah Patterson of Tennessee was expected to deliver a discourse on the Monroe doctrine, but owing to his duties in Washington he was unable to be present.

Ex-Gov. Flower was the first speaker, and after congratulating the club on its success, he said:

Two years ago the Republican Party appeared to be full of harmony and high purpose, working unitedly for Republican success, and pledging all kinds of great reforms to the people. Their obstacle to power was the Democratic Party, and so thirsty were they for spoils that no misrepresentation of Democrats was too great to serve their purpose. Members of our party, high and low, were all victims of their vituperation and slander. To-day, in their second year of power, with promised reforms unaccomplished, and promised exposure of fraud and corruption undiscovered, the torrent of their abuse is no longer against the Democratic Party, but is poured out in even more liberal measure against themselves. No meaner things were said by Republicans of Democrats two years ago than are said now by Republicans of their own political associates.

The Republican leader in the State, Mr. Platt, has said publicly, within a few days, that "the conduct of the chiefs of the present reform administration has been a thousand times more disgraceful than any of the known transactions of Tammany Hall." And the Republican Mayor of New-York, against whom this charge was leveled, retaliates by offering a reward of $500 for every authenticated case of corruption by his appointees.

Republican ascendancy at Albany has opened an era of extravagance which will take years to check; not only has it increased the State tax rate already by a very large amount, but the burdens which have been imposed on the State during the last two years have made it impossible for many years hence to get back to anything like the low tax rates which characterized Democratic administrations. The new Republican Constitution was the beginning of these heavy financial burdens. The annual addition to the budget required by the provisions of that instrument, instead of discouraging extravagant appropriations in other directions, has seemed to encourage them. Even the Republican State Controller, who has used his influence to retard this extravagant tendency, has been compelled to appeal to the Legislature to establish new sources of revenue, so that the tax rate may be kept within even reasonable bounds, and the Republican Governor, joining in this cry, has been obliged to warn the Legislature even in the second week of its session. The Democratic administration left the State owing nobody a dollar, but the Republican policies have given us once more a State debt. The first year of Republican power increased State taxation by nearly $5,000,000. This is always the tendency of Republicanism. It pledges economy to secure power, but once endowed with power, it is reckless in its use of the people's money.

With their other pledges it has been the same. Home rule, which was promised, has been flung to the winds. The principle of local self-government has been, and is likely to be in the future, entirely ignored. The present tendency seems to be to control everything from Albany. Even the consolidation of the two great cities of New-York and Brooklyn seems likely to be coupled with provisions which will enable the Republicans of the country to determine who our local rulers shall be.

Republican return to power has not yet produced quite as much mischief in the country at large as it has in this city and State, probably because it has not yet had chances enough at Washington, and because any attempted mischief would be checked by the Democratic President; but so far as can be seen of their intentions and policies, Republicans are likely to show their incapacity to give the country the kind of medicine it needs. They are attempting to raise the tariff duties 15 per cent., while the Treasury has now, or will have after the new bond call has been satisfied, over $200,000,000 of idle money in its vaults. By their McKinley bills and their Sherman law they brought the country into a desperate condition, and seem to be no more able to restore it to sound health than was the last Congress.

The only drawback to prosperity now is this currency question. Europe will not purchase our securities to any extent for fear that our dollars will not be equal to gold dollars. Had we been as prudent in war times and thereafter as other nations have been, no one would have had anything to dread from our currency. Neither the Government of England, nor that of France, nor that of Germany, issues currency—they are not in the banking business—we are. We should leave that to the bankers, so that when the gold goes out of the country they could raise their bank rate of interest and stop the flow. So long as money rates here are higher than in England, or France, or Germany, money will be sent here. Even now, while Europeans will not buy many of our securities, they will lend us money on sixty-day bills, with one renewal at 5 or 6 per cent. interest, because they can get as much for it here for sixty days as they can in a whole year for it at home. Money is a commodity. If you have wheat or cotton or corn for sale you sell it in the highest market; if you have money to loan it seeks good security and the highest rates of interest.

The mistake we made when we issued our greenbacks during the war—a mistake which we have continued since—was in not providing for their gradual redemption and extinction. It is not too late to begin now. If we should provide that out of the surplus moneys of the Government, a certain amount, say $20,000,000, should be used in the retirement and extinction of the greenback indebtedness, the currency thus returned could be made up by the extension of our National bank currency, and our finances would be on a much better foundation. European investors would not be frightened for fear of a derangement or depreciation of our currency, and our banks would be able to regulate more satisfactorily the outflow of gold and the rate of interest.

Simon Sterne spoke on "The Duty of the Democratic Party Toward the Questions of the Hour." He said in part:

The Democratic Party has, in the past few years, lost some of the vantage ground which it had obtained in popular favor and which brought it into power. It had control of one branch of the National Legislature, and practical control of the other. Great power for good was placed in its hands by the election, in 1892, of its leader as President—a man who represented the highest thought and the most advanced doctrines of the Democratic Party.

Our enemies charge the decline in our business activity to the revenue tariff, with which that decline has absolutely nothing to do, and which, on the contrary, under normal conditions, it would have a tendency to remove. They obtained, it is true, a great many adherents to their cause by drawing attention to the difference in the conditions of prosperity under Republican rule as compared with the last four years under Democratic rule. A great temptation is therefore presented to the Democratic Party to compromise their position, and to make an effort by the lure of some weak form of protection to gain back our majority of 1892. To fall into that trap, to lower our standard, is to abdicate the position of a great party.

Another temptation which will constantly beset the Democratic Party is to try to win over the silver producer and those ill-advised citizens of our country, some of whom want to use a debased currency to pay off their debts, and others who imagine that a debased currency places more dollars in their pockets for their daily wants. The demands of the silver producer are absolutely analogous to the demands of a producer of iron or cloth, or of any other article of manufacture, to have the general public interest sacrificed for the purpose of enabling him to make a personal profit, and to enrich himself by levying and collecting a tax from his fellow-citizens.

The Democratic Party has stood for honest money and a stable currency, and if it temporizes with the self-interested leaders and their deluded followers, who are willing to sacrifice the commercial and financial interests of the country to their own interests of vagary in favor of a silver standard of 16 to 1, which means an exclusively silver standard and nothing else, it is doomed to destruction, because it fights against light; it fights against civilization; it fights against the permanent interests of humanity.

Nothing suits Wall Street better than violent fluctuations, and nothing promotes violent fluctuations so surely as an unstable and uncertain currency.

Therefore, if Wall Street were to speak by its interests instead of the interests of the Nation, it would say amen to all the proposed schemes which will set this whole Nation upon a sea of speculation, whereon the poor man and his little bark must founder, and which can be safely crossed by the large vessel under the guidance of the most modern seamanship, armed with all the appliances of modern engineering.

These two issues are enough for a party to solve and to solve intelligently. It was with mixed feelings that I ascertained only within the past few weeks that the Republican Party is coquetting with the statesmen from silver-producing States to capture by a concession of principle their Electoral votes. As a partisan I rejoice at it; as a patriot I regret it. But if the Democratic Party will hold aloft the standard of honest money—no compromise upon that subject—I venture to say that if it persistently and honestly sets to work to educate the public mind on the problems involved in the financial question, it will not lose the next Presidential election, particularly not if the Republican Party, in its effort to capture votes, loses the confidence of the thinking part of the community and all those who have a stake in the welfare of the Commonwealth.

The President of the United States by a recent message to Congress has committed the Democratic Party to uphold a principle of conduct toward the nations of Europe which is a considerable development of the Monroe doctrine.

Under conditions, therefore, of considerable gravity we are about to enter upon a canvass to ask the suffrage of the people of the United States to commit to our hands once more for four years the fate of the Nation.

There is great hope that our enemies may make the mistake of lowering their own standards in the expectation of gaining thereby adherents. There is no hope for us if we sacrifice our principles of revenue reform and abandon our adhesion to sound money.

Upon the new question which has so recently been started both parties are committed to its maintenance, but in that respect I say, if maintained, it should be maintained with dignity, and with the knowledge and assurance of its consequences and responsibility, and should be coupled with an admission that that responsibility attaches to the insistence on the new American doctrine; in other words, we cannot get in this, and more than in any other position in life, the benefit of a position without accepting the correlative disadvantages of it.

Other addresses were made by ex-District Attorney Ridgway, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, and Hosea B. Perkins.

TO MEET IN PHILADELPHIA

Fourth Annual Session of the American Jewish Historical Society Will Open To-morrow.

The American Jewish Historical Society will hold its fourth annual meeting to-morrow and Friday in Philadelphia. The session will be called to order at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and after the preliminary proceedings have been disposed of, President Oscar S. Straus will deliver an address. The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place to-morrow afternoon. The present officers are:

President—Oscar S. Straus; Vice Presidents—Dr. Charles Gross, Simon W. Rosendale, and Paul Leicester Ford; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Cyrus Adler; Recording Secretary—Dr. Herbert Friedenwald; Treasurer—Prof. Richard Gottheil; Additional Members of the Executive Council—Mendes Cohen, Dr. B. Felsenthal, Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., Meyer Sulzberger, N. Taylor Phillips, Simon Wolf, Dr. J. H. Hollander, and Max J. Kohler.

The sessions will be open to the public, and the following members will read papers on the subjects as appended:

Dr. Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian Institution, Washington—"Notes on the Inquisition in Mexico and the Jews," and "Jews Engraved by St. Memin."

Mr. David Fergusson, Seattle, Washington—"Trial of Gabriel de Grenada by the Inquisition in Mexico," and "Documents Relating to the Trial of Tomas Tremino de Sombremonte."

Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, Philadelphia, Penn.—"Jews in the British West Indies Before 1700."

Dr. J. H. Hollander, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.—"The Naturalization of Jews in the Colonies Under the Act of 1740," "An Episode in the History of the Jews in Surinam," and "Some Unpublished Material Relating to the Civil Disabilities of the Jews in Maryland."

Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.—"Documents Relating to the Career of Colonel Isaac Franks."

Dr. M. Kayserling, Buda-Pesth—"Letter from a German Jew to the President of the Free States of North America," and "Aboab and Laguna."

Max J. Kohler, New-York—"The Jews and the American Anti-Slavery Movement," and "Jewish Activity in Our Colonial Commerce."

George A. Kohut, Berlin, Germany—"Historical Notes. I.—Isaac Aboab and the Sufferings of the Jews in the Siege of Pernambuco. II.—Labrador Owned by Jews in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. III.—A Jewish Jargon in Surinam," and "Judah Monis, M. A., the First Instructor in Hebrew at Harvard University."

N. Taylor Phillips, New-York—"Historical Notes."

Rev. Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati, Ohio—"A Hebrew Inscription in the Cemetery at Plymouth, Mass."

Abraham S. Wolf Rosenbach, Philadelphia, Penn.—"Obituary Notices that Have Appeared in The Pennsylvania Gazette from 1728 to 1791," "The First Settlement of the Jews in Pennsylvania, Especially in Philadelphia, 1655-1793," and "Notes on David S. Franks."

John Samuels, Philadelphia, Penn.—"Some Cases in Pennsylvania Wherein Rights Claimed by Jews are Affected."

Died as the Result of a Fight.

Antonio Liasonio, fourteen years old, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and remanded to the care of the Gerry society to await the results of injuries to Charles Frank, a boy of the same age. The Frank boy died later in the day at the New-York Hospital. He was injured in a fight, it is alleged, with Liaconio and his brother on Christmas Eve. The trouble grew out of Frank's claim that he had seen the other two boys stealing from the store where he worked.

William and Humbert Will Meet.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—It is announced that Emperor William will meet King Humbert of Italy in February at Genoa.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOFFMAN—John Stetson of Boston.

—WINDSOR—Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky.

—ALBEMARLE—Gen. Roy Stone of Washington, D. C.

—BRUNSWICK—Justice E. T. Brooks of Sherbrooke, Canada.

—ASTOR—William P. Hazen, Chief of the United States Secret Service.

—GILSEY—Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of New-York State Prisons.

—HOLLAND—Gen. Thomas W. Hyde of Maine, Eugene Tompkins of Boston, and Cornelius K. G. Billings of Chicago.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio, Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and ex-Gov. Henry Howard of Rhode Island.

—WALDORF—Thomas B. Wanamaker and Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia, Gen. George J. Magee of Watkins, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—RIGGS—Hubert A. Banning, New-York.

—HAMILTON—Mrs. A. E. Young, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—F. H. La Roche, Charles H. Day, R. Tenbroeck, H. I. Truesdell, New-York.

—PAGE'S—Mrs. E. Ross, Homer Davenport, S. Goldenberg, New-York; Harry J. Mecker, Brooklyn.

—NORMANDIE—C. P. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Addison A. Reed, A. B. Chivers, John Stock, T. W. Markley, New-York; F. H. Wilson, Brooklyn.

—EBBITT—D. Reilly, Mrs. E. A. Bleecker, E. D. Chadick, Mr. and Mrs. James Cremens, E. M. Potter, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hill, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—Mr. and Mrs. Reibold, W. N. Hill and wife, F. M. Boyle, John S. Bliss, Alfred Green, F. Colt Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bordman, New-York; Mrs. J. F. Butler, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—W. J. Ticknor, J. P. Stone, A. S. Walker, E. W. Wilson, W. T. Ruth, Miss Ruth, F. F. Lockwood, S. Taylor, Jr., G. Parcls, B. De Sola, D. T. O'Brien, Malcolm Campbell, J. McDonald, S. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Perry P. Todd, J. S. Leits and wife, J. H. Baker.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—1:30 A. M., 147 East Ninetieth Street; M. Lang; damage, $15.

—5:40 A. M., 300 East Ninety-fifth Street; Black Pharmaceutical Company; damage, $200.

—10:50 A. M., 151 Elizabeth Street; Rachel Finella; damage, $15.

—1 P. M., 79 Columbia Street; Max Pressler; damage slight.

—2:20 P. M., 314 Henry Street; Louis Edner; damage slight.

—4:10 P. M., 163 Allen Street; David Sussman; damage slight.

—5:40 P. M., 86 Avenue C; Carl Heinrich; damage trifling.

—6:10 P. M., 522 Eighth Avenue; John Rudd; damage trifling.

—6:15 P. M., 438 East Twenty-third Street; Peter Defatia; damage, $5.

—8:15 P. M., 712 St. Nicholas Avenue; William O. Callahan; damage, $100.

—9:20 P. M., 508 East Eleventh Street; no damage.

—9:30 P. M., 310 East Fiftieth Street; Mrs. D. Hecker; no damage.

—9:40 P. M., 249 Third Avenue; D. Gartz; damage, $100.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SS Hudson, Kemble, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Jan. 17 and Moville 18, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Bark Standard, (Ger.,) Denku, Fowey 40 ds., with china clay to Hammill & Gillespie; vessel to Theodore Ruger.

SS Anchoria, from Glasgow, was sighted off Sandy Hook at 8:40 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Many unique novelties must be sacrificed to make room for Spring goods now in the factory, 45 West Twenty-third Street.—Adv.

WOULD NOT WORK IN ALL CASES

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Discusses the Proposition for a Permanent Court of Arbitration.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Speaking at Leeds to-night, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, paid a tribute to the good intent of the proposers of a permanent court to arbitrate all questions between Great Britain and the United States, but said he believed that arbitration of every question would be impossible.

He instanced the possible absorption of Canada by the United States against Canada's and Great Britain's wishes. Such a matter could not be settled by arbitration.

"If Canada," Sir Michael added, "is ready to fight for us, we must be ready to fight for Canada."

Sir Michael was applauded when he referred to the messages of fraternity and support that the Government had received from the British colonies throughout the world.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28.—The residence of Dewey F. Adams, situated at the corner of Broad Street and Norwood Avenue, in Edgewood, was burned this morning. The loss was $15,000; insurance, $12,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color, and beauty with Parker's Hair Balsam. Parker's Ginger Tonic the best cough cure.

Reliable Carpets and low prices rule at Cowperthwait's, 104 West Fourteenth Street. Contracts made before wool and wages advanced.

E. & W. New Collars. **Chico.** Auskerada. **E. & W.** New Collars.

DIED.

ALDEN.—In New-York City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, 1896, Maria Weed Alden, wife of the late Ogden M. Alden, and surviving child of the late Thurlow Weed.

Funeral services at University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th St., Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

BIRDSEYE.—Suddenly, on Jan. 27, 1896, Lucien Birdseye, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 238 Warren St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 4:30 P. M. Burial private. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

BROWN.—In Utica, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1896, Mary Elizabeth Brown, daughter of the late Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., third President of Dartmouth College.

Interment at Hanover, N. H.

BURROWES.—On Jan. 27, at Pau, France, Anna, daughter of the late Philip Burrowes of this city.

DAY.—J. George Day died at his late residence, 1,104 Grand Av., Asbury Park, N. J., Jan. 28.

Funeral on Thursday, the 30th, at 2 P. M.

GREEN.—At No. 2 Clark St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 26, 1896, Stanley Whitlock, only child of Ernest S. and Josephine W. Green, aged 9 months and 16 days.

Funeral services will be held at the house at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, Jan. 29.

HOBART.—At Cincinnati, Jan. 27, Harriet Whitney, eldest daughter of the late James T. Hobart of New-York.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 27, at his home, 260 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, John J. Johnson, son of the late Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D. D., in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SHELDON.—At his late residence, 44 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, Wm. C. Sheldon, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral from Grace Church, corner of Grace Court and Hicks St., Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, John Smith, in his 95th year.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, John McWilliams, 6 West 96th St., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRACY.—At Colorado Springs, Col., Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, Charles Edward Tracy, son of the late Charles Tracy, Esq., of this city, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and East 16th St., on Wednesday morning next, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

VAIL.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, Francis Newton, son of Margaret C. Willis and the late Walter Vail. Services at his late residence, 7 West 106th St., New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 5 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

VAN DEUSAN.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 26, Alfred G. Van Deusan.

Funeral services at Hudson, Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

IN MEMORIAM.

By the death of Robert G. Remsen, which occurred on the 18th day of January, 1896, the sick poor of the City of New-York have lost a devoted friend. In the year 1875 he was elected a Trustee of of the New-York Dispensary, and in 1885, he was made Vice President of the board, which office he filled at the time of his death. The records of the society show how thoroughly he worked for the welfare of the unfortunate objects of our care. How simple and unobtrusive was the zeal which prompted his activity can only be known by those who had the privilege of associating with him.

We, the Board of Trustees, direct this entry to be made upon our minutes as a permanent memorial of the virtues and kindliness of our deceased Vice President and friend, and of our appreciation of his conscientious and unfailing efficiency in the discharge of his duties.

Resolved, That the foregoing memorial of Robert G. Remsen, late Vice President of the Board of Trustees, be entered upon the minutes and a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased.

FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER.
WILLIAM HULL WICKHAM.
DAVID MAGIE, M. D.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

Special Notices.

BANGS & CO.,
91 and 93 Fifth Ave.,
Have AUCTION SALES of BOOKS every afternoon this week at 3 o'clock,
and on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, will sell
A SMALL COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
(including a few unique items) from the
LIBRARY OF A BOOK-LOVER,
Comprising

Early Almanacs; Rare First Editions; Confederate Imprints; Old English Poetry; Scarce Pamphlets; Uncut Copies of Shelley's Laon and Cythna, and Keats's Endymion; the 1831 Edition of Poe's Poems, and the 1845 Edition of his Tales in original covers.

February 6, 7, and 8,
A LIBRARY OF CHOICE
BOOKS.

Good Editions of Standard Works; Large Paper Copies; Extra Illustrated Books, among which is a magnificent copy of Dibdin's Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour, extended to 6 vols.; Works Illustrated by Blake, Cruikshank, Doré, and other artists. Fine Editions of Standard Authors; many of the books being in good bindings.

FOURTH ANNUAL SALE.
This (Wednesday) Evening at 8 o'Clock.
PAINTINGS
BY
AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Contributions direct from the Studios of

J. H. Dolph, A. N. A.	K. Van Elten, N. A.
W. Verplanck Birney.	G. H. McCord, A. N. A.
Stanley Middleton.	Chas. H. Miller, N. A.
Henry P. Smith.	Arthur Parton, N. A.
Thos. B. Craig.	Louis Moeller, N. A.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
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TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ANOTHER ARTEMUS WARD

Willing to Sacrifice His "Relations" for the Country He Loves.

JINGO SPEECH BY SENATOR THURSTON

Funny Bit of Unconscious Plagiarism in a Lion-Tail Twisting Address by the Man from Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.--Senator Thurston can make a humorous speech, but he did not intend to make one to-day when he spoke on the Monroe doctrine and wrought himself up to such a pitch of enthusiasm that he unconsciously appropriated, without credit, Artemus Ward's witticism in endeavoring to express his willingness to sacrifice his "relations" to prove his devotion to the American doctrine. He clearly plagiarized—having lost a father in one war, he now was willing to lose a son in another.

This was all in a speech in support of the Davis resolution. The Senator's patriotic outburst was prepared carefully, so that there was a good deal of surprise manifested when it was seen that Mr. Thurston proposed to appropriate a noble thought from Artemus Ward without a word of credit for its famous author.

The Nebraska Senator was able to discard his notes. He has a deep, resonant voice, which he uses with some regard to rhetorical effect. Many Senators when he had finished crossed to his seat and congratulated him. He is of the Frye-Lodge class of lion-tail twisters, and the fact that Great Britain is the aggressor in Venezuela is sufficient warrant for him to advocate the most extreme measures on the part of the United States, so long as Omaha is not endangered.

Mr. Thurston began by saying that the adoption of the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs would present a great international issue which might hold much of menace to the world's peace. He could not assume these responsibilities, and dare not vote for the resolution without first submitting some of the reasons which seemed to make his path of duty plain.

If nothing was at stake but a mere adjustment of a boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, he should hesitate long before voting to commit this Government to any interference. But the present question rose high above any Venezuelan dispute. The British Prime Minister had seen fit to officially declare that the Monroe doctrine had no place in the law of nations, and was not accepted nor recognized by the European powers. The challenge thus broadly thrown down by Great Britain must be taken up by this Republic, or the Monroe doctrine was a thing of the past.

The British position, bluntly, almost insolently, stated by Lord Salisbury, had been reasserted upon this floor, clothed in the splendid rhetoric of the Senator from Colorado. He agreed with that Senator that this was no time to stir up public passion; to appeal to any prejudice that might exist against England; to fan the flame of any incipient war sentiment; but he insisted that this was a time of all others to call forth the highest expression of loyalty and devotion to American institutions; that this was the supreme hour for a dignified, positive, and solemn declaration of the American purpose, clearly, calmly, deliberately stated.

Mr. Thurston said it was not his purpose to treat this subject historically, nor to review the events which led up to the assertion of this American policy in the message of President Monroe. He could add nothing in that respect to the exhaustive presentation of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lodge.) Continuing, he said:

> I am not unmindful of the seriousness and gravity of the present situation. We are calling a halt upon that settled policy of aggression and dominion which has characterized the extension of the British Empire from the hour in which her first adventurous prow turned to unknown seas. This history of the English people is an almost unbroken series of military achievements. Great Britain has cleared her pathway into every corner of the earth with the naked sword; she has acquired and held her vast possessions by force of arms; she has mastered and subjugated the people of every zone; her navies are upon every sea; her armies in every clime. No nation can afford to lightly challenge her purposes or arouse her stubborn pride.
>
> But does this furnish any reason why Americans should abandon any settled policy of the United States, or retire from any position which the honor of this Republic and the welfare of America require that we should assume?
>
> Great Britain has mistaken the temper of the people of this country in the past as she mistakes it now. The English people profess to believe that they can weaken our purpose, and compel us to abandon the Monroe doctrine by threats and demonstrations against American securities and American commercial interests. We solemnly advise them that our foreign policy is not a matter of exchange or barter, and no financial panic can ever induce us for a single moment to lower the standard of our National honor.
>
> Sir, believing that the honor of my country is involved; that the hour calls for the highest expression of loyalty and patriotism; calmly confident of the verdict of posterity; reverently calling God to witness the sincerity of my purpose, I shall vote for the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.
>
> I shall vote for it, not as an affront to any other nation, but to uphold the dignity of my own. I shall vote for it in this time of profound tranquillity, convinced that peace with honor can be preserved, but, Sir, I would vote for it just as surely were we already standing in the awful shadow of declared war.
>
> I would vote for it were the navies of all Europe thundering at our harbors. I would vote for it were the shells of British battleships bursting above the dome of our Nation's Capitol.
>
> I would vote for it, and would maintain it, at all hazards and at any cost, with the last dollar, with the last man; iea, though it might presage the coming of a mighty conflict whose conclusion should leave me without a son, as the last great contest left me without a sire.

No action was taken on the Davis resolution.

DEBS'S IMPRISONMENT DISCUSSED

Senate Fails to Act on the Resolution Ordering an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—There was a brief discussion in the Senate to-day on the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) for a special committee to investigate the case of the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs, the labor leader, for contempt of court.

Mr. Call said that he had offered the resolution at the request of a labor association.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) said that ordinarily he had very great respect for the laboring people of the United States, but he was not aware that any communication from the laboring people asked the Senate for the proposed investigation. If it was to be made, he thought it should be by one of the standing committees of the Senate. He therefore offered an amendment instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the whole subject of contempts of court as enforced by Federal courts.

Mr. Call opposed the amendment and spoke of the standing committees of the Senate as the "sepulchres of popular movements for reform" and of Eugene V. Debs as "a great leader, a man of power, and a representative man."

Mr. Hill argued that as the question involved was a judicial one it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Besides, he said, the Debs case had been already decided in the Supreme Court—to the effect that his imprisonment was legal.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) asserted that the Supreme Court had done nothing of the kind. It had merely decided that the writ of habeas corpus did not apply to the case. He added that if the Senator from New-York knew anything "about this man Woods," (the United States Circuit Court Judge who had imprisoned Debs,) "if he knew the stain that hung upon him when he was appointed as a reward for political trickery, the Senator would not give much for his decision."

Mr. Hill said that he was not called upon to criticise Judge Woods's decision. It was enough for him that Debs had appealed to the highest court of the United States and had obtained no relief.

In the course of further discussion Mr. Allen said that he could not help being impressed with the thought that the Senate was organized "not to do business."

No action was taken on the resolution.

SHORT SESSION IN THE HOUSE

Passage of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The House to-day passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, accepting it as it came from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, except that it provided that the appropriation for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries should apply to those who may be shipwrecked on the coast of Alaska.

On motion of Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) the Senate bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of State to invite the delegates to the International Marine Conference to reconvene in order to further consider the code of rules of the road at sea.

By unanimous consent, a bill introduced by Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.,) was read and referred to the Committee on Education. It proposes an appropriation of $100,000 for education of persons so that they shall be qualified to teach deaf children to understand speech.

Mr. Hadley (Rep., Ill.,) announced the decease, July 14, 1895, of Frederick Remann, his predecessor from the Eighteenth District, and as a mark of respect the House, at 2:35 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

A bill was reported to the House to-day providing for the establishment of the Vicksburg National Military Park. It directs the appointment by the Secretary of War of a commission to consist of three veterans, two Federal and one Confederate, who served in the siege and defense of Vicksburg, the commission to elect, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, a Secretary, who also will be historian. The appropriation asked is $75,000, but of this amount only $50,000 is for the purchase of the land.

BELLE CLINTON, MRS. MELVILLE

Prof. Durege Loses $990 and Drops the Case Against Her—Her Husband Said to be a Naval Man.

May Belle Rivers, also known as Belle Clinton, the Spanish-looking beauty, who was arrested in Brooklyn a week ago, charged with defrauding Prof. John Durege out of $990 by means of a raised check, came triumphantly forth from her troubles yesterday, with not only a legal vindication, but also a husband.

The latter was acquired by the fascinating young woman Monday afternoon. His name is Leon N. Melville, and, owing to the rapidity with which he popped on the scene as the good Samaritan and then vanished, that is about all that is definitely known about him.

When Miss Rivers was arraigned before Police Justice Walsh Monday afternoon, a dapper little man in gold lace was noticed among the spectators. He smiled at the fair defendant and she nodded and smiled at him. After Justice Walsh, on motion of her lawyer, Baldwin F. Strauss, had admitted her to $500 bail, which was furnished by John Wheeler, she left the Adams Street Court, accompanied by the dapper little, gold-laced man, Melville, her bondsman, and her lawyer.

She was introduced to a lawyer named Childs, living in Prospect Place, who offered her his home as a shelter for the night. She accepted, and then held a consultation with Melville. After dining with Mr. and Mrs. Childs, Miss Rivers and Melville, and Wheeler, the bondsman, called on the Rev. Wesley L. Johnson, 530 Bedford Avenue, by whom Melville and Miss Rivers were married. They rode back to Mr. Childs's house, and Mrs. Childs provided for Mrs. Melville for the night, while the sudden young husband went elsewhere.

Melville was by his bride's side when she appeared before Police Justice Walsh yesterday morning. Her counsel moved for her discharge. Assistant District Attorney William Miles did not oppose, and Mrs. Melville was discharged. The bride bowed her thanks to the Magistrate, clasped her little husband in a warm embrace and walked out of court with him. The couple separated in the street and Mrs. Melville went to her lawyer's office. She left there, and in an hour she returned with the balance of the lawyer's fee, for which he had made a very polite request.

"Where did you get the money?" Mrs. Melville was asked. She laughed. "You might ask Prof. Durege," she said. The next incident was the arrival of Prof. Durege. She asked for an interview with the professor, and they talked together in one of the rooms of the office. While they were in conversation, Mr. Melville reached the office. He seemed angry to learn that Prof. Durege was around the place, but he beamed when the bride came forth and Mr. Durege took his departure. After receiving the congratulations of the lawyer, the woman and her husband went away, arm in arm, and that was the last seen of them.

Before going, Melville had a talk with the reporters. "I don't know how the news of my marriage leaked out," he said. "It's nobody's business. This was not a sudden thing. I've known Miss Rivers for a long time, ever since she was a girl. I have acted the part of an honorable man."

Melville said he was a petty officer in the Chilean Navy. According to another story he is a purser on an English steamer. Still another account makes him out to be an officer on a Spanish steamship.

Prof. Durege, whose experience with Miss Rivers has cost him at least $990, did not seem to be at all downcast yesterday by the unexpected turn of affairs. When asked if it was true that he had paid the young woman's counsel fee, he threw up his hands and said: "For Heaven's sake! don't give me away." That is all he would say, and he got away from the reporters as soon as he could. Mrs. Melville confessed she used some of Prof. Durege's money in paying of a mortgage on her mother's house in Athol, Mass., while the rest she spent on dress.

FUNERAL OF LINDLEY HOFFMAN CHAPIN

Archbishop Corrigan Celebrates the Mass of Requiem in St. Patrick's.

Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant of the pontifical high mass of requiem, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday morning, for the repose of the soul of Lindley Hoffman Chapin, who died last Saturday, at his home, 5 West Thirty-seventh Street.

The pall bearers were A. S. Carhart, Lieut. Cameron, M. R. Winslow, United States Navy; H. Ramsdell Moore, Dr. George A. Richards, Dr. Henry S. Morris, Henry Pratt, Henry Davis, Charles Steele, Frederick E. Tibert, Henry May, R. Duncan Harris, Charles A. Harris, E. Francis Riggs, Charles T. Mathews, E. McDougall Hawken, Dr. John A. McCreery, Lieut. John C. Wilson, United States Navy; Frank D. Hoffman, Preble Tucker, John Morgan Wing, F. Brockholst Cutting, Edward C. Harris, William F. Fliess, Jr., Commodore Sperry, United States Navy; Louis Keller, William H. Morgan, Thomas Martland, Alfred Chapin, and Col. A. C. Tyler.

Archbishop Corrigan's assistants were the Rev. M. J. O'Farrell of the Church of the Holy Innocents, the Rev. M. J. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Rev. Dr. Joint of New-London, the Rev. W. J. B. Daly of the cathedral, the Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer of St. Francis Xavier's, the Rev. J. M. Connolly, and the Rev. Henry T. Newey. The other clergymen present were Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Auxiliary Bishop J. M. Farley, the Rev. W. J. Barrett of Brooklyn, the Rev. F. McNicholl, the Rev. James A. Doughterty, and the Rev. M. J. McKinnon of St. Lawrence Church.

In the cathedral were a number of the children and the entire Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, of which Mr. Chapin was a Trustee. Representatives from the Calumet, Tuxedo, and Racquet Clubs, of which Mr. Chapin was a member, were also present. Others in attendance were Frederic R. Coudert, William Henry Morgan, Eugene Cronin, Michael C. Bouvier, Hugh Freel, James Olwell, John C. McCarthy, James R. Floyd, Francis Higgins, Morgan J. O'Brien, George B. Coleman, John D. Crimmins, John D. Spellman, Thomas S. Brennan, James S. Coleman, Edward D. Farrell, Joseph F. Daly, David McClure, Thomas F. Ryan, Augustus Walsh, William Hildreth Field, John A. McCreery, John McAnerney, James J. Phelan, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, Miles O'Brien, and Joseph J. O'Donohue.

After the services the funeral procession went to the Grand Central Station, where a train left at noon with the body and mourners for New-London, Conn., where the burial is to take place.

EXAMINATION OF ELECTRICIANS

A Bill to License Those Who Put in Electrical Plants.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Assemblyman Trainor to-day introduced a bill providing for the appointment in each judicial district of the State of a board of electrical examiners.

It provides that four persons shall be appointed by the Governor in each district to comprise a board, to be charged with the duty of determining the qualifications of persons engaged in the installing or operation of electrical apparatus and appliances in buildings for light, heat, and power.

The board shall be bi-partisan, and be empowered to collect not less that $3, and not more than $10 for each person examined and licensed.

The members of the board shall receive $5 a day for each day's actual service.

FANATICS IN THE SENATE

The Silver Men Completely Devoted to the White Metal.

COMPROMISE WITH THEM IMPOSSIBLE

They Insist on the Passage of the Free-Coinage Bill — Hope to Get a Vote on the Measure Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—While the silver men in the Senate have been taking their time with the bond-silver bill, the opponents of that measure have been bending their energies toward defeating it. There is little doubt that the bill will pass, but the margin of safety will be small. Mr. Jones of Arkansas, who has charge of the bill, has come to the conclusion that there is nothing to gain by postponing the vote further, and Thursday he will ask the Senate to remain in session until the bill shall be disposed of.

But for the attitude of Mr. Hill and others on the Democratic side Mr. Jones would not have changed his tactics. All the opposition to the plans of the silver men has come from the Democratic Party. The Republicans who are not in the silver camp have been content to denounce the proposition to substitute a free-silver bill for the House bond bill, without going out of their way to defeat it. Mr. Hill and a few others have been laying wires to upset the free-silver train in the Senate, and their activity undoubtedly has alarmed Mr. Jones and his associates.

All talk of a compromise is idle. The friends of silver in the upper chamber are little short of fanatics in their devotion to the white metal. They know that if the bill shall pass the Senate it will not be heard from again in the present session, and that even if the House was in favor of the bill the President would veto it; but they argue that they will have attested to their sincerity by passing it and placing the responsibility upon another body.

Mr. Jones believes that there will be several votes to spare when the final test shall come. His opponents assume that he will have to keep a close watch of his men, and that one or two absentees might defeat his plans. The Senators who deprecate the prominence which the silver question has attained will not be sorry to see the bill pass, and retire into at least temporary obscurity. The indications, however, favor the adoption of an amendment to the Tariff bill by the Senate which shall embody the chief features of the silver bill. Mr. Teller is credited with the intention of offering such an amendment. He is determined that the silver question shall not be lost sight of.

The fact has already been stated in these dispatches that Mr. Jones of Nevada has opposed the tariff bill in the Committee of Finance only because of the desire of the silver Senators to hold a club over the Republicans. At the meeting of the committee to-day it was made known to the members that Mr. Jones would withdraw his opposition as soon as the bond bill should be out of the way. The public may draw from the existing situation the fact that the silver crowd proposes to subordinate the public business to the advancement of the free-silver proposition, and that denunciation will have no effect upon it.

The statements in New-York papers to-day that William C. Whitney and other prominent New-York financiers might come to Washington to "influence" Senators against the free-silver bill have annoyed the friends of sound money, who know the disposition of the silver men.

"The fewer moneyed men who come to Washington now, the better it will be for the cause of sound money," said a well-known Senator this evening. "Their presence here, if for the purpose of opposing the silver bill, would have the effect of intensifying the desire of Jones and his men to do something to hurt Wall Street."

Voorhees felt called upon to-day to speak for silver, and it doubtless was not a source of satisfaction to him that but few Senators remained in their seats while he was talking. Mr. Clark of Wyoming made his maiden speech, which abounded in hostile references to Wall Street. One ignorant of financial affairs who listened to him might be pardoned for gaining the impression that the West never had to call on New-York for financial aid. The debate on the silver bill is likely to continue until Thursday at least, and possibly later.

VOORHEES TALKS TO EMPTY SEATS.

A Speech on Free Coinage to Which Few Senators Were Listeners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—When the House bond bill and the free-coinage substitute were laid before the Senate to-day, Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) who has parliamentary charge of the bill, tried to have an understanding arrived at, by which the bill should be voted on next Thursday. Various suggestions were made and modifications offered, but objection was interposed by Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) who said that he knew several Senators who desired to speak. He could not consent to the agreement until they should have opportunity to present their views, but expressed the hope, however, that a vote might be had on Thursday.

Mr. Jones then gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session next Thursday until a vote should be reached.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) expressed the hope that the physical test would not be applied. He had heard it said, again and again, that it was the silver people who were endeavoring to stave off a vote of the bond question; but now it was seen that it was Senators from the East who were procrastinating, and who were willing to postpone the vote.

Mr. Hill asked whether the Senator from Colorado referred to him as trying to postpone the vote.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Wolcott sarcastically. "How could I accuse the Senator of that when he has just been on the floor asking for further time." [Laughter.]

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) gave notice of an amendment which he would offer to the substitute, providing that, after the 1st of July, 1896, all National bank notes should be redeemed in coin when presented to the banks issuing them, and that banks failing so to redeem them should be dissolved.

Mr. Clark (Rep., Wyoming,) addressed the Senate in advocacy of the free-coinage substitute, and then Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.,) talked also in support of the free-coinage substitute. The Senate Chamber was a lonesome looking place while he held the floor. The country, he said, was in the midst of a revolution brought on by those who plotted against silver. It was that class which brought on panics, destroying the parity of the metals.

Mr. Voorhees went on to criticise Mr. Sherman's financial record, remarking that the Senator from Ohio believed in sound money "for Wall Street, but not for the soldiers." The gold withdrawals of the last year, Mr. Voorhees said, were part of the conspiracy to compel the issue of interest-bearing bonds. Ruin had followed in the train of demonetization.

In conclusion, Mr. Voorhees declared that the Democratic Party had grappled with every question which affected the present welfare of the people. It would abolish tariff taxation for protection, preserve the sovereignty of home rule in the States, guarantee free elections without threat or menace from force bills, and establish and maintain a foreign policy of strength, of justice, and of honor. Those great and vital policies and purposes of government and others akin to them had no sure and safe support outside of the party founded by Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) argued against the free-coinage substitute, and in favor of the proposed bond issue. Why, he asked, should not the Treasury notes be permanently retired? Why not divorce the Government from the banking business? Why not provide a measure of value the most stable that the civilized world could command?

Mr. Gray gave illustrations to show the effect of inventions, improvements, and enterprise in cheapening the staple commodities of consumption, and asked:

> Do you want to increase prices by arbitrary legislation? Go to your great cities on the seaboard, and in the central West, and tell the toiling millions there that this legislation is meant to make dearer the bread with which they feed themselves and their little ones. I want to see the silver dollar preserved at its present purchasing power. I want to see it, when translated in the hands of the workingman into clothes, food, and shelter, mean the largest amount of all those things that it is possible to get for it. And that is why I feel constrained to oppose the proposition that, by cheapening the money, you are to raise prices, without any promise that the wage of the laborer is to be raised at the same time and by the same measure.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) denied one of Mr. Gray's contentions that gold had not appreciated in recent years, and asserted that the best authorities of the world agreed that there had been an appreciation of gold from 30 to 40 per cent.

COAST DEFENSES NEEDED.

Gen. Miles Makes an Address Before a Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, accompanied by Capt. F. Michler of his staff, this morning appeared before the Senate Committee on Coast Defenses.

He stated that he had examined Senator Squire's bill, and approved its provisions. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that appropriations be made for the protection of the sea-coast cities of the United States. The only places where provision had been made for any considerable defense were at New-York, San Francisco, and Boston, and the defenses at those places were entirely inadequate and insufficient.

He recommended the immediate increase of the artillery by two regiments, or, at least, 2,000 men. The entire cost of coast defense fortifications for adequate protection of the country he estimated at about $80,000,000.

To Purchase Canal Property.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the Senate today Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to appoint a mixed commission, consisting of one army, one naval, and three civil engineers, for the purpose of investigating and making an estimate of the cost of purchasing all the property rights of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, the Monongahela Navigation Company, and any similar navigation company holding title to important navigable channels, with a view of having these titles vested in the Government and throwing them open to the free use of commerce. An appropriation of $5,000 is carried by the resolution. The engineers are to report to the Secretary of War, and that official is to report the result of the investigation to Congress at the earliest opportunity.

TRUST'S OFFICERS ACCUSED

Stockholders of the National Linseed Oil Company Declare that Misstatements Have Been Made.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—There was forwarded from here last night to every stockholder in the National Linseed Oil Company a sixteen-page circular report of an investigating committee of three. The committee consisted of J. L. Goeppinger of Iowa, J. W. Wallace of Minnesota, and Martin Collins of Missouri, who were appointed at the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the oil company, or trust, as it is admitted in the circular to be, to report upon the financial status of the concern. There are about 50 mills and 600 stockholders in the trust, which is capitalized at $18,000,000.

The members of the committee report that the inquiry revealed loose bookkeeping and unsatisfactory balances. They charge that during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 over $88,000 was drawn by officers of the trust as commissions for indorsing the company's paper. One paragraph reads: "A review of the President's five annual reports will show that he has endeavored to give the stockholders a better impression of the condition of the affairs of the company than the facts warrant."

The committee reports that it was refused access to the books for the past seventeen months, and no data covers that period. Committeeman Collins concurs with the majority, but in a personally signed addenda says he thinks the interests of the stockholders would have been better conserved had the figures not been given.

President Alexander Euston of the Linseed Oil Company left for Chicago last night. Before his departure he said the report of the committee had been sprung upon the stockholders just previous to the annual election in February to defeat him for reelection. He says the committeemen and their backers do not represent 2 per cent. of the stockholders, and declares that the attempt to exploit the company's balances is for stock-jobbing purposes.

Several St. Louis financiers are interested in the trust, and some dissatisfaction exists. There is now pending here in the United States Circuit Court the petition of L. A. Coquard, a stockholder, asking for a receiver for the company.

WARD'S ISLAND ARISTOCRATS

Bill to Accept Vagrants Only upon Commitments.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—John Proctor Clarke of the New-York City Corporation Counsel's office, came here to-day with a bill which has the indorsement of the Commissioner of Charities, with reference to self-committed vagrants on Ward's Island.

Mr. Clarke said that there are in the institution there a class of vagrants who find it convenient to board at the city's expense for a large portion of the year. They are not sent there for any offence, but on their own statements that they are in the vagrant class. When they become established in the institution they assume the airs of aristocracy and consider themselves "star boarders," as compared with the common herd sent to the institution by Police Magistrates. They have become something of a nuisance.

The bill which Mr. Clarke brought up provides that hereafter only those shall be supported who are committed by a Magistrate. Those who were there prior to Dec. 31 are to be retained until their time expires, inasmuch as it is not desired to turn out any of these "aristocrats" in the dead of the Winter, but if they are to come back again it must be only by sentence of the Court.

THE BODIES MAY BE EXHUMED

Suspicion that the Children of Frederick Simon Were Murdered.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 28.—It is likely that the authorities will order exhumed the bodies of Fred and Kate Simon, aged respectively three years and eighteen months, who died within forty-eight hours of each other, the first expiring on Jan. 8 last. They were the children of Frederick Simon, who was brought back from St. Louis last Sunday to answer a charge of having attempted to poison his wife by substituting carbolic acid in her medicine bottle. There are also charges of embezzlement and forgery against him.

Simon is the man who eloped a couple of weeks ago with Kate Sperock, a domestic in the family of a man by whom Simon was once employed. It was not until after he disappeared that the story of his attempt on the life of his wife came out, and then people began to talk about the death of his two children a few days before. They were believed to have died from pneumonia. They were each insured in the Prudential Insurance Company, and it was with the money received from the company after the little ones' deaths that Simon was able to go West with his companion.

It is now hinted that something other than pneumonia may have killed the children, and Prosecutor Crane has begun an investigation that may result in the bodies being exhumed and examined for traces of poison.

FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT

The Fuerst Bismarck Sails with a Load of Excursionists.

The Fürst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line sailed yesterday for a trip to the Mediterranean and the Orient. So great was the crowd that assembled at the dock in Hoboken to see the excursionists off that the aid of extra policemen had to be obtained.

There were 378 passengers aboard, exclusive of governesses and maids, and many of them were attended to the pier by several friends. Delegations from various societies were also present. Songs were sung, and the steamship's band played most of the time while the vessel was at the dock.

Among those who sailed on the excursion were ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, William Brookfield, Mrs. Margaret Bottome of the King's Daughters, Alva Adams of Pueblo, Col.; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Clothier and family of Philadelphia, Erastus Corning of Albany, Mrs. Dilworth and family of Pittsburg, Dr. and Mrs. B. F. De Costa of St. John's Church, Senator John Foley of Saratoga Springs, Mrs. Norman L. Munro, Miss Munro, and Henry Munro, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons.

LISTEN, MAYOR WURSTER

Brooklyn Preachers Strengthen Their Crusade Against Sunday Saloons.

BIG MASS MEETING IN A CHURCH

Resolutions Against Changing the Sunday Prohibitory Law—Help Promised to the Mayor.

A mass meeting in favor of the enforcement of the law forbidding the sale of liquor Sundays was held last night in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the church, presided over the meeting, which completely filled the church, and it was one of the largest demonstrations of the kind held in Brooklyn in recent years.

The Rev. Dr. Meredith, the Rev. Dr. Kent of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. James S. Chadwick of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and others made eloquent and pointed addresses.

Dr. Meredith said that the excise law had been on the statute books of the State ninety-five years, and had never been changed except to strengthen it. The State had never gone backward on this question. He condemned Mr. Skinner, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for what he denounced as opposition to the law to teach the school children the evil effects of alcohol, and said, if the Governor knew his business "the Skinner would soon be the skinned."

Dr. Meredith eulogized Theodore Roosevelt. "There are two new words in our language," he said—"Rooseveltism,' and 'nativism.' Nativism means Americanism, Carl Schurz says Mr. Roosevelt is not afflicted with nativism. He is wrong. There is not a hair on Mr. Roosevelt's head that does not breathe nativism. I would like to see Theodore Roosevelt President of the United States."

The Rev. Dr. Kent said that over 10,000 signatures of voters against Sunday liquor selling had been received. One Lutheran clergyman, he said, had had the courage to read the petition in a congregation composed entirely of Germans, and had obtained forty signatures. At a meeting of a society attached to a Roman Catholic church 517 out of 530 men present had voted "yes" on the proposition to close the saloons in Brooklyn Sundays.

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Cameron, President of the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn, read the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted:

> We, Recognizing the sacredness of our Christian institutions and the obligation of all Christians to sustain all legislative enactments which minister to peace, order, and good government, and
>
> Whereas, It is the conviction of this representative assembly of the City of Brooklyn that peace, order, and good government are discouraged, and to a great degree prostrated by the practically unrestricted sale of intoxicating drinks on the day recognized by the majority of our citizens and by statute as one for rest, quiet, and public worship, therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That we pledge our united support to his Honor Mayor Wurster in an impartial enforcement of that section of the excise law providing that no liquor be sold or offered for sale during the hours of Sunday in any saloon or store, and that he be urged to clothe the police force with all the authority provided by statute.
>
> Resolved, That, in the interests of parental responsibility and the moral training of our children, in the interests of good citizenship, we deeply deplore the prevailing violation of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, and hereby pledge our enthusiastic support to the Mayor in the immediate and vigorous suppression of this shameful vice, which stains the good name of this City of Churches.
>
> Resolved, That our representatives in the Legislature of the State of New-York be advised that it is the sense of this meeting that no amendment to an excise law be enacted that will in any degree enlarge the privileges of the saloon or the traffic in liquor, or effect any change in regard to the prohibition of the sale of liquor on Sunday, or facilitating in any way the escape from the plain provisions of the law. Furthermore, the conviction is here expressed that our representatives in Albany will be sustained by the great majority of their constituents, irrespective of party, were they to legislate for the greater restraint and toward the more rigid enforcement of all laws aiming at the moral education of our people and the suppression of crime. In this connection we would remind our State legislators that the Governments of Russia, France, and Belgium are at the present time adopting the most radical measures to check the evils of the private traffic in drink.
>
> In conclusion, this meeting expresses its thanks to Mayor Wurster for his timely and honorable action in reference to saloons within the 200-foot limit of churches and schools; and be it
>
> Resolved, That this public assembly pledge its aid to our Chief Magistrate in all matters that involve the sacredness of our institutions, the majesty of the law, and the honor, credit, and dignity of this great city.

The Rev. Dr C. C. Hall said there was a double aspect to the Sunday saloon closing question—a legal and a moral side. "If the good work in which we are engaged stops now," he said, "we will be doing all in our power to degrade the young manhood of Brooklyn. The only thing for us to do is to go on.

"In John Y. McKane we had a man to fight. In this case we are fighting for the principalities of the moral forces. In the case of McKane it was a struggle against flesh and blood. Here we are fighting for a moral idea—the enforcement of law.

"I think I can honestly say before God that before Spring Brooklyn will witness such a moral awakening as she has not witnessed ever before."

FARMERS MAY FORM A UNION

Long Island Agriculturists Getting Signatures to a Preliminary Paper.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Jan. 28.—It is probable that a federation of farmers will be organized in the near future. Nearly every trade and industry has a union except the agriculturists, and now they are circulating a paper for the signatures of all farmers who will help to organize one.

The scheme was first suggested in this neighborhood by Ezra Tuttle at the annual meeting of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society. His plan was for the farmers to ship their produce to Brooklyn or Long Island City, and sell it to the highest bidder. The scheme now under way will probably embrace more than this. At a meeting of farmers in this village recently, the matter was discussed. The Southold Agricultural Society is a similar organization on a smaller scale, and its objects and workings were explained.

The farmers hesitate to make any attempt at arbitrarily fixing prices for their produce, but it is probable that the proposed organization will consider a scale of wages and freights, and regulate other matters related to agricultural interests on Long Island.

A LUNATIC DEMANDED $50,000

Says He Is the Great Jehovah and Friend of the Rev. Julius Feicke.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 28.—Gustav Seyler, forty-one years old, of 51 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, created a sensation in the First National Bank of this city to-day by demanding $50,000 on a blank deposit check which he presented to the paying teller, Robert McCague. As the man was evidently insane he was told that he had made a mistake and that he would find his money at the Second National Bank. He at once started for that institution and then policemen were sent to intercept him. Seyler was found at the Second National Bank and was arrested.

At the Police Station, when asked his name he said: "I am the Great Jehovah, and a friend of the Rev. Julius Feicke, but to those of grosser clay I am Gustav Seyler, of 51 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City Heights."

He was locked up for examination as to his sanity.

Cord Meyer Buys More Land.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 28.—To-day, in this place, it was authoritatively announced that Cord Meyer of Maspeth, L. I., the founder of several Long Island suburban villages, had purchased 1,200 lots at Bowne Park, this village, and another large tract to the east of the race track of the Flushing Jockey Club, near Whitestone.

The deeds for the transfer were executed this morning in the Queens County Clerk's office, Jamaica. Mr. Meyer intends to improve the property and build houses.

PLAYED "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

Mount Vernon Amateurs Give a Successful Performance and Intend to Repeat It Soon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 28.—"The Pirates of Penzance" was given this evening successfully by local amateurs, under the auspices of the Mozart Club, in the Fifth Avenue Opera House. A large audience was present, composed of representative people of Mount Vernon and neighboring villages. The opera was given with vim and spirit. It will be repeated Thursday and Saturday evenings.

The music by the full orchestra of the Mozart Club was in charge of M. B. Sloat. Charles A. Hetzel was stage manager.

The cast was as follows:

Richard	George L. Robinson
Samuel	D. A. Gourlay
Frederic	Charles D. O'Connell
Major Gen. Stanley	Charles A. Hetzel
Edward	W. F. Hooley
Mabel	Miss Lou Moore
Kate	Miss Charlotte Lund
Edith	Miss Maude Juliette Duncan
Isabel	Miss Mary E. Jennings
Ruth	Mrs. H. A. Stoothoff

General Stanley's Daughters.—Miss E. Anderson, Miss F. A. Arnold, Mrs. E. W. Barguet, Miss C. Blackhall, Miss A. Brown, Miss V. Bruce, Miss M. A. Gescheidt, Miss L. E. Hochdorfer, Miss A. Hudson, Miss M. Hudson, Miss A. Kapp, Miss A. H. Lovell, Mrs. D. Newell, Miss A. P. Stahl, Miss M. Trenchard, Miss M. Vandervoort, Miss L. Walker, Mrs. J. B. Young.

Pirates and Policemen.—C. Ackermann, E. Barguet, R. T. Burrowes, R. Dean, A. Henderson, M. Hindhaugh, J. A. Hoggebom, W. Holland, W. W. Howe, Jr., A. Hudson, L. C. Kronfeld, H. C. Lovell, H. A. Merriam, R. Nelson, E. A. Pardee, N. B. Rhoads, A. T. Serell, F. Starr, F. Vanderbeck, C. R. Vandervoort, C. C. Ward.

The officers of the Mozart Club are: President—H. E. Melville; Vice President—H. R. Arnold; Secretary—H. Uppington; Treasurer—M. B. Sloat; Librarian—F. A. Haight; Directors—M. Parpart, Thomas F. Doyle, and Harry Hunt.

The members of the orchestra, besides those named, are: Miss Alice P. Stahl, H. G. Sloat, Charles Borgwald, William H. Griffin, Thomas Manning, M. J. Manning, J. Schmidt, J. LeBrun, W. Reynolds, F. McGowan, Samuel Wright, Charles J. Rhoads, and Harry Stolte.

The Mozart Club will arrange for another opera, to be given later in the season. The selection of the opera will be left to a vote of the persons who attend "The Pirates of Penzance." The ballot is published on the back of the programme.

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Business Proceedings of Its Session in Albany Yesterday.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The State Medical Society assembled in this city to-day for the transaction of business of its ninetieth annual session. Over 200 members were present at the opening. The President's address and the reports of officers and committees preceded the reading of papers.

Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo, the President, in his annual address gave many admirable recommendations. He urged the passage of a resolution to the effect that the legal fees for post-mortem work, under the proposed new arrangements to be brought before the Legislature, are too small, and should be raised. He denounced the Ainsworth narcotic instruction law, and said the bill now before the Senate providing for its modification was not adequate. In the medical schools of the State there are now 3,756 students, a gain over last year of 700. Physicians should make a strong and united effort, he said, to have laws passed this Winter for their own protection.

The report of the Treasurer, Dr. Charles Porter of Albany, shows receipts of $4,500; expenditures, $2,303; balance, $2,206.

The Committee on Prize Essays unanimously awarded the one-hundred-dollar prize to Dr. A. L. Benedict of Buffalo, who also took the prize last year. His subject was "Non-Organic Diseases of the Stomach."

Dr. H. P. Mason of Troy, late of the Pasteur Institute, read an interesting paper on "Water and Its Relations to Disease." He showed wherein disease germs were transmitted by imperfections in the water supplies of cities, and cited famous cases in Europe, where medical research traced the cause of epidemics directly to contamination of water supplies. Other papers of technical interest were contributed by Dr. M. A. Crockett of Buffalo, Dr. Charles Jewett of Brooklyn, Dr. A. Walter Aniter of Herkimer, and Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley of New-York.

Board of Medical Examiners.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The State Board of Medical Examiners met in the Regents' Department to-day, Dr. W. W. Potter of Buffalo acting as Chairman. The following officers were elected: President—Dr. William C. Wey of Elmira; Secretary—Dr. Maurice J. Levi of New-York; Syllabus and Question Committee—Drs. George Ryerson Fowler of Brooklyn and Maurice J. Levi of New-York.

The report of the board for the year shows that of the 582 candidates who appeared for examination 420 received licenses to practice, and 162 were rejected, making the percentage of failures 27. The Homoeopathic Board during the year and the Eclectics each rejected 12 per cent.

AID FOR THE DETAINED ARMENIANS

Mr. Straus Will Give Bonds that They Will Not Become Public Charges.

The two Armenians, Peter der Garabedian and D. N. Ghacherdoorian, who are detained at Ellis Island because they have not the requisite amount of money to allow them to land and prevent them from becoming a public charge, will probably be relieved and landed in a day or two.

Former United States Consul to Turkey Oscar S. Straus went to their aid yesterday, and in a telegram to Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, stated that he had read of their detention in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and that he would give a bond, as required by law, that they should not become public charges within a year. He also said that he would do the same for all other Armenians who should come to this country to evade butchery at the hands of the Turks.

Alexander V. Campbell, attorney for the Armenian colony in this city, was notified by Dr. Senner of Mr. Straus's offer, and at once drew the bonds and had them executed. Dr. Senner accepted them and forwarded them to Washington, where they will undoubtedly be favorably received, as Dr. Senner wrote the full circumstances to his superior in the department.

Dr. Senner said yesterday that the men when released, would go to their friends in Newton, Mass., and that, while he was willing to accept Mr. Straus as bondsman in these two cases, he did not know that he would be able to do so for all other Armenians who should come here as paupers.

GERMAN SHIP BURNED AT SEA

The Captain and Crew Rescued by an English Steamer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The British steamer Ravenswood, Capt. John Newton, from Las Palmas, in ballast, has brought to this place Capt. Gerd H. Gortmaker, the mate, and six seamen, comprising the crew of the German brigantine Maria of Papeenberg, which burned at sea.

Capt. Newton reports that on Jan. 14 he saw a bright light. He altered his course and steered for the light. He fell in with a small boat and took from it the Captain and crew of the Maria. Capt. Gortmaker says the brig sailed from Buenos Ayres on Nov. 16 with a cargo of bones and guano for Falmouth, England. Fire was discovered in the cargo Jan. 11.

The Captain and crew abandoned the ship and were picked up three days later.

A New-York Sculptor Successful.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 28.—The Hartranft Memorial Commission met to-day, and after considering the designs submitted by the various competitors for the equestrian statue of the late Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, accepted the design of F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, a New-York sculptor, whose model represents Gen. Hartranft returning from the war on a spirited horse and acknowledging the plaudits of the people by doffing his hat in salute. The statue will be of bronze on a granite base, and will cost $18,000. It will stand in front of the Capitol.

Companion Accidentally Killed Him.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Jan. 28.—George Murray, a son of John Murray of Millburn, L. I., accidentally shot and killed Augustus Pettit, the sixteen-year-old son of George Pettit of that village, this afternoon. The young men were shooting on the meadows. Pettit was in advance of Murray, who carried a shotgun. The gun went off in some way, not exactly clear to any one, and the shot entered young Pettit's abdomen.

THE ST. PAUL STILL FAST

No Attempt to Move Her to be Made Before Thursday Night.

HER CARGO NEARLY ALL REMOVED

The Gold Sent to New-York, and Everything Ready for the Great Effort to Free Her from the Sand.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 28.—The steamship St. Paul lay on the Long Branch beach to-day in exactly the same position she did on Monday. She was not moved an inch, and the tons of cargo taken from her hold does not appear to have caused her to rise any out of the water. The last lighter load but one was sent to the city this evening, and to-night there remains on board the big steamer less than enough to fill another boat. Therefore the lighter Haggerty alone started from New-York this evening for the steamer. The Haggerty will reach the steamer at 1 o'clock in the morning, and by noon every piece of the cargo will be on board her.

At 4 o'clock this morning a barge with 200 tons of coal arrived, and to-day that amount of coal was stowed in the steamship's bunkers. To-morrow another barge, with 100 tons, will arrive, and the coal will be on board by 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The last of the lifeboats and davits were sent to New-York this afternoon, and so were all the loose deck fittings, and everything that could be readily taken out of the ship has been sent to the city. Little remains on the St. Paul except stuff that cannot be readily handled.

The gold cargo was taken out this morning and sent to New-York on the lighter Haggerty. The gold was loaded onto the barge with the other stuff put on for that trip, and was guarded on the trip to the city by three officers of the ship's complement.

There will be no attempt to-morrow to float the stranded ship. Capt. Merritt and his men and those of the Chapman Wrecking Company came ashore this evening, and will not board the steamer again until to-morrow about 9 o'clock. Capt. Merritt says everything is in readiness to take the big ship off, and all that remains to be done is to have the tide come in sufficiently and the wind shift. When this occurs, he thinks the St. Paul will be hauled out on a single tide. The first real effor to take the great hulk into deep water will commence about midnight on Thursday. At or before that hour the strain on the kedge anchors will be increased to every pound the cable can carry. The tugs will haul on the other ends of the kedge lines, and will aid in every way.

The Spring tide will occur at 2:30 o'clock, and it is then the wreckers hope to see the St. Paul float off. There is now seven feet of sand about the ship. Her starboard propellor shows one blade above the water at low tide. The wreckers say the St. Paul is as secure as if she was in dry dock, and has not sustained the slightest damage. She is not straining at all, and the cradle she formed for herself in the sand holds her as firmly as could be wished.

In case the big ship does not float on Friday morning, there is considerable doubt as to when she will shoot clear of the sand. There is not another Spring tide for three weeks, and the only hope of getting very high water between Thursday and three weeks from that day will be a strong and sustained east or northeast wind. That kind of a wind in this part of the coast means a storm usually. Unless the storm should be very severe, it will be welcomed by the wreckers, if they do not get the ship off Friday morning.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 28.—The St. Paul hoisted signals for a pilot at 8:30 o'clock this morning, and shortly afterward a pilot-boat started for her and a pilot was taken on board.

ANOTHER STEAMER WAS ASHORE.

But She Backed Off Before the Life Station Men Reached Her.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Keeper Wardell of the Long Branch (N. J.) Life-Saving Station made his official report to-day to Superintendent Kimball, which seems to establish the fact that another ship grounded as well as the St. Paul.

He mentions the fact that the St. Paul grounded, and then, referring to another steamer, says: "The morning of the 25th Surfman Sexton, while on his north watch from 12 to 4 A. M., discovered a large steamer ashore. He burned his Coston signal, and at once returned to the station to give the alarm. We started with our beach apparatus for the wreck at 2 A. M. While we were on our way we heard a steamer blowing north of the station and close to the beach.

"Surfman Chasey Kundgist ran to the beach and burned his Coston lights and signaled to us that she was ashore. I had the apparatus hauled abreast of the steamer. I was having the gun placed in position to fire a line over her. I waited a few minutes to let her get still, when I saw her begin to go astern. She backed off all right. After waiting a while to see that she was all right, we proceeded on our way to the steamer in front of the Brighton Hotel."

This other steamship was possibly the Campania of the Cunard Line, about whose grounding contradictory statements have been made.

RARE STAMPS BRING HIGH PRICES

Largest Collection Ever Sold at the Philatelic Society Rooms.

The sale of R. F. Albrecht & Co.'s thirty-fourth collection of United States and foreign stamps, consisting of 1,142 lots, was begun last night in the rooms of the New-York Philatelic Society, 25 Ann Street. The entire collection is valued at $16,000. Dealers from Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and other cities were present.

Henry C. Merry last night sold 273 lots of United States and Confederate proofs, cards, and stamps. The highest price realized was for a five-cent die proof, grilled all over, a very rare stamp, which brought $500. This is the only stamp of its kind in this condition ever offered. A number of die proofs of grill, series 1867, sold at prices ranging from $2 to $12 a lot. A set of Columbian proofs brought $65; a sheet of one cent, series 1857, sold for $97; a complete set of United States cardboard proofs, $65. Another lot of the same kind brought from $1 to $9. A five-dollar State stamp in fair condition was sold after much spirited bidding for $127.

The sale will be continued to-night and to-morrow, when the remaining 869 lots will be sold. This is the largest collection of dies, proofs, cards, and stamps ever sold in the rooms of the New-York Philatelic Society.

Examined National Guardsmen.

Major Henry S. Van Duzer, Judge Advocate of the staff of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, who was detailed to investigate the election trouble of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, examined about fifty officers and men of the company yesterday afternoon and last night at brigade headquarters, Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

Capt. Andrew C. Zabriskie was unanimously elected Captain of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, last night, in place of Capt. L. W. Francis, resigned. Capt. Zabriskie was Captain of the same company ten years ago, and has always taken a great interest in the regiment.

An Unidentified Suicide.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 28.—A man, whose name is not known, committed suicide in front of Mrs. Wilson's sanitarium, South Street and New-York Avenue, to-day. He walked into the yard of the sanitarium about 11 o'clock, and, taking a pistol from his pocket, fired a bullet into his head. He staggered forward a few feet and fell dead. The man was about thirty-five years old and well dressed.

DR. CONRAD.
SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF WOMEN.
[illegible]NITARIUM, 117 WEST 47TH ST.,
[illegible] 26th St. Hours, [illegible] P. M.

RIVERSIDES' NEW HOME

The Up-Town Cycle Club Finally Decides to Lease the Pontiac House.

SITUATED IN AMSTERDAM AVENUE

A Large Increase in Membership Expected by President Gentle—The Vote on the Clubhouse Question.

After much discussion as to the advisability of the move, the Riverside Wheelmen have decided to rent the Pontiac Clubhouse, in Amsterdam Avenue, near Eighty-first Street, and within six weeks they will be in full possession. The club outgrew its present home, in West One Hundred and Fourth Street, some time ago, and for many weeks a committee has been on the lookout for suitable modern quarters.

Several places were discovered, but none appealed to the cyclists' committee as did the Pontiac quarters, although the expense of running this house promised to be almost twice as large as any other. When the matter was first brought up before the club, opinion was about equally divided on the question of taking the house. It was then erroneously stated that the yearly expense of the Pontiac would be in the neighborhood of $10,000, and, quite naturally, the conservative members held up their hands in horror.

Additional inquiries, however, tended to whittle down the item of expense, until at last, the club put the matter to a vote, and decided to take the house, by 28 to 20 ballots. The voting took place late on Monday evening, and the result was not made known until yesterday.

President "Jim" Gentle and Vice President Voorhis expressed much pleasure over the prospects for the club, when seen yesterday. Each is inclined to be conservative in club matters, and, at the outset, displayed some hesitancy over closing the deal. Now, however, they are inclined to believe that it was the best thing the club could have done. Said the former:

"The neighborhood in which the new clubhouse is situated is exceptionally advantageous for a wheeling organization, being contiguous to the Park and Boulevard, and with the many conveniences offered I feel sure the club will readily secure a large and desirable membership."

Vice President Voorhis now has no doubt about the club being abundantly able to successfully carry on the Pontiac. Like President Gentle, he looks for a large addition to the membership. Mr. Voorhis was asked if the initiation fee would be waived, with the object of securing a stated number of new members in a limited time, and he said he thought it might. "This point," he added, "will be decided on Wednesday evening, when the club will hold a special meeting to settle several important matters relating to the new clubhouse."

The dues now amount to but $2 per month, and it is the intention not to change them. The rent for the clubhouse will not exceed $3,500, and the Riversides have an option on it for ten years, with the privilege of renewal. The house was originally occupied by the Pontiac Club, a Tammany political organization. It contains everything desirable in a modern club. The rooms are very spacious, and in addition to the usual club suites, there is a theatre of very respectable proportions.

It is the intention of the club to retain a full corps of servants, also a chef, and to run the house on the very latest club lines. In this connection it may be stated that the Riversides will figure prominently during the coming season as race meet promoters, it being their intention to give a series of strictly amateur events.

TALKS ON RACING AGAIN.

President Willison Tells Why He Opposes the Plan of Mr. Potter.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—President Archie C. Willison of the league of American Wheelmen is very emphatic in his support of the proposition to keep the racing interests fast in league control. "At first blush," said Mr. Willison to-day, "the scheme of Mr. Potter of New-York to sweep away league control of racing may have appealed to many who are naturally antagonistic to all racing. A little thought beneath the surface should change any such opinion in the mind of any reasonable person. Firstly, you must understand that the control of racing costs the league nothing. The Racing Board, in the control of which the racing interests of the United States are absolutely vested, is self-supporting from fees from race-meet proprietors.

"Mr. Potter's idea seems to be that the racing interests make too much noise in the land. Of course, the primary aim of the league is for highway improvements and wheelmen's rights. If the Racing Board makes more noise in the land than the Highway Improvement Committee, it is rather, I should think, the fault of the Highway Committee in not making more noise.

"Racing control does not interfere in any way with the more popular lines of league work, as the Racing Board, so far as expenditure of energy goes, is a body apart. Besides, Mr. Potter's scheme for organizing a separate body out of the league officers for the control of racing not only would not be a betterment, but a step backward. These men out of whom he suggests to make the body for the control of racing are among the hardest workers for the league, and it would not be a benefit for the main body to have them giving much of their time for separate work for another organization. I think the present scope of the management of racing by the league is all right. I don't care to say anything as to how racing should be managed, or as to the division of classes, if any, as that is the province of the Racing Board, and I don't want to speak upon the subject prior to the approaching annual convention."

As as to his policy of conducting the National affairs of cycling in case of re-election, Mr. Willison said that he would do just as he has done during the past fiscal year.

"My year's experience at the head of the National organization of wheelmen has given me an experience that I feel will be of immense service to me if granted another term as chief. I think my ambition to again be President is not unworthy, as I have gotten the finances of the league into such shape that plans are now perfectly feasible which a year ago would have been impossible. The meeting to be held in this city next month will, without question, be the most important ever held in the history of cycling."

REDUCES THE TIME LIMIT.

Centuries Must Be Completed Within Fourteen Hours to Secure Bars.

Century riders will find the following, a circular from the Century Road Club of America, of considerable interest, inasmuch as it notes a new time limit on "hundreds," and the conditions under which trophies shall be awarded:

"The Executive Committee of the Century Road Club has just decided to reduce the time limit on centuries from sixteen hours to fourteen hours. This to go into effect Feb. 1, 1896. In making out applications for bars for centuries ridden, kindly bear in mind that these applications must first be sent to your State officer for approval. The name and address of this officer can be found in the new edition of the constitution and by-laws. If you have not received a copy kindly notify the Secretary and a duplicate will be sent.

"We would suggest that you send in the names of any riders you think would like to join the club, so that advertising matter regarding the Century Road Club can be sent them.

"The club has voted to give each State officer a gold 'meritorious ride' medal, to be awarded by him to the member in his State making either the greatest mileage or the greatest number of centuries during the year. The nature of the competition to be decided by each State centurion.

"We will continue our custom of awarding trophies for greatest individual mileage and greatest individual century records, and also for greatest club century record during 1896. These competitions have grown more favorable year by year. We shall also continue giving each member who rides 5,000 miles or more, and who reports his mileage each two weeks as requested, a certificate at the end of the season. These certificates are nicely printed, and are usually presented to the local club of which the winner is a member. Further particulars may be had regarding these competitions from H. P. Walden, Chairman Roads Record Committee, 128 Fifty-first Street, Chicago. They will be good for us to look back on when we are too old to do much active riding."

GOLDEN RODS' HIGH SCORE.

They Defeat the Manhattan Club's Bowlers by Two Hundred Pins.

The bowling team of the Golden Rod Wheelmen came very near the high water mark last night, in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, which is in progress at Reid's alleys in Church Street. In the last game of the evening, when the Rods had the Manhattans as opponents, the former rolled 918. This was just 200 more than the Manhattans got. In the first game the Manhattans defeated the Riversides by a score of 804 to 790, and in the second the Golden Rods easily outpointed the up-town cyclers. Sawyer, the Golden Rod crack, is still in the lead for THE NEW-YORK TIMES trophy, which goes to the man making the best individual average. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

MANHATTAN B. C.				RIVERSIDE W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Pelin	3	[illegible]	157	Harrington	2	4	158
Meyer	[illegible]	[illegible]	137	H. Beam	1	[illegible]	148
Fraenkle	3	[illegible]	170	Saunders	3	[illegible]	142
V. Schuck'n	4	8	176	Ruth	[illegible]	[illegible]	175
Bartsch	0	6	159	J. Beam	3	[illegible]	172
Total	12	25	804	Total	13	21	790

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..94 149 212 305 374 456 532 624 706 804
Riverside ..78 146 208 290 373 443 518 604 716 790

Scorers—R. L. McFarland and Joseph Oatman. Umpire—C. K. Starr.

SECOND GAME.

GOLDEN ROD W.				RIVERSIDE W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Shiman	1	5	145	Harrington	3	2	139
Starr	2	5	160	H. Beam	0	6	140
Meyer	3	3	153	Saunders	3	2	160
Sawyer	5	3	188	Ruth	3	5	141
Wilkens	1	3	129	J. Beam	0	5	125
Total	12	19	774	Total	9	18	705

FRAMES.

Golden Rod...72 147 243 307 393 479 562 627 702 774
Riverside ...79 154 228 314 375 428 501 562 652 705

Scorer—A. Wedekin. Umpire—Mr. R. H. Bartsch.

THIRD GAME.

MANHATTAN B. C.				GOLDEN ROD W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Pelin	2	6	168	Shiman	2	8	198
Meyer	2	3	135	Starr	4	6	201
Fraenkle	4	2	162	Meyer	2	5	156
Von S'mann	1	3	123	Sawyer	4	4	172
Bartsch	1	4	130	Wilkens	3	6	191
Total	10	18	718	Total	15	29	918

FRAMES.

Manhattan .. 76 155 222 301 351 444 528 576 656 718
Golden Rod..105 198 270 363 450 546 644 747 824 918

Scorers—R. L. McFarland and Joseph Oatman. Umpire—T. W. Tunfe.

EACH TEAM WON A GAME.

Montclair and Elizabeth Cyclers Play Exciting Bowling Games.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Montclair Wheelmen invaded this city last night to try to take a couple of games from the Elizabeth Athletic Cyclers in the wheelmen's tournament. They won the first game by 57 pins, after the home team had held the lead until the seventh frame.

In the second game the Elizabethans took a brace, and, after the visitors led for two frames, the home team went to the front and staid there, although in the eighth frame by a grand rally the Montclairs pulled up to within two points of their rivals. They fell off, however, in the remaining frames, the Elizabethans winning by 44 pins. The total score of the winners in each game was the same, 802. Summary:

FIRST GAME.

ELIZABETH.				MONTCLAIR.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Karr	4	3	164	H. Sigler	2	3	136
Vandeventer	1	3	110	C. Sigler	2	5	166
Faulk	4	3	168	Badgley	1	3	128
Sours	1	6	151	English	6	3	212
Morrell	3	3	152	Taylor	2	4	160
Total	13	16	745	Total	13	18	802

FRAMES.

Elizabeth .63 149 225 301 386 450 518 588 656 745
Montclair .66 142 223 298 364 441 526 616 710 802

SECOND GAME.

ELIZABETH.				MONTCLAIR.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Karr	4	5	213	H. Sigler	1	5	144
Vandeventer	3	3	159	C. Sigler	3	4	157
Faulks	1	4	135	Badgley	4	4	173
Sours	2	3	139	English	2	4	146
Morrell	4	3	156	Taylor	1	4	138
Total	14	18	802	Total	11	21	758

FRAMES.

Elizabeth .83 144 226 302 387 442 536 613 715 802
Montclair .92 168 220 274 366 421 507 611 686 758

The Potter Claim Case.

The taking of testimony in the Potter claim case was adjourned yesterday until Feb. 17. On that day the league's attorney, G. F. Alexander, has promised that the three star witnesses summoned by Mr. Potter, namely, Col. Pope, C. W. Dickerson, and H. A. Lozier, will appear in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn ready to tell what they know about the now famous case. Mr. Potter declared yesterday that he would not consent to another postponement under any circumstances. He also said that he was quite willing that the testimony of the men named should be taken in their own offices, to save them the inconveniences of the trip to Brooklyn. It has been said that the summoning of the above witnesses by Mr. Potter might create an unfriendly feeling between certain league officials and the Cycle Board of Trade, but this is denied in positive terms by those most interested.

Wheelmen at the Play.

"Arabian Nights," as presented under the auspices of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at the Criterion Theatre, last evening, was an artistic as well as a financial success. William J. McCahill, a prominent member of the club, appeared in the leading role, as Arthur Mummingtop. Other members of the cast were John Cullman, as Ralph Omerod; Francis Keely, as Joshua Gillibrand; John H. Creney, as Dobson; Rose Blanchfield, as Mrs. Hummingtop; Vietta Hiler, as Mrs. Gillibrand; Florence M. King, as Rosa Colombier; Sadie Thayer, as Daisy Maitland, and Nellie Bozell, as Barbara. The arrangements for the play were made under the direction of C. G. Balmanno, W. E. Edgerly, W. H. Edgerly, C. W. Hickling, W. J. Brand, C. D. Willard, E. L. Hall, W. J. Kenmore, Jr., C. H. Rahming, G. T. Stebbins, J. N. Wheeler, W. J. McIntyre, W. L. Garcia, R. P. Crandall, John Thompson, George R. Hobby, and Arthur Hoffman.

The Kings County's Entertainment.

The Kings County Wheelmen's Entertainment Committee has been working hard of late booming the performance of "Our Strategists," a four-act comedy, to be given by prominent members of the Gilbert Dramatic Association, at the Criterion Theatre, on Feb. 4. So far the committee has succeeded in disposing of more than half the Criterion's seating capacity, and from the present outlook this performance will, beyond a doubt, prove the most interesting and pleasing ever given by this well-known club of wheelmen. A number of special features, in the way of topical songs and hits on the members of the Kings County Wheelmen will be introduced. The committee in charge comprises L. T. Perham, S. J. Graham, and Durant McLean.

Staubach's Century-Run Scheme.

Capt. "Charlie" Staubach of the Eighth Battalion Cycle Corps stated yesterday that his command would give a century run early in the season possessing a number of novel features. In the first place, the distance will be 150 miles instead of the usual even 100, and the programme will include a moonlight sail up the Hudson. The party will land at a selected point and wheel down the east shore of the river as far as Newburg, where the ferry will be taken to the west shore, down which the journey will be continued. Something new in the way of souvenirs will be offered. The entrance fee, which will include all visible expenses, will be $5.

The Harlem's Annual "Stag."

The Harlem Wheelmen are going to have their annual "stag" next Saturday evening. It was to have been held on Dec. 31, but for various reasons the Entertainment Committee considered it advisable to postpone it. A long programme has been prepared, and Thomas A. Roe is authority for the statement that every member wants to see it. The event will take place in the new clubhouse, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, beginning at 9 o'clock.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The proposed brake ordinance does not meet with much favor among the majority of riders, and the maufacturers are opposed to it. The latter are wholly unprepared to provide brakes in the event of the ordinance becoming a law, the demand for them in the past having been comparatively small.

—Chief Consul Potter says he will not run for any office on the Elliott ticket, being fully satisfied with his present office at the head of the league's greatest division. He says he would rather be Chief Consul of the Empire State Division than President of the league.

—The Entertainment Committee of the Gramercy Wheelmen has planned for an elaborate entertainment at the clubhouse, 9 St. Mark's Place, next Saturday evening. The affair will be called a "smoker."

NO RACING AT SARATOGA.

Guttenberg to be Abandoned—Jockey Club May Take the Track.

The attempt of the managers of the Saratoga Racing Association to get sympathy for that body for the "enforced" abandonment of its regular Summer meeting has caused amusement rather than any other sentiment. Time was when the Saratoga Association held a high place in the estimation of racegoers. But that was many years ago; before it fell under the baleful influence of Gottfried Walbaum and the Guttenberg crowd. From the date of their purchase of the property there has been a constant retrograding in the character of racing there, and that the association has decided not to race this year will cause no regret among the true lovers of the sport. That is on the assumption that the same old gang would have remained in control and continued to mismanage things as they did during their occupancy of the grounds at Horse Haven.

The management has offered to lease the grounds to The Jockey Club at 8 per cent. on the alleged valuation—$375,000. It is not impossible that the gentlemen interested in The Jockey Club may decide to take a lease, though probably, not at the figure named. The Walbaum management has caused the property to deteriorate in value very considerably. By him it was run as a gambling machine, pure and simple. Walbaum's plan, which caused him to be so thoroughly disliked by all the townspeople and many visitors to Saratoga, was to run the track as an annex to the Saratoga Club, so that it would not interfere with playing faro at the club all night, as he was in the habit of doing.

Two years ago Walbaum found that beginning racing in the morning at 11 o'clock, as had been the custom for many years, interfered with his morning sleep after the night at the gaming table. So he issued an edict that the races were to be run in the afternoon. That also gave him a chance to continue for a still longer time the gaming at the track by permitting him to make books on races that were in progress at the Brighton Beach and Western tracks.

Hotel proprietors, who had their meal hours arranged so as best to please the racegoers, the visitors to the Spa who cared for something besides the races and the faro tables, and the townspeople protested in vain against the change. Walbaum was immovable, and he got everybody in the place down on him, even to the managers of the club, whom he was supposed to be favoring by the innovation.

To add to the annoyances that racegoers had to put up with, he instituted a lot of petty charges against the hackmen of the place who drove people to and from the tracks, and then, to cap the climax, permitted horses to be run apparently in the interest of the books with racing, that, to say the least, had an unsavory smell about it. It was openly charged by horsemen that the programmes were made in the interest of certain stables. Walbaum was stable owner, track owner, and backer of several of the books that did business, so that these charges seemed to have more color than the ordinary race-track story of "stiff" racing. There was no great change for the better last year, even with the foreign book prohibited, and The Jockey Club in supervisory control. It is well known that several races were officially reported to the club as being peculiar, to say the least.

Under the circumstances, it is not at all strange that The Jockey Club authorities did not turn over to Walbaum for his "sporting" purposes the best dates in the Summer for his own. The Saratoga Association, which has nominally rid itself of the Walbaum influence by electing a politician as President, did not even ask for an allotment of dates at the time when they knew this matter was under consideration. Before asking that all of the dates in August be given to Saratoga, without any other racing in the State being permitted, a part of those dates had been allotted to the Coney Island Jockey Club. The latter would have been willing to have given up a portion of these dates, had it been asked to do so in Saratoga's favor, in all probability. But last season, after the Saratoga meeting had proved a failure, the managers declared that they would not give another meeting this year, and as they made no application for dates, it was taken for granted that they meant what they then said. So they were forced to take such dates as they could get, when they asked. These dates did not please Walbaum, and so the association again announced that its meeting will be abandoned.

While horsemen like to go to Saratoga to recuperate their horses, as the climate there seems to rejuvenate jaded animals, the best have rarely been raced there in recent years, and but little attention has been paid to the meeting from a racing standpoint. Some first-class Western horses have been started there, in order to pick up a few purses and stakes, but they have not met the best of the Eastern animals until the Sheepshead Bay Autumn meeting. Racing men generally looked upon the Saratoga meeting as a means for a Summer vacation, with a chance to make their expenses by backing the horses. But the meeting, as it has been run of late—on the Guttenberg plan—has not been taken seriously, and the talk of the necessity of abandoning what would have been a high-class meeting is all folderol. A high-class meeting with Walbaum at the head of affairs is an impossibility. Racing has not been injured in the least by the abandonment of the meeting. There will be people who think it has actually been benefited.

Should Mr. Belmont and his associates decide to take control of affairs at Saratoga, as they have done at Washington, there is a possibility of a renewal of high-class racing. Otherwise, there is no chance.

A BOSTON HORSE SHOW.

James T. Hyde to Try and Give a Metropolitan Air to the Affair.

James T. Hyde, the Assistant Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, is now at work preparing a premium list for the horse show to be held in Boston next April. The Mechanics' Building is to be the scene of the show, and as the affair is to be managed by society young men, Bostonians expect that it will be as great a social success as is the horse show in this city. There will be $10,000 offered in prizes for horses.

The programme will be much on the same lines as that made for the shows here, except that there will be a number of classes to which only horses owned in the immediate vicinity of the Hub will be eligible. The jumping classes will be made a feature, as is done here, as the only sure means of interesting the society people in the affair. Hackneys, too, are to be catered to, but Boston is such a village for the trotting horse that he will play a much more prominent part in the affair than he does here.

Col. Kip is expected to go on and show the Bostonians just what a high-class road team should be, and how it must be put together, and he will probably be able to give even John Shepard a few points. It would be considered sacrilege to even think this possible in Boston, for there Mr. Shepard leads the procession in the long list of wealthy men who make the road horse their fad, and daily drive "on the road to Brighton," or on the splendid drives to the other near-by residence quarters lying about the Hub.

Boston has a very lively hunting set in the Myopias, and they will have all their best hunters in the show. An effort is to be made to get the best of the jumpers owned by the Hunt Clubs of Long Island and New-Jersey to Boston to try conclusions with the Myopia horses, and so, in part, at least, wipe out the defeat at polo which the Boston boys gave the Long Islanders at the Prospect Park parade grounds last Fall.

Mr. Hyde has induced the people up there to sell the seats for the show at auction, as has been done here, and it is thought that this will be of material assistance in helping to create a furor over the affair. If Mrs. "Jack" Gardner's approval for the show can be secured, then the show is bound to be a go, for where she leads all Boston is bound to follow.

HORSEMEN AND THEIR HORSES.

—Among the new-comers to the turf during the coming season, as shown by the entries to stakes, which closed recently, are the Hon. William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy; William Astor Chanler, E. D. Morgan, long a most enthusiastic yachtsman; Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, who will devote himself almost exclusively to cross-country racing, and W. S. Hobart of California. All of the gentlemen named are multi-millionaires, and their coming on the turf at this time means much to the revival of high-class racing, for which August Belmont, Col. W. P. Thompson, and others have been working so hard for the past twelve months.

—Foxhall Keene will not make his usual trip to England for the hunting season this year. With Mrs. Keene he has gone to Colorado Springs, where they will spend a couple of months in a house they have leased for that period. On their way West Mr. Keene stopped in Kentucky and visited Castlewood, the farm, about five miles out of Lexington, where Domino and a fine lot of brood-mares are situated. Domino will be bred to a number of the imported mares there this Spring, those of stamina being especially selected, in order to secure foals that will not only have speed, but will be able to stay a distance.

—When the plans of the racing associations are all perfected it is intended to have a series of Spring races for three-year-olds of high value, which will begin with a stake, at a mile, at Washington, followed by the Withers, at a mile, and the Belmont, at a mile and three-eighths, at the Westchester track. The Brooklyn Derby, at a mile and a half, at Gravesend, and winding up with the Realization, at a mile and five-eighths, at the Coney Island Club's track. Such a series would be one that would settle the question of superiority for horses at that age each year, and make the game most interesting.

—It looks as if Ormonde would not be a failure as a sire after all the talk about the greatest English horse of the generation. His colt out of Kissing Crust is creating a veritable sensation in California, where it is now being prepared for a campaign in this vicinity this Summer. At a recent public trial, with 119 pounds up, the colt worked a quarter of a mile with the greatest ease in 0:23¾. Such a trial would seem to indicate that W. O'B. Macdonough, the young owner who gave $150,000 for Ormonde, may in the end get some horses that will repay him for the princely outlay for the sire.

—If the campaign which M. F. Dwyer has marked out for his horse Ben Brush is successful, the horse will win him about $60,000 in his Western campaign. Ben Brush is engaged in four Derby races, that have these estimated values: Louisville, $5,000; Latonia, $12,500; Oakley, $12,000, and St. Louis, $20,000. Western horsemen generally concede that the horse has all of these at his mercy if he stands training and turns out as good as he was last year.

—The recent death of the good race mare Maid Marian was due to the fact that she was driven about crazy by blisters, that had been applied to her legs, in the hope of strengthening them for the coming season. Instead of helping the mare, the pain from the blistering application was so severe that she kicked and struggled about in her stall until she so injured herself that she had to be killed to put her out of agony.

—Charles Littlefield, the veteran New-Jersey horseman, who will soon return to England for a racing campaign there, thinks that the only colt by Tenny-Quesal is the best animal that he ever owned, and is sure that he will win more races than he loses in England. Mr. Littlefield rarely makes a mistake in estimating the ability of a young thoroughbred.

—David Gideon, whose horses have won three Futurities for him, has gone South. He is now in New-Orleans, his plan being to spend a couple of weeks there. Thence he will go to California, where he expects to stay until the weather is sufficiently settled in New-Jersey to enable him to begin the work of training the small stable of horses that he will race this season.

—Francis M. Ware believes that there will be a fine foreign market for American horses abroad this year, and estimates that there will be an exportation of all kinds of animals of from 1,000 to 2,000 weekly by the time that the Spring trade is in full swing.

—H. K. Knapp has decided to continue the Oneck Stable, which is was expected would be dispersed, owing to the death of Dr. G. L. Knapp. Sir Walter and a few youngsters will make up the string during the coming season, but a more extensive stable for next season is a certainty.

—The eight stakes for the Detroit Jockey Club Summer meeting received 552 entries. Ben Brush is among those entered for the International Derby, which received 67 entries. The same race to be run in 1897 received 109 entries, and the Campan Stakes for 1897 received 110.

—Chris Cornelisen, Treasurer of The Brooklyn Jockey Club, is in Florida for a short vacation. He will visit Oak Hill, where is situated a very considerable colony of Brooklyn politicians, and Rock Ledge, where M. F. Dwyer is Wintering.

SPIRITED CHASE AFTER HOUNDS.

Ocean County Hunt's Pleasant Run—Mr. Gould's Cropper.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 28.—Another glorious day greeted the cross-country riders who had an exhilarating run this afternoon over what is known as the Toms River course, one of the prettiest bits of hunting country in this vicinity. The meet was announced by the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club for 3 o'clock, at MacBean's Conservatories, on the Toms River Road, about half a mile below the Seven Stars, a former famous road house, and owing to its distance from town of about five miles, and the attendant run of ten more, most of the hunters drove out to the scene, where their grooms were in waiting with the horses.

The dogs set a fast clip over a fine stretch of open country, broken here and there with stiff fences, and then crossed the road over a difficult double, where Mr. George Gould, who was riding superbly, came to grief. His horse was quickly caught, however, by Mr. Dixon, and he pluckily resumed the chase, taking the next three fences in grand style.

From this point the hounds ran due east, and then headed southward over some well-timbered land, where the fences were cleared with but one mishap. In taking the second of a double of two uncompromising fences, Mr. Herbert took a cropper, but Huntsman Dwyer was near at hand and succeeded in detaining Mr. Herbert's hunter until that gentleman remounted and joined the fast disappearing field. A brisk gallop followed through Claytonville, and Dr. C. L. Lindley, the master, who was mounted on Mr. Gould's hunter, The Turk, led the large field across fence after fence to within half a mile of the county seat of Toms River, where the kill took place, and the tired riders heartily partook of refreshments, which were in readiness at the Toms River Hotel. The clever riding of Little "Willie" Dwyer was one of the features of the run, the youngster clearing everything that came his way, and being the first to follow the master in at the finish.

There were fully forty carriages in line, their occupants having an unrestricted view of the chase. Among those who witnessed the run were noticed Mrs. Henry Marks, Miss Marks, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hall, Miss Josephine S. Sands, Miss E. M. Valentine, Miss H. S. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Forgan, Mrs. Thomas Conville, James J. Conville, W. Harman Brown, Miss L. Harman Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. William Ropes, the Misses Leslie, Mrs. Albert F. Lunt, Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, Mrs. Leopold Bleier, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Page, Mrs. E. N. Howell, Francis P. Freeman, Miss Adelaide Hyde, C. W. Poter, W. A. Adriance, Mrs. James Converse, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. William Hamilton, Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. H. Martin, Mrs. Craig Lippincott, Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, E. E. Keep, James S. Kuhn, Richard G. Wood, Miss Pond, Mrs. and Miss Oppenheim, Miss Preston, Charles McCue, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cooper, John S. Menagh, and Master Menagh.

The riders were Dr. Charles L. Lindley, the master; J. J. Dwyer, the huntsman, and his three whips, one of whom, "Willie" Dwyer, his son, has sported the red coat for three years, although only in his twelfth year; George Gould, on his imported hunter Shamrock; J. E. Townsend, the well-known cross-country rider, on Gleaner; J. W. Colt, on Yellow Aster; Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, on Echo; E. Robbins Walker, on Willobrook; the former Genesee hunter; Clarence B. Mitchell, on Howard Willet's Mistletoe; Elliott Cowden, on Shadow; D. Herbert, the noted horseman, on Big Tree; Miss Cooper, Miss Mabel Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Dixon, J. R. Stephenson, and Miss Bessie Whiting.

In honor of the run a complimentary dinner was given at the Laurel House this evening by Dr. Lindley to the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Miss Bessie Whiting, and J. E. Townsend.

A NEW YACHT FOR THE QUEEN.

To Take the Place of the Old Victoria and Albert.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Jan. 18.—Queen Victoria has made up her mind that she will not be left behind in the yachting world. She has no jealousy toward the Prince of Wales, who has, with the help of the Britannia, been adding largely to the family silver plate by capturing three Queen's Cups last season, paid for by the nation, and are in consequence so much "Treasure Trove." But her grandson, the Emperor of Germany, aggravated his recognition of the Transvaal by steaming his huge steam yacht Hohenzollern past Osborne Palace in the Isle of Wight. It was more than enough for her Majesty to watch from the windows of Osborne that "durned Yankee," the Vigilant, wiping out the Prince of Wales and lifting the Prince's £100, but the German Emperor's bumptiousness in running President Kruger of the Transvaal against his grandmother has been more than she could stand.

In consequence, Queen Victoria has signified her desire to have the royal Victoria and Albert steam yacht pensioned off and a steam yacht built for her at the nation's expense, which will, of course, be fast enough to steam round the Hohenzollern.

There is some doubt where the new yacht will be built. Her last yacht was built in the Government dockyard at Pembroke, and she is too hideous in appearance to be recognized as a Clyde-built steamer. All our finest steam yachts are built in the Clyde, but the Queen may favor her neighbors in Cowes with her order, in which case only a second-rate vessel can be expected. The present royal yacht has cost for building and repairs over half a million dollars.

The visit of Mr. Iselin to this country does not create much public interest at the present time, when rumors of war are filling the air and the Dunraven irruption has quieted down. The Prince of Wales, who is the Commodore of the squadron, will no doubt serve the occasion of being extremely affable to the American envoy, and assist him in smoothing down the recent disposition to indulge in mutual growling.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—The steam yacht Scythian is being rebuilt at Ramsay's yard, at Perth Amboy, N. J. This boat is owned by Dr. C. T. Parker, and was built at Glasgow in 1885. She is 130 feet long, 21 feet beam, and 9 feet 8 inches deep. The yacht is to be furnished in mahogany and reconstructed so as to give her a first-class rating.

—Commodore H. C. Rouse's schooner yacht Iroquois is being repaired at Bay Ridge. The ceiling has been removed in order to repaint the inside plating, and a new stuffing box for her rudder is to be put in. A. Cary Smith is superintending the work.

—A. Van Santvoord's new twin-screw naphtha yacht Saranapk has sailed for Florida. This boat is 75 feet in length and was specially built for Florida waters.

—Charles Day Rose's new five-rater, designed by Soper, has been named Dusky Queen. She will be raced in the Mediterranean.

—Capt. William Travler of Wivenhoe is to have charge of the steam yacht being built at Glasgow for Eugene Higgins.

—The Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia has been given a new topmast this year that is three feet longer than her old one.

—Royal Phelps Carroll's yacht Navahoe started on her cruise to the West Indies last Saturday.

RISKY ICE YACHTING.

Sidney Morgan and Party Get a Ducking on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The January thaw has made ice boating on the Hudson River in this vicinity a risky sport. The ice varies from three to five inches in thickness, and will only bear the weight of fourth-class boats. This morning, at Roosevelt's Point, Col. Archibald Rogers was out with the Ariel; Norman Wright and James Reynolds, with the Breeze; John A. Roosevelt, with the Vixen, and Mr. Gallop and party, with the Quick as a Wink.

Capt. Wright, in describing his experience, said: "I could feel the ice yielding several times. It seemed as if the boat must go through." The water at Roosevelt's Point is very deep, and a swift tide prevails there. While the ice boats were dashing around in this dangerous neighborhood, the ice could be seen to sink under the runner planks and swell up behind.

Sidney Morgan and two friends were out on Mr. Morgan's yacht near Blue Point in the middle of the river when one of the runners broke through, and all three were given a ducking. The yacht turned over on her side with the sail on the ice. The sportsmen were rescued, though all had a narrow escape from drowning.

Col. Rogers reports a big crack in the ice at Hyde Park. The boating is good north and south of it.

St. Paul Whist Players Win.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The midwinter meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Whist League was held at the Southern Hotel yesterday. The full committee of fifteen was present. During the session the Champion Challenge Trophy of the league was played for by the American Whist Club of Boston and the St. Paul Chess and Whist Club. The Boston team consisted of Messrs. Morse, Barry, Lantor M. Bouve, and C. H. Sprague, and the St. Paul team consisted of Messrs. Bunn, J. H. Briggs, W. G. Bronson, Jr., and C. W. Gordon. The playing ended at midnight, with the St. Paul victors by 24 tricks in the double series of hands.

Flushing Shooters Won Easily.

FLUSHING, Jan. 28.—An informal pigeon shooting match took place at Sands's Hotel, Flushing Bridge, to-day, the contestants being members of the Flushing Shooting Club against the Bayside Gun and Rifle Association. E. J. Clark and William Sands of Flushing shot against W. H. Seaman and Mr. Gallagher of Bayside. Each contestant shot at 10 birds. Clark made a clean score of 10 straight and Sands brought down 5, making a total of 15. Seaman killed 6 and Gallagher 2—a total of 8.

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Cheap wheels are useless.
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THE ONLY "BEST" BICYCLE.
Three Grades—Nine Models.
Adults $65. $80. $100.
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Send for Olympic Book, and Olympian Games.
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Some Excellent Territory Open.

NEW BICYCLES, LADIES' or GENT'S.
(Thirty-nine) 39.00 (Thirty-nine)
1,000 second-hand Bicycles—Libertys, Columbias, Ormondes, Royals, etc.—must clear at any price. NONPAREIL CYCLE CO., 10 Barclay St., a few doors west of Broadway.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The unsolicited entry of M. F. Sweeney, the world's champion high jumper, has been received for the New-Jersey Athletic Club carnival of sports, to be held on Saturday night. Sweeney will be allowed to compete under protest, as his status as an amateur athlete has been unchanged as yet. The indications are that the ten-mile run will be one of the finest distance runs ever seen indoors. Conneff captured the distance race at the Worcester games a few nights ago, and on that occasion ran in his very best form, defeating a big field of men who had the advantage of liberal handicaps. Bean of the New-Jersey Athletic Club is in equally good form, and he too captured a race at Worcester. He will race hard all the way. Conneff proposes to make an effort to smash all the American records from six to ten miles. Those records are as follows: Six miles, 45:28; E. E. Merrill, Boston, Oct. 5, 1880. Seven miles, 54:00; E. E. Merrill, same time and place. Eight miles, 1:02:3¼; J. B. Clark, New-York, Sept. 8, 1890. Nine miles, 1:10:08; E. E. Merrill, Boston, Oct. 5, 1880. Ten miles, 1:17:40¾; E. E. Merrill, same time and place. The Garden record is 56:09, made by "Tommy" Delaney, Dec. 12, 1883, in a race with W. C. George. Tickets for reserved seats, general admission, and boxes will be placed on sale at A. G. Spalding & Brothers', 126 and 130 Nassau Street, this morning. Boxes containing six seats, $10; arena seats, $1; reserved seats, 75 cents; admission tickets, 50 cents.

—Next Friday night will be boxing night at the New Manhattan Athletic Club, and the following men will appear: "Tommy" West vs. Charles ("Kid") McCoy, 10 rounds at catch weights; Martin Flaherty vs. "Danny" McBride, 8 rounds at 125 pounds; "Harry" Woods vs. "Dan" Kief, 8 rounds at 135 pounds. Boxing will commence at 8:30 sharp.

—"Pedlar" Palmer, the English bantam weight champion pugilist, and George Dixon will meet to-morrow night in Madison Square Garden in a boxing bout. Palmer has defeated Plimmer, and came over to meet Dixon. He is confident of getting the decision on points over the colored light weight.

—The National Beagle Club of America will hold a quarterly meeting Feb. 3, at 3:30 P. M., at the rooms of the American Kennel Club, 55 Liberty Street, when the newly elected officers for the coming year will be installed.

—The twenty-eighth annual reception of the Atalanta Boat Club will be held this evening at Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The grand march will take place at 10 o'clock.

—Barnard School will give some interscholastic games Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, at the Eighth Battalion Armory, Ninety-fifth Street and Park Avenue. Tickets will be 50 cents.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—Never in the history of the trade has any single mechanical feature of a wheel received the severe and bitter criticism to which the two-piece crank axle of the Columbia was subjected last year. All the season rumors were rife of the Pope people having been obliged to call in their entire production because of the faultiness of this feature, and this, with the various other reports circulated in this relation, was well calculated to undermine the faith of the people in this standard make. This year, the Columbia has the same feature, and about a score of other makers have adopted the idea. The scare reports have fallen flat, and the triumph of the veteran makers is simply overwhelming. So much for such kind of trade talk. In most other cases, as in this one, it proves to be a boomerang.

—Saddles built with regard to man's anatomy are numerous this season, and the idea of a broad-butted seat with a short peak in front bids fair to ultimately crowd out the old styles. The movement began last Summer with the advent of the Christy anatomical saddle, which was pushed for sale in all parts of the country by A. G. Spalding & Brother, and before 1895 had closed there were half a dozen imitators. When the cycle shows came around, full a dozen saddles constructed along the same ideas were shown. With the institution of seats on wheels instead of saddles, one of the gravest objections to the sport will disappear.

—Pedals, like frames, have this year fallen into a something very much like a common and fixed pattern. The old fashion of four-piece pedals, with the plates riveted together, is practically obsolete, and the one-piece device of spring steel, with the drop-forged arm, is almost universal since the appearance of the Record pedal early last year. It is not often that a manufacturer has the good fortune to make a pattern for the world, and the triumph of this style of pedal is a proud plume for the people who make the Union Crackajack.

—How much of an impression some of the "freak" machines at the show have made is revealed by the fact that there is wide discussion of them in the trade. The new triangular framed machine, dubbed the Upright, impressed such men as George Westinghouse, the electrical engineer, and Carl Mannesman, the famous tubing maker, to the extent that each of these worthies purchased a copy.

—In addition to last year's literary output of the cycle trade, there will be this season half a dozen new weeklies and monthlies published by different manufacturers.

—One of the first strikes ever heard of in a cycle factory is reported from the West, due to a cut in wages.

—A new salesroom for Wolff-American wheels is to be opened at 8 East Twenty-third Street.

Auction Sales.

F. H. SCHENCK.........................Auctioneer
ART.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AN UNUSUALLY IMPORTANT
Private Collection
OF
Superb Modern
Paintings
By the Greatest Foreign and American Artists, at the
SCHENCK ART GALLERY
No. 85 Liberty St., (Near Broadway,)
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON
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AT 3:15 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

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GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.)
SELECT PATRONAGE.
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
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HOMELIKE COMFORTS; RATES REDUCED.
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1.—PARLOR FLOOR.—Six light rooms; desirable club or bachelor quarters; will divide. 12 East 29th St.

THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For Rent—One furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

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HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point Comfort, Va.
UNRIVALED as a HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORT. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New sanitary plumbing and all the comforts of the modern home. CASTALIA SPRING WATER supplied to guests without charge. Circulars may be had of F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. F. N. PIKE.

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There is within 58 miles of New-York
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
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THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.
Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
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Rates $21 per week and upward, according to size and location of rooms.
Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

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Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable.
NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.
Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.
Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES.
Mr. Harry H. Valentine will be at Windsor Hotel, N. Y., until Feb. 1st to attend to all engagements. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, etc., apply to F. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq., "The Outlook," 13 Astor Place, N. Y., or
William E. Davies, Thomasville, Ga.

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Remodeled and refitted.
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Late of the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C.

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Remains open throughout the entire year.
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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

The Jacotot School,
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A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

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J. HARRISON MILLS, Director. Preparatory, Antique, and Perspective: Drawing, Modeling, and Painting: Cast, Still Life, Head, and Figure. ALICE MITCHELL, Sec'y, 18 East 23d St., N. Y.

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Massage by machinery. Better than gymnastics. Zander Institute, 9 to 13 East 59th St., near 5th Av. Send for pamphlet or call.

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CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; classes or private; moderate. Videre, 138 West 49th St.

Dancing.

GEORGE WALLACE'S SCHOOLS, LESLIE Rooms, 83d St. and Boulevard, (new building.)—Opening Feb. 8; classes forming. HARLEM SCHOOL, 80, 82 West 126th St.; see circular.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Class and private lessons. Men's class, Mondays.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last week but 2 of the Opera Season.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
To-night (Wed.) Evg., Jan. 29, joint appearance of Mme. Melba and Mme. Calvé in [illegible].
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 30, last time of TRISTAN und ISOLDE, (in German.) Nordica, Brema, Jean and Ed De Reszke, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Friday Evg., Jan. 31, Falstaff. Saville, Lola Beeth, Kitzu, and Scalchi, Campanari, Arimondi, and Maurel.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 1st, Mefistofele. Calvé, Mantelli, Cremonini, and Ed De Reszke.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 1st, at pop. prices, Huguenots.
Sun. Evg., Feb. 2d, first time of Berlioz's DAMNATION OF FAUST. Nordica, Lubert, Castelmary, and Plancon. Entire chorus and orch. Conductor, Seidl.
Repertoire for Next Week:
Mon. Evg., Feb. 3d, Special Performance and Last Night of Bizet's Opera CARMEN. Calvé, Melba, Jean and Ed De Reszke. Seats for this performance, $2, $3, $5, $7.
Tuesday Evg., Feb. 4th, in Brooklyn, Huguenots.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 5th, last time of MANON. Melba, Jean de Reszke, Plancon, and Maurel.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 6th, Last night of the series of German Operas, TANNHAUSER. Fri. Evg., Feb. 7, Final Joint Appearance of Mme. Melba and Mme. Calvé, Lucia and Cavalleria Rusticana.
Seats at box office, leading hotels, and 111 Broadway. Knabe piano used.

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Eve. 8:15. MUSIC HALL. Matinée Saturday.
EUROPEAN VAUDEVILLE.
FANNY WENTWORTH, the Female Grossmith; VIRGINIA ARAGON, Queen of the Wire; LEAMY SISTERS, aerial wonders; CARL HERTZ, Royal Illusionist, & 25 other celebrities.
EVGS. 8:15. THEATRE. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.
RICE'S EXCELSIOR, Jr.
Yvette Violette as Yvette Guilbert.
100th Souvenir Performance February 17th.
CONCERT HALL—Promenade Concerts. 50 CTS. ADMITS TO ALL.
Sunday Eve., SCHEEL POPULAR CONCERT. Feb. 2, Jane May in Songs and Imitations.

DALY'S THEATRE. B'way & 30th St. Prices, $2, $1.50, $1. Adm., 50c.
Under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
To-night & every Ev'g, 8:15.
THE COUNTESS GUCKI
The Countess Gucki.
Miss REHAN as....Countess Gucki
Mr. LEWIS as The Court Counselor
Mrs. GILBERT as.....Clementina
Miss NELSON as..............Lilli
Mr. STEVENS as General Suvatscheff
Mr. RICHMAN as Bruno Von Neuhoff
Mr. HERBERT as...Cousin Leopold
MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY AT 2.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, Sarah Bernhardt.
Second Week of Mme. SARAH BERNHARDT and her complete company, with all appointments, from the Theatre de la Renaissance, Paris.
Repertoire for this week.
To-night and Sat'y Evening—FEDORA.
Thurs. Ev'g and Sat'd Matinée—CAMILLE.
Friday Ev'g—ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
Reserved seats, $1, $2, and $3.
Next Week, Mon. Ev'g, last night of Izeyl; Tues. Ev'g, La Tosca; Wednesday special matinée (by request) of Izeyl; Wed. Ev'g, Camille; Thurs. Ev'g, La Tosca; Fri. Ev'g, Magda, ("Heimath"); Sat'y Mat., La Tosca; Sat'y Ev'g, Feb. 8, Magda. Sale of seats opens to-morrow. In preparation, Gismonde.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
H. C. MINER..........Proprietor and Manager
WM. H. CRANE IN
THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.
BY FRANKLIN FYLES.
Seats on sale two weeks in advance.

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By Pinero, author of "Amazons" and "Sweet Lavender." At 8:15. Mats. Thursday & Saturday. Friday, Sidney Woollett, at 3:30, Recital, "Passing of Arthur" and Selections.

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Mlle. Marthe Marthy, Cinquevalli, Mons. La Roche, Paul Martinnetti's Pantomime, The Craggs, Marlo-Dunham Trio, Rosie Rendel, Original Living Pictures.
EVERY SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE.

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THURS. EVE., JAN. 30.
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LAST 5 TIMES. FRANK DANIELS Comic Opera Co. THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.
Feb. 3—N. Y. Casino Co. in "The Lady Slavey."
Sale of seats now progressing.

CASINO CHAMBERS. B'way and 39th St.
Daily & Sundays 2 to 6 and 8 to 12. Adm. 25c. The Parisian Sensation CABARET DU NEANT.

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Geo. Lockhart's Comic Elephants.
J. W. Ransone, Black Patti, Zullas; 40 others.

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Engagement of JOHN DREW. The Comedy Triumph. THE SQUIRE OF DAMES.
Evenings 8:10 sharp. Matinée Saturday.

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Mr. A. M. PALMER..............Sole Manager
Begins at 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
Enormous Success of CHIMMIE FADDEN.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Evenings, 8:15. A New Play.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. A WOMAN'S REASON.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
TO-NIGHT--BURMAH

BROADWAY THEATRE.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
AN ARTIST'S MODEL. "Immense Go."—Sun. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday.

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DAVID BELASCO'S THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
SPECIAL SOUVENIR MATINEE FEB. 12.

STAR THEATRE, B'way & 13th St. Res. Seats, 25, 50, 75.
Management Walter Sanford. Mats. To-day, Sat.
JOSEPH MURPHY, "SHAUN RHUE."

HOYT'S Theatre. 24th St. nr. B'way.
Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.
N. Y. Herald says: "A Black Sheep" is a worthy successor to "A Trip to Chinatown."

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Last two weeks.
The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN. Jno. R. Rogers's Comedians.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
MME. SANS GENE WITH KATHRYN KIDDER.

ICE PALACE, SKATING DAY & NIGHT. LEX. AVE. & 107TH ST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
20 HORSES THE SPORTING DUCHESS.
Matinée To-day & Sat., 2. Eve. 8.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

Garrick—To-night, 8:30. Saturday Matinée.
STUART ROBSON—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past.
Next week, Holland Bros., A Social Highwayman.

PASTOR'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
BEST SEATS 20 AND 30 CENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAT. TO-DAY.
MONARCHS OF MINSTRELSY.
PRIMROSE AND WEST.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
To-night at 8:10, CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in MAVOURNEEN.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15.
SHE GETS A KISS.

Lectures.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LECTURES FOR FEBRUARY.

AT COOPER UNION, Tuesdays, 8 P. M.—PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, "The Evolution of Society." No tickets required.

AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Saturdays, 11 A. M.—ERNEST FRANCISCO FENOLLOSA, "The History of Japanese Art." No tickets required.

AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Saturdays, 8 P. M.—FRANZ BOAS, Ph.D., "Anthropology." Apply for tickets to Secretary of the University, Columbia College.

AT ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, Feb. 4th, 8 P. M.—MR. FRANK M. CHAPMAN, "Birds, Their Habits and Instincts." Apply for tickets to Secretary of the University, Columbia College.

AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE, Feb. 10, 17, 24, 4:30 P. M.—GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN, "Music." No tickets required.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The furniture of four rooms and bath; mostly furnished. [illegible]

LOCAL OPTION FAVORED

Report by the Excise Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

CHANGE IN THE FORD BILL SUGGESTED

The Committee Would Have Saloons Use Side Doors During Selling Hours on Sundays.

MEETING HELD BY PAULIST FATHERS

With the West End Protective Association They Pass Resolutions Denouncing the Raines Bill.

The Excise Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen C. H. Woodward, Chairman; William E. Burke, Frederick A. Ware, Charles Wines, and Andrew Robinson, made a report yesterday at the meeting of the board, in which it recommended that the question of the sale of liquors in this city during certain hours on Sundays should be submitted to a special vote of the people.

The report says:

Your committee conferred with over 500 persons prominent in all walks of life, requesting them to “give us the benefit of their views on the subject, either by appearing before the committee at the public hearings or by letter.”

During the months of October and November we held several public hearings, at which addresses were made by John J. Chapman, attorney for the Excise Reform Association; Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Excise Reform Association; E. C. Lee, ex-clerk of the Excise Committee of the Assembly; John G. H. Meyers, George Drake Smith, ex-Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling, Assemblyman Otto T. Kempner, Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, and others. It was the unanimous opinion of those who appeared before us that the subject of Sunday opening is a most important question, and one which demands immediate action.

Your committee believes that it is not expedient at this time to frame an independent measure covering this subject. One of the greatest obstacles to the successful passage of any excise legislation in the past has been the lack of unanimity on the part of those in favor of what is termed more liberal excise laws.

Your committee does not think it advisable to recommend that a general law should be passed granting Sunday opening throughout the State, as we do not regard it as within the scope of our duty to have anything to say in reference to matters of this nature outside of the confines of the City of New-York; but we are of opinion that the question as to whether liquor should be sold during certain hours on Sunday in this city should be submitted to the electors of New-York. It seems to us proper that a community containing a population vast in numbers and miscellaneous in character, the centre of American thought, literature, and finance, should be given the privilege of governing itself on this, a purely local question. While there are differences of opinion in the committee on matters relating to rates, restrictions, &c., which should surround a proper excise measure, yet we are unanimously of opinion that the question should be submitted to the people of this community as to whether liquors, spirituous, vinous, and malt, should be sold in this city on Sunday, and by so doing settle a vexed question and remove a baneful influence from the arena of municipal and party politics.

The report proceeds to say that the committee has carefully considered the Ford bill, and then continues:

We think this bill is very complete, so far as it goes, but would recommend to the board that the Corporation Counsel be requested to draw up an amendment to the said bill at the very earliest possible moment incorporating the following features:

“That during the hours for selling the shades or curtains shall be drawn, the front door locked, and the side door open; that during the closing hours the shades or curtains shall be up, and the interior of the saloon fully exposed to view.”

Further report on the general subject of excise will hereafter be submitted.

Alderman Ware took exception to the proposed amendment relative to side doors.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES the members of the committee said they were all in favor of local option.

“It seems to me,” said Alderman Ware, “that it would be a certain sort of hypocrisy, and would open the doors to more harm than good if the side doors are to be legally opened while the shades are down and the front door closed. On general principles I believe in a more liberal Sunday law. The saloons are to a certain extent the clubs of the poor men.”

Alderman Andrew Robinson of the Seventeenth District said he was in favor of local option. “I also think,” he added, “that the saloon keepers should be held responsible for any riotous doings in the neighborhood of their saloons on Sundays, and that the penalty should be very severe. The Ford bill meets the requirements, in my judgment.”

Alderman Charles Wines of the Twenty-sixth District also said that he favored local option.

AGAINST THE RAINES BILL.

The Paulist Fathers and the West End Protective League Take Action.

A mass meeting was held last night in Columbus Hall, in West Sixtieth Street, to protest against the passage of the Raines Excise bill.

The meeting was called jointly by the Paulist Fathers and the West End Protective League. The spacious hall was crowded with people long before the meeting began. A band played patriotic airs before the speaking began.

Father Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers called the meeting to order and introduced Kiliaen Van Rensselaer of the West End Protective League as Chairman.

Mr. Van Rensselaer, who received an enthusiastic welcome, said that the meeting was called to protest against the passage of the Raines bill as an iniquitous measure. He added:

It is high time that the saloon and politics were separated. The object for which the West End Protective League was called into existence was to restrict the liquor traffic, and how far we have succeeded is well known to you all. The saloon should have no place in politics.

I cannot imagine why a certain faction of the party to which I belong should introduce such a bill as the Raines bill into the Legislature.

The next speaker was J. C. Coleman, counsel for the West End Protective League, who praised the Paulist Fathers for the good work they are doing in reforming the excise law. He also praised the present Excise Board and denounced the Raines bill.

Mr. Coleman said that the Raines bill permits any man over twenty-one years of age, who has $800 and has not been convicted of a felony, to get a license. The bill does not limit the number of saloons. Mr. Coleman read portions of the bill, which he said was absolute gibberish. Mr. Coleman said that Mr. Raines has many shrewd friends, and among them is a man who lives in New-York, but who votes in Tioga County. This sally at Thomas C. Platt called forth great laughter.

Joseph Murray's Objections.

President Joseph Murray of the Excise Board was the next speaker. He said:

The three counties of Erie, Kings and New-York pay more than 75 per cent. of the entire State taxes, and the remaining fifty-seven counties are not satisfied. They now want to receive 70 per cent. of our excise monies.

Mr. Murray said that Senator Raines was utterly unacquainted with the bill he was supposed to have drawn. He added:

A young lawyer from Albany told me that the bill was wrong from the start, and that its name should be changed to a “Bill for the Protection of Dives in New-York and other Counties throughout the State,” and that then the people would not be deceived.

During the seven months I have been connected with the board. I have had several visits from Father Casserly, but if this bill becomes law there is no use in Father Casserly going before the board, because it will have no discretionary power.

We are told it is going to decrease the number of saloons, by having a tax of $800 on the saloons. Now, I say it will not decrease the saloons, and I say that if the bill becomes law the license will not be $800. I don't know if it will be $500, but I am sure that it won't be anything like $800.

There are to-day not near as many saloons in the County of New-York as there were five years ago, and there will be less saloons a year from now if there is no legislation.

The Raines bill will, it is true, wipe out a great many places, but it will reopen a great many places. I don't think a tax of $800 will stop Theiss's, in Fourteenth Street, from reopening, or if you raised the tax from $800 to $3,000 it would not stop them. There is not a line in that bill that, if Armory Hall had not been torn down, would prevent “Billy” McGlory reopening in twenty-four hours. The Raines bill is a bill for revenue.

Resolutions Against the Bill.

Father Doyle introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we utter our most emphatic protest against the passage of the so-called Raines bill, because:

(1.) From a political point of view it violates the principle of local self-government, a principle so thoroughly rooted in our American institutions, by taking from our city all discretionary power with regard to the number, and character, and location of saloons, and giving the saloon element the freedom to invade the choicest residential portions, to mar their beauty, or to plant itself by the homes of the poor, and prey upon the poor victims it has already made.

(2.) Its political dishonesty is apparent. Under the plea of taking the saloons out of politics it removes local Excise Commissioners, and, with this same apparent purpose, so concentrating all their powers in a State Excise Commission, the creature of the political party in power, as a consequence it puts the liquor traffic of the whole State in the very hottest furnace of political agitation.

Resolved, That from an economical point of view we condemn this bill, because it is an unscrupulous scheme shrewdly worked by catering to the avaricious instincts of the rural politicians to rob the city of nearly $1,000,000 of revenue. It deprives the city of one-half of all license fees. By the sequestration of city excise monies, the Police Pension Fund, and many asylums for juvenile delinquents, now beneficiaries of the excise fund, will be shorn of their usefulness.

Resolved, That from a moral point of view we condemn it, because it allows the multiplication of saloons restrained by little else than the ability to pay the liquor tax. It puts a premium on an unscrupulous conduct of the business; hence intensifies its viciousness. It calls into existence again the dives, and corrupting fashionable resorts, which the moral sentiment of this community through the creditable work of our Excise Commissioners have been to a very large extent suppressed.

Resolved, That as citizens of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Senatorial Districts we request our representatives in the Legislature to put on record our protest against this bill.

Speech by Father Doyle.

Father Doyle spoke as follows:

I have no interest in the politics of this bill, and would not say a word for or against it on a public platform did it not enter very largely into the domain of morals and threaten to become a breeder of immortalities in a Commonwealth where we are constituted as one of the guardians of ethical life.

It would ill become us to refuse to voice the best Christian sentiments of the city, even on a platform, when by so doing we may be able to prevent the spread of corruptionist factors and advance the interests of public and private morality.

We are opposed to the Raines bill from a moral point of view. There is no doubt that there is a higher moral sentiment in this city to-day that there was ten years ago. It has given us a splendid Excise Board, which has done a wonderful lot of good in suppressing dives and disreputable resorts.

The advance has been on the lines of higher civic virtue, and as a consequence a shrinkage in the evils that a practically unrestrained liquor traffic generates. This bill would throw down all the barriers again and open the floodgates of corruption and immorality. Moreover, the home life of the people would be readily invaded and destroyed by the lax measures of this bill. If this bill should pass the Legislature and obtain the Governor's signature, a mighty protest of condemnation will go out from the cities of the State against the party that fathered it.

As a Nation we have affirmed the Monroe doctrine; we claim the right that no European Government will set up a monarchy on this continent. As citizens of New-York, we want to affirm a Monroe doctrine against the saloon, and claim that no liquor store will be set up against our home.

Father Doyle then sarcastically alluded to the “academic gentlemen” who were behind the Raines bill, and also to “hayseed legislators.” He added:

Those hayseed legislators up the State think that New-York City is a great, big cow that can be milked any time they want more. We in New-York, however, want every cent of money in New-York to be spent in New-York, and don't want to have our taxes raised.

Father Doyle then praised Excise Commissioners Murray and Woodman and President Roosevelt of the Police Board. He said:

President Roosevelt, with his Irish pugnacity and Dutch tenacity, when he took the oath of office said he was going to enforce the law, and we know how short the campaign lasted until the saloon keepers capitulated. There was too much snap and grit in those teeth of his for his opponents.

The present Excise Board is good enough for us, and we don't want any Raines bill to legislate it out of office. They are trying to legislate honest men out of office, but if the honest men of the city rally to the support of President Roosevelt and Commissioners Murray and Woodman the latter will not be knocked down by the politicians.

A little later Father Doyle said that if the women of this city had their way they would canonize President Roosevelt for closing the saloons on Sunday. This provoked great applause.

The Rev. Martin J. Casserly also spoke on the resolution, and praised the present Excise Board, and denounced the Raines bill.

A committee of two, consisting of John C. Coleman and Dr. H. G. Myers, will go to Albany to-day to oppose the passage of the Raines bill.

IN TOUCH WITH PLATT POLICY.

William G. Wilson Denounces the Raines Bill and Machine Methods.

Among those who have taken part in the movement for excise reform is William G. Wilson, the attorney, of 48 Broadway. He is a member of the Excise Reform Committee. He said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

“The excise question is one that will give food for a great deal of thought. There are many arguments in it that are founded on reason. But five years' experience in the Excise Committee has convinced me that there should be a Sunday-closing law that can be, and will be, rigidly enforced, or there should be legislative sanction for the selling of liquor on Sunday.

“In my opinion there is no possibility of enforcing a Sunday-closing law. If a man wants a drink and thinks he has a right to get one, no law can stop him from getting it. Many men do not make any distinction between food and drink in this respect.

“Where the overwhelming sentiment of a community is in favor of a law, men who do not think it is just will obey it because of this sentiment. But where the overwhelming sentiment of a community is against a law, and the breaking of it is upheld by a majority of those with whom a man comes in contact, there is no possibility of making it binding.

“No act of Congress or of the Legislature can make men moral. It would be an ideal city where the populace would be content to drink only tea, coffee, and ice water on Sunday. But such a community cannot be made by law. It must be made by teaching the people the harmfulness of drinking.

“When I was a boy I found it to be a general rule that when a mother would lock up the cakes and jam and hide the key from her boys, they would consider themselves justified in finding the key and stealing the jam. The way to have prevented their action was not by the force of the law.

“I consider the present excise law to have been the cause of the great corruption in the police force. In the first place it did not meet with the approval of the police themselves. The average officer would think that it would be a great hardship on him if he wanted a drink and could not get it on Sunday. It would be but a short step to make him think that the best course to pursue was to ignore the law altogether.

“Thus his conscience would be appeased, and he would not think it wrong to wink at the violations of the law and to take a little consideration from the saloon keeper who wanted immunity and the man who was willing to pay a little extra in order to get his drink.

“The whole system was one of corruption and hypocrisy. The legislation could have been entitled just as well, a law to make criminals. That was the effect of it. The moral tone of the community would have been much better without it. The law has not stopped drinking, and it has increased the chances of corruption and hypocrisy.

“I consider the Raines bill to be the most iniquitous measure that was ever brought before the Legislature. It will afford us no relief from the present conditions. It will retain all the evil and leave us to be menaced by corruption, while it will turn all the revenue into the State Treasury. It is merely a proposition to rob the large cities. New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, and Rochester will pay the great part of the tax, and the whole State will get the benefit of it.

“The Raines bill is merely in line with the policy of Platt, who is trying to work his consolidation bill, not in the interests of the cities, but in the interest of the machine. He wants Republican commissions, the tools of the Governor, to control. In five years, under such rule it might be possible to turn the consolidated city from a Democratic stronghold into a Republican stronghold.”

ANXIOUS ABOUT POLICE PENSIONS.

The Commissioners Want a Specific Provision in the Raines Excise Bill.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday, on motion of Commissioner Andrews, the sum of $100,000 of last year's unexpended appropriation for salaries, which amounted to nearly $387,000, and paid into the Pension Fund.

In connection with this there was some talk concerning Senator Raines's Excise bill. Commissioner Roosevelt brought up the subject, and asked whether any steps had been taken to have provision made in the bill for the Pension Fund. At present the Pension Fund receives $300,000 a year from the excise moneys. The Raines bill makes no provision for the fund.

Commissioner Andrews said he had talked with the Mayor about the matter, and also called the attention of the city's representatives at Albany to it.

Commissioner Roosevelt said that Senator Raines should be communicated with personally relative to the matter. He dictated a letter to Mr. Raines, in which he wrote that the board hopes that in the bill the same provisions as regards the Pension Fund as now exists will be incorporated, and that it be specifically provided that $300,000 of the money obtained be appropriated for the Pension Fund of the Police Department. The board considers it necessary to point out the need of this, he wrote, as the amount received is one-half of the Pension Fund, and the fund would be seriously cramped and hampered if there were any interference with it.

After the regular meeting of the board, the Commissioners went into session as Trustees of the Police Pension Fund. Treasurer's Bookkeeper Gott read the annual report. The total receipts for the Pension Fund in 1895 were $619,051.38. The cash on hand Jan. 2, 1895, was $31,691.63, making a total of $650,742.96. The total disbursements during the year were $636,889.87. The number of policemen retired during the year were 116. These policemen draw pensions aggregating $63,937.50. Forty-eight widows of police officers were granted pensions aggregating $9,027, and pensions were awarded to orphans of policemen aggregating $720, making a total of $73,684.50. Forty-seven retired policemen and sixteen widows of policemen died in 1895. The living beneficiaries of the fund on Jan. 2, 1896, numbered 834 retired policemen, 426 widows of policemen, and 40 guardians, representing 69 orphans.

Commissioner Roosevelt was elected Chairman of the Trustees, and Treasurer's Bookkeeper Gott was appointed Secretary.

LOOKS FOR NO LEGISLATION.

J. C. Coleman Thinks the Assembly Will Lack the Courage to Act.

The West End Protective Association will probably be inactive in the excise fight this year. This association of business men, banded together for the purpose of helping the west side, has heretofore done much to keep down the number of saloons. It has sent representatives to Albany to appear before Legislative committees, and has otherwise spent much money.

It intends to save its money this year. The reason is given by James C. Coleman, who is counsel to the association.

“I have grown pessimistic on the excise question,” he said yesterday. “I do not believe there will be any legislation during this Winter's session of the Legislature. I have been working along this line for the past fifteen years, and speak from experience. I do not believe the Assembly will have the courage to act.

“If a bill is passed it does not seem likely that Gov. Morton will sign it. Its presentation to him would bring the crucial test. If Gov. Morton has delivered himself over to Platt he will sign it; if he has not, he will veto it. But I do not think he will have a chance to do either.

“I favor the Chamber of Commerce bill, and believe the question regarding the closing of saloons on Sunday should be submitted to a vote of the people. But, still, I am not wholly opposed to the Raines bill.

“There is one thing on which I disagree with the general opinion. I do not believe that the people of New-York City would vote to allow saloons to keep open on Sunday. There is a formidable sentiment against the proposition. Men who do not speak in public, or write letters to newspapers, or take part in the action of public bodies will vote the proposition down.

“The women, too, will have some voice, though they will not be able to vote. They are in favor of closing the saloons. The wives of workingmen will want their husbands to stay home on Sunday and save their money.”

For the Chamber of Commerce Bill.

The Excise Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which Seth Low, John Harsen Rhoades, John B. Pine, and others are members, will go to Albany on Thursday to further the interests of the combination excise bill of the Chamber and the Excise Reform Association.

Another delegation will follow later in the interests of the Sunday Submission bill.

President Barker on Local Option.

President Barker of the Department of Taxes and Assessments said yesterday:

“If we could have local option on the tax question as well as on the excise question, I would favor it. We might get rid of the assessments on personal property, to which I am opposed.”

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—MANAGER SLOCUM'S NEW THEATRE.—John P. Slocum, formerly manager of Richard Mansfield and of the Garrick Theatre, in this city, has been secured as manager of the Kansas City Auditorium, the largest and most expensive theatre in that city. The house cost $300,000 four years ago, and $50,000 has been expended on it since. Mr. Slocum proposes conducting the theatre in a metropolitan fashion, presenting only the best shows, and already he has made engagements with Richard Mansfield, Olga Nethersole, Paderewski, Sousa's Band, and Hinrich's Grand Opera Company.

—RICHARD MANSFIELD'S SOUTHERN TOUR.—Richard Mansfield, according to a letter written to Frank Murray, his manager, has made a most remarkably successful trip in the South during the present season. In every city except Atlanta, which is suffering as Chicago did after the World's Fair, he has played to the capacity of the theatres and to advanced prices. His new play, “The Story of Rodion,” is in great demand in the South, where tragedy is still relished, and Mr. Murray says he could play “Richard III.” through Texas and get $5 a seat for his work.

—MARGARET MATHER TO STAR AGAIN.—Margaret Mather has been in this city for several days making arrangements to return to the stage. Since her separation from her husband, Mr. Pabst, it has been the one object of her life to get back to public work, and it was said yesterday that she would probably star again next season under the management of T. Henry French. She may play a preliminary two months' season this coming Spring. She will appear only in Shakespearean and standard plays.

—DUSE WILL SAIL TO-DAY.—Mme. Eleanora Duse, the famous Italian actress, will sail from Europe to-day on the steamship Majestic to fill her American engagements under the management of the American Theatrical Syndicate. Her company sailed from Genoa last week, and will be here the latter part of the present week. Signor Rosastina, who has never been here before, will be her leading man. Her personal manager, Joseph Schurmann, is already here.

—A NEW PART FOR MRS. TABER.—Mrs. Julia Marlowe-Taber will appear as Miss Hardcastle for the first time during her coming engagement in Brooklyn, producing “She Stoops to Conquer.” She and her husband had hoped to produce “Romola,” a dramatization of George Eliot's novel by Elwyn A. Barron, this season, but they have abandoned this plan, as Mr. Barron is in Europe, and will not be able to complete his play in time.

—LILLIAN RUSSELL'S NEXT MANAGER.—It was learned yesterday that Manager T. Henry French would direct the tour of Lillian Russell next season. The arrangements have all been made, though the contracts have not yet been signed. It was under Mr. French that Miss Russell made the most money since her stage career began, and it is said that he has a big production in view for her opening at the Broadway Theatre Jan. 4 next year.

—“THE LAST STROKE.”—This is the name of a new play by I. N. Morris, the scenes of which are laid in Cuba, and which Manager Jacob Litt is to produce for the first time in St. Paul Feb. 23. The cast will be very strong, some of the artists being Frederick de Belleville, John T. Sullivan, Otis Turner, Edgar Forrest, Ada Dwyer, and Madeline Mack. The production will be under the direction of R. A. Roberts.

—“JULIUS CAESAR” COMING.—The season of the Bostonians at the Broadway Theatre will be followed, March 9, by an elaborate production of “Julius Caesar.” George C. Miln, the Chicago ex-clergyman who has been starring in Australia and other foreign lands, will be the leading character, playing Julius Caesar. He is now in this city preparing for his début here.

—DANIEL SULLY'S NEW PLAY.—Daniel Sully the comedian has made a great success on the Pacific coast in a new play written by Daniel Mason and called “A Bachelor's Wives.” The newspapers have praised the play without reserve, and Mr. Sully appears to have a part in it perfectly calculated to show him at his best.

—ODETTE TYLER VERY ILL.—While playing in “The Gay Parisians” at Baltimore Monday night, Odette Tyler, the leading woman of the company, was taken very sick with hemorrhage of the lungs. She was removed from the theatre to the hotel, and the doctor said her case was a very critical one.

—SYDNEY ROSENFELD'S ENTERPRISE.—Sydney Rosenfeld has secured from Augustin Daly the right to present “The Two Escutcheons” on the road, and is now busy organizing a strong company to produce that comedy. His tour is being booked, and the company will start out very soon.

—NELLIE MCHENRY'S NEW PLAY.—Nellie McHenry has a new play, called “Hatty Hury, M. D.” She is rehearsing it, but does not intend producing it until her engagement at the California Theatre, in San Francisco, in March.

—MRS. BOUCICAULT IN “THE JILT.”—Louise Thorndike Boucicault is in Philadelphia, playing her original part in “The Jilt,” one of the more recent plays of her late husband.

To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold, you have only to use judiciously DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

For sick headache—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman Tower of 374 Fifth Avenue and her sister, Miss Carpenter, will be at home informally this afternoon.

—Miss Cummins and Miss Adams will give a dance on Thursday evening next at the Ellerslie, 82 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to the Normal College seniors. Mrs. John Jasper and Mrs. George W. Wallace will act as chaperons.

—The Ladies' Thursday Morning Class will meet this week at the home of Mrs. J. W. Phyfe of 246 West Seventy-third Street. Mrs. Isabel Spenser Freeland will give a talk upon “What We, as Women, Owe the Present Age.” The closing lecture of the class will be given on Feb. 6.

—Mrs. Joseph T. Low's dancing class of young people will meet on Saturday night. The last cotillion will be given on Feb. 8. The list of patronesses of the class includes Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. Anson H. Hard, Mrs. Duncan Harris, Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin, Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. Edward P. Biddle, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest.

Mrs. C. C. Hamilton and Miss Hamilton of Wisconsin are the guests of Mrs. H. M. Bostwick of 21 West Sixty-ninth Street. They will hemain in town several months.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Ida F. Ogden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ogden of 173 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to B. F. Miller.

—One of the largest subscription dances of the week will be given to-night at the Hotel Majestic by the class organized by Mrs. William Gerry Slade. The patronesses are Mrs. Slade, Mrs. Alfred Mills Judson, Mrs. J. C. Hatie, Mrs. Leander H. Crall, Mrs. Henry Curtis Hunt, and Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson. The class has 200 members.

—Mrs. Shepherd Knapp gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 32 West Fifty-sixth Street. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Constance Rody, Miss Tucker, the Misses Raymond, Miss Baize, Miss Woolsey, and Miss Ackee. The affair was for the purpose of introducing Mrs. Knapp's youngest daughter, Miss Maud Lillian Knapp, to society. The débutante wore a gown of white silk trimmed with chiffon. The drawing rooms were handsomely decorated with white flowers and palms.

—Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Beach of 585 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner party last night, taking their guests later to the Charity Ball.

—Mrs. De Lima and Miss De Lima have cards out for the second and fourth Tuesdays of February. They will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. De Cespedes.

—Mrs. George F. Shrady of 8 East Sixty-sixth Street sent out cards yesterday for teas she will give on the afternoons of Feb. 5 and 12, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—Miss Elizabeth Perkins of 65 East Fifty-second Street will leave town this week for an extended visit to Chicago.

—Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine and Miss Porter gave the second of their series of informal teas yesterday afternoon at their residence, 44 East Fifty-seventh Street.

—Mrs. Theodore L. Lee gave a dinner last evening at the Windsor Hotel. Covers were laid for twelve persons.

—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day were among the passengers on the Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed yesterday for the Mediterranean. They will spend some time in Italy and the South of France, and will return to New-York soon after Easter.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Lena Bauer of 141 West Sixty-ninth Street to Louis F. Haase of 794 Lexington Avenue. The wedding will take place early in May.

—Miss Marie De Garmendia is spending a few days with Mrs. George Jay Gould at Lakewood, N. J.

—The next meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will take place on Feb. 6 at the home of Mrs. George B. Post, 11 West Twenty-first Street.

—Mrs. Gray Taylor, assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Jr., and Miss Grace Taylor, will give a reception from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M. on Feb. 8, at her home in West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Lawrence O'Brien of 36 West Seventy-first Street will give a coming-out party on Wednesday of next week for her daughter, Miss Agnes O'Brien. Twelve young women will assist at a tea in the afternoon. The tea will be followed by a dinner party, after which there will be informal dancing.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gillen of Chicago have engaged apartments at the Hotel Savoy.

—Mrs. Ernest L. Simpson of 59 West Eighty-sixth Street will give a dance on Saturday of next week for her daughter, Miss Simpson.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll, who are occupying the house at 220 Madison Avenue, which was rented by Perry Belmont last year, gave a large dinner on Friday night to Anton Seidl.

—A dinner of eighteen covers was given at the Hotel Grenoble on Saturday evening last by Mr. and Mrs. William Noble to announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cora E. Noble, to Daniel Evarts of Jersey City.

—An enjoyable and pretty masquerade party was given by Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Tyler at their home, 696 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, last Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler entertain very extensively. The guests appeared in a great variety of disguises. There were French peasants, gypsies, flower girls, nuns, soldiers, sailors, Mexicans, clowns, priests, Japanese, and Quakers. Supper was served at midnight, just before which all the masks had been removed. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ellis, Miss Ellis, Mrs. Costello of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Pullman, the Misses Pullman, the Misses Craig, Miss Fairclough, Miss Fuller, Robert Morrison, C. V. Greene, Miss Kydde, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brockway, W. W. Braden, J. H. Rogge, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Cross, Miss Lyons, E. Kingsland, Miss Wright, Mr. McIntosh, Miss Griffin, Miss Fowler, Mr. Baldwin, Miss Blaine, Mr. Lord, Miss Godfrey, and Mr. Latham.

PATRIARCH.

SAY THE ATTENDANT STRUCK HIM

Coroner Hoeber Will Investigate a Death on Ward's Island.

Wilhelm Theim, or Theims, died at the Ward's Island Insane Asylum yesterday from general paresis and a fracture of the ribs, which he received, it is said, by being assaulted by an attendant. The man lived at 115 Chrystie Street, was an engineer, and unmarried. Dr. William Austin Tracy, Medical Superintendent of the asylum, sent the following report to the Coroner:

Patient was found Jan. 16 to have received simple fractures of three ribs on the left side, two of which were fractured in two places. The history of these injuries was unsatisfactory, as the cause could not be definitely determined, but three of the patients in the same ward said that they had seen him struck by an attendant who had been temporarily in charge of them, Jan. 14, while the other patients were out exercising with their attendants.

Coroner Hoeber left to make a thorough investigation. The body was taken to the Morgue.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton yesterday made the following changes in various branch Post Offices: Robert T. Walsh transferred from Station P to the Superintendency of Station H, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Victor C. Bradley to the Superintendency of the Railway Mail Service; George Andariese from Station U to the Superintendency of Station P, and M. B. Furlong from Station J to the Superintendency of Station U.

—So many are anxious to see the stranded steamship St. Paul that two morning and four afternoon trains are now run daily from the foot of Liberty Street to East Long Branch, via the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Passengers are landed within sight of the St. Paul.

—James Spoton, living at 247 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and an unknown bricklayer engaged in a wrestling bout in Higgins's saloon, 2,125 Eighth Avenue yesterday. Spoton fell and fractured his leg. He was taken to Manhattan Hospital.

—A dinner will be given at the Harlem Democratic Club, 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow evening. Francis M. Scott and De Lancey Nicoll will discuss “The Reorganization of the Democratic Party in This State.”

—A musicale will be given at the Van Norman Institute, 280 West Seventy-first Street, next Friday evening under the direction of Will E. Taylor. The artists will be Miss Mabel Denman, Miss Alice Blossom, and Ross David.

—Prof. John Basset Moore of Columbia and Theodore Roosevelt will speak at the meeting of the Political Science Club at the Hotel Savoy to-morrow evening. The subject will be “The Maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine.”

—There was no skating yesterday on the lakes in Central Park, as the ice is not in a fit condition. Should the present cold snap continue for two or three days more the ponds will be again thrown open.

—Patrick Meehan of 313 East Thirty-second Street fell from a truck at 202 West Houston Street yesterday and was run over. Both legs were crushed, and he was sent to Hudson Street Hospital.

—“The State and the Sweating System” will be the subject of Prof. George Gunton's free lecture in the hall of the School of Social Economics, 34 Union Square, this evening at 8 o'clock.

—Peter Cooper Lodge, Knights of Honor, will hold an entertainment and reception at Central Opera House Jan. 31. The proceeds will be used for the aid of the widows and orphans.

—The Board of Pilot Commissioners at its regular meeting yesterday accepted the resignation of Pilot Peter McEnanery. He resigned on account of ill health.

—Controller Fitch appeared at his office yesterday for the first time since Friday. Mr. Fitch has recently been ill, confined to his home with throat trouble.

—Private cablegrams from London were received in this city yesterday which say that Sir John Pender, the well-known cable Director, is very ill.

—William Shannon of 550 West Forty-ninth Street, who attempted suicide by cutting his throat Monday, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

—An unknown man fell overboard at Nineteenth Street and East River yesterday and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Brooklyn.

—Miss Ruby L. Keeney took thirty of her young friends on a trolley parlor car excursion yesterday. They traveled all over the city. Tea was served on the car. Among her guests were Miss Sherwood, Miss Snyder, Miss Sheridan, Miss Allie Sheridan, Miss Grace Carey, Miss Carstein, Miss Smith, Miss Nutting, Miss Mae Nutting, Miss Tunison, Miss Halstead, Miss Schofield, Miss Lamadrid, Miss Conklin, Miss Le Strange, Miss Brown, Miss Bliss, Miss Uncles, Miss Thornton, Miss Helen Thornton, Miss Lambert, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Angus, Mrs. Hallock, Mrs. McMahon, and Mrs. Jarvis.

—John P. Griffin of 122 Van Voorhis Street and Henry B. Sullivan of 599 Macon Street, in partnership in the furniture business at 1,260 Broadway, under the name of Griffin & Sullivan, have made a general assignment to John Monahan, 25 Bleecker Street, New-York.

—The ships Willie Rosenfeld and Allerton reached Brooklyn yesterday, via Cape Horn, from Caleta Buena, on the south coast of South America. The Rosenfeld, an American ship, started from that port fifteen days later than her English rival.

—The will of Abraham B. Baylis was filed yesterday with Surrogate Abbott. The estate is left to the testator's sister, Mary Baylis, in trust for his two children, Abraham B. Baylis, Jr., and Florence M. Baylis.

—It was announced yesterday that Peter Ravenhall, one of the best-known figures of Coney Island, had been quietly married to Miss Annie E. Wilson of that place.

—Before the State Railroad Commissioners yesterday a large delegation of Monroe Street property owners protested against putting a trolley road on that street.

—Pending the changes in the interior of the City Hall, the Corporation Counsel's office will be situated in the National City Bank Building.

—The Common Council will meet in special session to-day to approve the bonds of Mayor Wurster's Cabinet.

—Fire did $5,000 damage yesterday in the liquor store of John Stoltz, Sixty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn.

—Civil Justice Neu will hereafter hold court in Rivers's Academy Building, Court and State Streets.

—Policeman John J. Collins of the Twenty-second Precinct was yesterday dismissed for drunkenness.

—F. A. Skeky has been appointed Postmaster at Gravesend, vice H. L. Johnston, resigned.

Long Island City.

—The new General Improvement Commission appointed by Mayor Gleason held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Peter G. Van Alst was appointed engineer to finish the work on the city sewers at a compensation of $12,000.

—Justice Duffy sentenced Frank Campbell to twenty days in jail yesterday for stealing iron from the Long Island Railroad Company.

—A civil service examination for firemen, engineers and clerks will be held this evening in the First Ward school.

Long Island.

—Puritan Lodge, Good Templars, of Sea Cliff, has elected these officers: Chief Templar—R. B. Furey; Vice Templar—Mrs. Frank Walker; Secretary—Mrs. Helen Coombes; Financial Secretary—Mrs. R. B. Furey; Treasurer—Joseph Meyer; Chaplain—Mrs. Farrington; Superintendent of Juvenile Temple—Mrs. Swinson; Marshal—E. J. Hurley; Guard—Miss Ella Doxsey; Sentinel—Miss Libbie Smith.

—The North Shore Burns Club celebrated its one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary recently. The club has elected the following officers: President—J. D. Peterson of Bayside; Vice President—John Graham of Thomaston; Secretary—W. M. Wood of Thomaston; Sergeants at Arms—Daniel Usher, Great Neck, and William Graham, Thomaston.

—Real estate men in Flushing are protesting against the new regulation of the Village Health Board, which requires the placing of a placard on every house in which there is infectious or contagious disease.

—The boiler of a small steam engine belonging to Jeremiah Swezey in Aquebogue, blew up yesterday and wrecked the engine and attachments.

—The Rev. James Cantine, first United States missionary to Arabia, spoke last evening in the Reformed Chapel, Jamaica.

—The Leo Lyceum of Brooklyn will give a minstrel entertainment in Athenaeum Hall, in Rockville Centre, Feb. 15.

—Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Woodhaven, gave an interesting and well-attended entertainment Monday evening.

—Vandals have recently been mutilating shade trees at Northport, and a reward for their arrest has been offered.

—A big leak in the Huntington water mains is causing a loss of 250 gallons per minute. The leak cannot be found.

—The Bay Shore Cycle Club will hold a reception in the Prospect House, in that village, Feb. 4.

—A lecture entitled, “A Knapsack Journey,” will be given in Islip to-morrow evening, by T. F. Clark.

—George Babcock lectured last evening at Northport on “Alaska, Its Legends and Wonders.”

—The Bay Shore Hose Company will celebrate its fifth anniversary this evening.

—A new parsonage has been completed for the Presbyterian Church in Islip.

—A public library and reading room has been opened in West Neck.

—Mrs. Tredwell Sands of Jamaica died from hemorrhage yesterday before a physician could be found to attend her.

—A local telephone service is to be established in Richmond Hill.

—Free delivery is to be established in Jamaica April 1.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

So many people know our way of clearing out the handsome patterns of furniture left at the close of a season, at whatever they will bring, that the usual dull months are now quite busy. They are as good as the new styles will be, but the space to us is worth more than the furniture. If we had double the room, the bargains would not be so plenty, as we have to be pushed to cut so freely.

“BUY OF THE MAKER.”

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Yonkers.

—Referee J. M. Hunt, in the foreclosure suit of the Yonkers Savings Bank against Howard W. Flagg and others, sold at auction yesterday, the residence of Howard W. Flagg, in South Broadway. The bank had assigned the claim to Thorn & Bayley, wholesale hat dealers, in New-York, with whom Mr. Flagg had business, and who held a second mortgage. They purchased the property for $10,000.

—A complimentary dinner is to be given to State Senator J. Irving Burns by the City Club this evening in the clubhouse in South Broadway. Among those who will be present are Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Senator Lexow.

—Commissioner Cooper of the Public Works Department has prepared plans and specifications for paving Dock Street with granite blocks between Warburton Avenue and River Street.

—Mrs. Susan Teackle Moore gave a reading Monday night in the home of Mrs. John K. Lasher, before the Half-Hour Reading Club.

—A stag entertainment will be given in the clubhouse of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club to-morrow evening.

—The Young Men's Republican Club will have a Lincoln dinner in the Arlington Inn Wednesday, Feb. 12.

—The Park Hill Country Club had amateur theatricals followed by a dance in the clubhouse last evening.

—Dr. E. M. Morrell is attending the annual meeting of the New-York State Medical Society in Albany.

—Mrs. C. H. Scoles of Rhinebeck is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. Francis Quick, in Warburton Avenue.

—A basket sociable was held last evening at the Young Women's Christian Association.

New-Rochelle.

—Charles S. Gilfert, a colored man, seventy-one years old, who served during the Mexican war on a United States warship as steward, died in his home in Rose Street, yesterday morning. Gilfert received a pension and back pay about eight years ago. He was then very poor. He did not know anything about drawing a pension until he happened to say one day in a blacksmith's shop something about the ship on which he served. Ex-Justice of the Peace Patterson of Pelhamville overheard Gilfert's remark. “Why,” he said, “I served on that very ship.” It turned out that Mr. Patterson had known Gilfert well during the Mexican war, but the two men had never happened to meet until that day in the blacksmith's shop. Mr. Patterson told Gilfert to apply for a pension, and explained all about it. Gilfert had lived in New-Rochelle twenty-five years.

—One of the officials of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad has presented to George T. Davis a complete set of the railroad company's “Four Track” series. Some of the numbers are out of print now, and the complete series is said to be very rare.

—The pack of beagles sent from England to De Lancey A. Kane, which arrived here Saturday in charge of a special keeper, is attracting much attention. Mrs. Kane was was at the station Saturday when the dogs came, to see that they were cared for properly.

—The village police are searching for Louis Paduffi, an Italian, who is charged with stabbing Michael del Frank Monday evening. The two men fought in del Frank's yard. Parduffi stabbed del Frank in the side and head, and ran away. Del Frank will live.

—The ball given by the Huguenot Engine Company Monday evening was very successful. Nearly 200 persons were present. Among them were firemen from New-York City and Mount Vernon.

Staten Island.

—Antoinette Pinte, who is charged with strangling Mary Pinte, her aged mother-in-law, is still locked up at the West Brightin Police Station, where Pinte's three male boarders are also held as witnesses. No new evidence has been obtained against the girl. She shows very little concern about the matter, and her only fear seems to be of her husband. It is said that Pinte, who is about forty years of age, always sided with his mother in her fights with his child wife, and the story is told that at least on one occasion he held the girl while his mother beat her.

—Daniel Bachman, a truck farmer, living in Willowbrook Road, in the town of Northfield, was waiting for a boat at St. George early yesterday morning, when he slipped and fell from the seat of his wagon to the whiffletrees. The horses ran, and Bachman was dragged beneath the wagon for a block before the team was captured. He was severely injured, and was taken home.

—The town conventions of the regular Democratic organization will be held this evening in the following places: Castleton, in New-Brighton Village Hall; Middletown, in the Edgewater Village Hall, Stapleton; Northfield, in Foster's Pavilion, opposite Elm Park railroad station; Southfield, in Vanderbilt Hotel, Bay Street, Clifton; Westfield, in house of Hook and Ladder Company, Tottenville.

—The explosion of a lamp in a two-story frame house, in Fourth Street, New-Brighton, early yesterday morning, started a lively blaze, and before the firemen got the flames under control $1,000 damage had been done. The house was occupied by Mrs. Mary Riley.

—Thomas Grimes, who is charged with the murder of his brother, Edward Grimes, in a fight at Pleasant Plains ten days ago, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Justice Wood, and was yesterday committed to the county jail.

—All of the property of the Electric Power Company of Staten Island, the electric lighting company formerly owned by Erastus Wiman, is advertised to be sold in the New-Brighton Village Hall, at noon to-day.

—The members of Medora Hook and Ladder Company, of the North Shore Fire Department, will give a reception in Roe's Hall, Taylor Street, West Brighton, this evening.

—The Republican Convention in Westfield will be held at Pleasant Plains this afternoon, and in the other towns the conventions will meet in the evening.

Jersey City.

—Palestine Building Association has employed counsel to bring suit against Frederick H. Spengemann, a member, to recover $218.75. Some time ago the association bought land to build a hall. Mr. Spengemann, who is a real estate dealer, made the purchase. He said he did not think the site the association had in view could be bought for less than $9,000, and in that case he would waive his commission. He succeeded in buying the site for $8,750, and withheld the commission. The other members demanded that he should reutrn the $218.75 into the treasury and he refused. Hence the suit.

—The third trial of Frank Burger for the murder of John F. Engelbrecht began yesterday before Judge Lippincott. The only variation from the first trial thus far is the disappearance of one of the State's witnesses, Martin Broder. He as brought from Virginia to testify, but his evidence proved to be favorable to the defendant, and defendant's counsel yesterday intimated that the State had connived at Broder's disappearance by not putting him under bonds. Prosecutor Winfield indignantly repudiated the insinuation.

—The Sunday school books of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, which ex-Superintendent Sheppard Franz refused to surrender, were yesterday replevined by Sheriff Toffey. The Rev. Montgomery H. Throop, rector, will bring suit to recover $49 belonging to the Sunday school, which, Mr. Throop says, Mr. Franz refuses to surrender.

—At a meeting of property owners who are interested in the early completion of the Fort Lee and Weehawken loop of the Hudson Boulevard Monday night, it was determined to ask the Legislature to pass a bill authorizing an additional appropriation of $300,000.

—Owing to the number of small burglaries in the Greenville section, and the inability of the Commissioners to provide a sufficient number of policemen to patrol the district properly, the residents are talking of organizing a vigilance committee.

—Frederick Evans, thirteen years old, of 329½ Seventh Street, was arrested yesterday for throwing stones at Pennsylvania Railroad trains. The examination was postponed in order to allow the police to secure other offenders.

—Mrs. Mary E. Lyons, who was shot Sunday by her fourteen-year-old son Henry, was greatly improved yesterday. Unless blood poisoning sets in, of which there is not much danger, she will recover.

—A horse owned by Dr. Lewis Baumant of 250 Fifth Street ran away yesterday. Charles Kip, sixteen years old, was thrown from the wagon and severely injured.

—Patrolman Cornelius Post yesterday made his first arrest in ten years. He has an excellent record for faithful and intelligent service.

New-Jersey.

—A verdict of $4,500 was awarded to Col. William M. Morton in the Circuit Court at Newark Monday night, in a suit against the Consolidated Traction Company. Mr. Morton was thrown to the ground and injured by the starting of a Warren Street car, from which he was alighting Feb. 19, 1895.

—George Mirkee, six years old, shot his brother Frank, two and half years old, while at play in their home at Hackensack Monday night. Frank died six hours afterward.

—A committee of members of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bergen Point, has been appointed to wait on Bishop Starkey and endeavor to secure a change of ministers. A part of the congregation object to what they term the too ritualistic mode of conducting the services of the church by their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Jenner.

—James N. Tatem, a prominent real estate dealer and member of the Board of Trade of Camden, shot himself in his office yesterday morning. He had been sick for some time, and this caused the suicide.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

Among those who will sail for Europe to-day on the North German Lloyd steamship Saale are Edward Drakenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Krischke, W. Coke Kerr, Mrs. A. C. McNay, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Wintrich, and Bartlett Richards.

On the White Star steamship Teutonic: Major W. S. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Emmons, Mrs. A. W. Foster, Malcolm Gordon, E. Willard Roby, Major J. Shiba, Robert L. Stearns, and Elbridge Torrey.

On the American Line steamship St. Louis will be Mrs. Erwin Agnew, L. V. Bevet, Charles H. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Dodge, Miss L. Dinsmore, Mlle. Yvette Guilbert, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Gower, Thomas W. Hyde, Miss Caroline Plant, Daniel C. Stapleton, and Thomas Young.

In wet, muddy weather you didn't turn up your trousers.

Now you need a new pair.

Our trouser stock has been lately replenished with both foreign and domestic fabrics—Prices $4 to $9.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

A Pamphlet Published by The New-York Times containing

Prof. John Bach McMaster's

History of the Monroe Doctrine

From The Times of Jan. 2:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 17,
THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY,
AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,
together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward.

For sale at all news stands and at the Publication Office of

The Times.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

THREE YOUNG TRAIN ROBBERS

They Boarded a Freight Train at Dobbs Ferry and Were Rummaging a Car—One Arrested Before.

An Albany freight train of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad was boarded early yesterday morning at Dobbs Ferry by three boy train robbers. They were rummaging about when discovered by the brakeman, S. F. Smith. The train was going at full speed when they were found. Smith called the attention of the crew, and John A. Gray, the conductor, to the robbers, and they were captured. On the arrival of the train at Sixty-eighth Street the boys were handed over to the police.

The prisoners were William Smith, twenty, of 507 West Fifty-second Street; William Leitch, fifteen, of 215 West Sixty-third Street, and Thomas Harmey, fifteen, of 141 West Sixtieth Street. They were brought to Yorkville Police Court and an affidavit of train robbery was made against them by the conductor and brakeman.

At the examination before Magistrate Simms it was learned that the boys broke open the seal on the car in order to effect an entrance. Brakeman Smith discovered the open door and called to the rest of the crew for assistance, for he feared tramps were in the car. The boys came out and were submissive except Smith, the eldest, who fought hard for liberty.

The policemen recognized Smith as one of four boys arrested last July for a similar offense. Smith was discharged for lack of evidence. The other three were convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

Magistrate Simms held the three boys in $1,500 bail each for trial.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD BOOKS

Some Historical Works and Tales Disposed Of.

At the auction sale by Bangs & Co. yesterday, the following were among the books sold:

“Famous Composers, and Their Works,” edited by J. K. Payne, Theodore Thomas, and Karl Klausen, illustrated, two volumes, Boston, 1891, $7.50; Guizot's “A Popular History of England, from the Earliest Times,” translated, fully illustrated with wood and steel plates, five volumes, uncut, proof plate edition, copy No. 45 of 100 copies printed, Boston, $10.

Lord Chesterfield's “Letters to His Son, with Additions from Unpublished MS.,” edited by Lord Mahon, fine portraits, five volumes, octavo, uncut, rare, and an unusually fine and clear set, London, Bentley, 1845, $16.25. Horace Walpole's “The Mysterious Mother; a Tragedy,” octavo, in the original half boards, first edition, presentation copy from the author, with his autograph inscription, London, Dodsley, 1781, $5.50.

“Trial of James Lackey and Others, for Kidnapping Capt. William Morgan, at the Ontario General Sessions, Aug. 22, 1827,” New-York, 1827, $4; William Hone's “The Every-Day Book and Table Book and the Year Book,” an everlasting calendar of popular amusements, sports, pastimes, ceremonies, &c., 550 engravings, four volumes, 1838, $6.

“Musée des Monumens Français, par Alex. Lenoir,” six volumes in three, numerous beautiful plates of pictures, monuments, tombs, &c., handsome copy, Paris, 1800, $9; and H. R. Schoolcraft's “Indian Tales and Legends,” two volumes, small 12mo, New-York, 1839, first edition, $5.25.

THINKS ANDERSON IS A BURGLAR

Possible Proof of Connection with Oakes and Kernochan Robberies.

Acting Captain O'Brien said yesterday that he was convinced that Andrew J. Anderson, the man who is under arrest for robbing the houses of John L. Kernochan, Jr., at Hempstead, and J. F. Oakes, at Mamaroneck, is a burglar and not alone a receiver of stolen goods. The finding of a number of Long Island Railroad tickets in his possession is evidence, O'Brien says, that he at least took a hand in the Kernochan and Oakes robberies.

The Acting Captain also believes that Anderson committed the burglary at the house of O. W. Potter, Vice President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, at Lake Geneva, in the Summer of 1893. According to the police, Anderson tried to dispose of a large gold chronometer watch, which was stolen from Vice President Potter, to H. H. Heinrich, a manufacturer of watches at 14 John Street, this city.

Among the railroad tickets found in Anderson's possession was one on the Illinois Central Railroad, between Blue Island and South Park. The ticket was issued in May, 1893. Among the scraps found in Anderson's pocketbook was a newspaper clipping concerning the use of a drug called pental, which is purified hydrate of amylene. The clipping says that pental can be given like chloroform in a mask held over the face, is an excellent anaesthetic and does not effect the heart action.

Anderson's photograph has been sent to the Chicago police to see if they know him. The detectives here believe he hails from that city.

GOOD JUDGES OF CARPETS
Are Early Purchasers at Prices Given by
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104 West 14th St., Near 6th Avenue.

Wednesday
January 29-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE RONTGEN DISCOVERY

Additional Facts Regarding the Curious Action of Light.

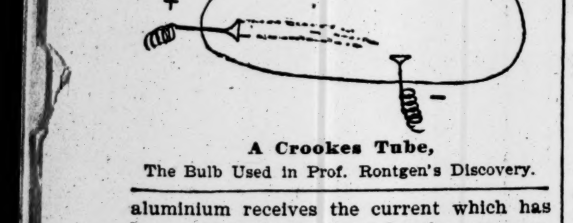
INVISIBLE OBJECTS PHOTOGRAPHED

Wood and Human Flesh More Easily Penetrated by Means of the New Electric Radiation than Plain Glass.

Some of the photographs of objects invisible to the naked eye, made by Prof. Rontgen of Wurzburg, have reached England, and are causing comment by men skilled in photography in that country.

The name "cathode rays" seems already the accepted term for the form of radiant energy which has the peculiarity of being stopped by transparent glass, and of passing through ground glass, wood, metal, and human flesh. The use of this term comes, of course, from the fact that the rays are excited at the cathode, or negative, pole of a Crookes's tube in action.

Crookes's tube is simply a modification of Geissler's tube. It consists of an egg-shaped bulb of glass, from which the air has been almost exhausted. At one end the positive current is brought into the tube by means of a fused platinum wire and a small disk-shaped piece of aluminium is placed at the end of the wire. On the lower side of the tube is the spot where a similar disk of aluminium receives the current which has been transmitted through the vacuum. Where the current enters is called the anode, and where it leaves is called the cathode. These are otherwise known as the positive and negative poles, and are often indicated by a plus and minus sign, respectively.



A Crookes Tube,
The Bulb Used in Prof. Rontgen's Discovery.

Prof. Crookes passed an electric current through this tube and it gave out brilliant phosphorescent effects, as usual in such cases. Near the cathode, however, was a small, dark spot, all the more remarkable on account of the brilliant light around it. Prof. Crookes, investigating certain effects on bodies in the tube, such as a small Maltese cross of aluminium, found that some remarkable energy was manifesting itself there. This was the beginning which led up to Prof. Rontgen's discovery.

Arthur Bowes of Salford, England, who has seen photographs made by Prof. Rontgen, has written a letter to The London Photographic News, part of which is here reproduced. Mr. Bowes is a civil engineer, employed by the City of Salford, and is an amateur photographer of some distinction. He says in his letter:

By the kindness of Prof. Schuster of the Owens College, Manchester, I have been able to examine the photographs sent to this country, and obtain some particulars of the marvelous discovery they illustrate, made by Prof. Rontgen of Wurzberg. As some of your readers may be aware, these photographs demonstrate the possibility of photographing through substances which are opaque to ordinary light.

It has long been known that in experimenting with electric discharges through glass tubes, which have been exhausted more or less completely of air, there is produced a strong phosphorescence of fluorescence in the glass walls of the tube. Some years ago Hertz showed that these phosphorescent emanations would permeate thin metal, and in 1893 Dr. Lenard described before the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences at Berlin an arrangement by which the rays were made to pass through a plate of aluminium .003 millimeters thick. This plate, while quite opaque to ordinary light, permitted the rays from the Geissler tube to permeate it, rendering the air faintly luminous and creating a strong odor of ozone.

Prof. Rontgen's discovery is that, in addition to this phosphorescence, another radiation of a hitherto unknown nature is produced, which is capable of penetrating through all bodies, though not to the same extent. Wood and human flesh are more easily penetrated by it than glass, and, although its effects do not make themselves visible to the human eye, they can be recorded photographically.

Thin plates of metal offer little opposition to its passage, and can be photographed through almost as readily as can a pane of glass with ordinary daylight. The first photograph which Prof. Schuster showed me was a half-plate print on albumen paper, exhibiting the effect of interposing a human hand between the source of light and the sensitive plate.

The outlines of the flesh were only faintly defined because the flesh was comparatively transparent to the radiations; the bones of the fingers were very plainly shown, with the knuckles clearly defined; a signet ring on one finger was the most distinct feature in the picture. The whole effect was that of a badly defined skeleton hand with a ring on one finger.

No camera had been used, because, as Prof. Schuster explained, the new light—or radiation, as the Professor preferred to call it—differed from ordinary light in some of its most essential features. So far as is yet known it can neither be reflected nor refracted; the lens has no power to concentrate it and form an image in the usual way. All the photographs taken with it are in the nature of shadows, formed by interposing various substances in the path of the rays.

Another photograph showed a mariner's compass or similar dial which had been photographed while inclosed in a metal case. The dial was about two inches in diameter and well defined. In another experiment the source of light had been placed at one side of a wooden door, while the plate had been exposed on the other side, and in the resulting picture the internal markings of the wood were revealed, as well as the outlines of a metal hasp or fastener.

A photograph of a piece of zinc, composed of several strips of zinc rolled into one apparently homogeneous mass, revealed distinct striations in the interior of the metal. One of the most instructive of the photographs was produced by passing the radiations through thin slabs of various materials, such as glass, Iceland spar, iron, and aluminium. The relative amount of obstruction offered to the rays was made manifest by the varying depths of tint in the photograph, and Prof. Schuster pointed out that the opacity appeared to vary in the same relation as the density.

The heavy substances, such as iron, lead, glass, Iceland spar, offered more obstruction than did lighter substances, such as wood, paper, aluminium, or flesh, and this holds good, quite irrespective of the behavior of these substances with ordinary light. As thin layers of wood are comparatively transparent to the new emanations, it will be seen that a photograph can be taken on a plate inclosed in a dark slide without drawing the shutter of the slide.

Mr. Bowes makes the remarkable suggestion that the spiritualistic mediums must have known all along of the new light. He says:

Surely the spiritualistic mediums who produce ghostly photographs for the edification of Mr. W. T. Stead and others will rejoice that science has begun to confirm their assertions at last. I asked the Professor if the photographing of an object inclosed in a metal box did not look like clairvoyance or something more incredible, but he smilingly refused to commit himself to any opinion.

As to the genuineness of the photographs there is no room for doubt. Prof. Rontgen holds a high position in the scientific world, and while himself entirely beyond suspicion, he is sufficiently astute not to have been made the victim of others. There is no doubt that the discovery he has made is one of the utmost importance, and its ultimate development in the fields of physical and medical science may lead to the extension of our knowledge over vast fields hitherto undreamed of.

Another correspondent of the same journal, Leslie Miller, gives his view of the matter as follows:

To conclude, cathode rays are disturbances set up in the luminiferous ether by an electric current, which are neither light rays nor electric rays, but have some of the properties of both. They can be deflected by a magnet, and are obstructed by the molecules of air and all gases, glass, metals, and other substances to varying degrees, but quite differently to light, as the substances that offer the greatest obstruction to light may offer little to them. They are also able, unlike light rays, to pass round an obstruction.

Finally, cathode rays are not all alike. They possibly differ in the same way that light does from violet, red, or green, &c., and it is probable that Prof. Rontgen has hit on a particular number of vibrations or other quality having strong chemical effects, and, therefore, of importance photographically.

As regards the necessary apparatus, from the point of view of a maker of such things, it offers no particular difficulty, especially now that alternating current from the street mains is at hand, so that transformers, to transform up to the necessary tension, can be employed. M. Lenard used a coil which gave about an inch spark in air between spheres; but the length of the spark modifies the nature of the rays, and from the increased effects obtained by Prof. Rontgen he must have made some modifications.

In a more technical view of the photographic importance of the new form of radiant energy, E. J. Wall, in the British Journal of Photography, says:

It is, of course, well known that the haloid salts of silver are not only sensitive to light, but that invisible images capable of being developed are produced by pressure, by electricity, and by various chemicals, such, for instance, as the hypophosphites.

The following extract from Guillemin's "Electricity and Magnetism." Page 371, edited by Prof. Sylvanus Thompson, is not without interest or bearing upon this subject, as, at least, leading to considerable speculation as to whether these last experiments of Prof. Rontgen do not support the theory that the action of light on the silver haloid is not rather photo-electrical than photo-chemical. In speaking of Faraday's discovery of the magnetic power of magnets on light it is stated that Clerk Maxwell deduced the theory "that light itself is simply an electro-magnetic phenomenon; that which we call waves of light are not mechanical waves at all, but are immensely rapid electric displacements taking place in the all-pervading ether of space. * * * It is believed by the editor of this work that this theory, which is now in the main accepted by all the younger generation of physicists, will be able, with proper modification and development, to explain the curious relation existing between electricity and the phosphorescent, fluorescent, and chemical properties of light."

Crookes, in his Presidential address to the British Association in 1886, drew attention to an extremely graphic illustration of the grouping of the elements according to the periodic law, and, roughly speaking, this might be likened to a pendulum with ever-decreasing amplitude, and at various points the elements fall into line, being respectively electro-negative and electro-positive. Thus the four haloids, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine, are electro-negative, while silver is electro-positive.

This being the case, then, might it not happen that, accepting the electro-magnetic theory of light as enunciated above, a film of silver haloid may be so affected by the electric displacement called light as to be disassociated? Minchin and Waterhouse have proved the passages of a current of electricity when light falls on a film of silver salts, and Mr. Bolas, in his affiliation lecture, suggested that the developer might merely close an electric circuit.

A New-York physician, who is an ardent and distinguished amateur photographer, said yesterday that he thought one of the great values of Prof. Rontgen's discovery would be the impetus which it would give to work on color photography. In his opinion it was the invisible rays at the violet end of the spectrum which kept color photography from being now in every day use. What he hoped from Prof. Rontgen's discovery was that photographic inventors would be able to use it so as to exclude the invisible rays from the camera.

MUST DISSOLVE THE PARTNERSHIP

Stock Exchange Notifies George B. Hopkins to Sever His Connection with Kennett and Harris.

George B. Hopkins received notice yesterday from the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange to dissolve his partnership with Francis J. Kennett and J. F. Harris within thirty days. Mr. Hopkins is the Stock Exchange member of the firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co., one of the most active firms of brokers down town.

The firm has long been the recognized agent of Addison Cammack, and commanded much trade from Mr. Cammack's powerful following. All the transactions of the firm here have been regular.

The present trouble grew out of the relations of Kennett and Harris with the Chicago Board of Trade. These partners were at the Chicago office of the firm, where they looked after the firm's grain business. Charges that they had bucket-shop affiliations were brought against them before the Chicago Board of Trade two months ago. Mr. Kennett was suspended from that body for five years and Mr. Harris for two years.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange took up the case after the Chicago board had acted. It was under consideration a month. A transcript of the evidence against the Chicago partners played an important part in the inquiry here. A statement was also made by Mr. Hopkins, in which he disclaimed responsibility for the acts of his partners in Chicago or knowledge of any irregularities.

The Governing Committee believed Mr. Hopkins, but the evidence convinced it that no member of the Exchange could afford to maintain such a connection. Neither Mr. Kennett nor Mr. Harris is a member of the Exchange, and it became necessary to apply to Mr. Hopkins whatever measures were to be taken in the matter.

The committee was so careful and deliberate in gathering and considering the evidence that yesterday's decision may be regarded as final. Dissolution of the partnership is confidently expected, as there is no reason to suppose Mr. Hopkins will sacrifice the excellent business he has developed here. He has been a member of the Stock Exchange since Feb. 11, 1886.

BONDS SHOULD BE PAYABLE IN GOLD

Views of a London Banker on Mr. Williams's Editorial.

The following letter has been received in this city from a prominent London banker in reference to George Fred Williams's signed editorial in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Jan. 2:

"I thank you very much for having sent me Mr. George Fred Williams's letter published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 2 on 'The Solution of Our Financial Difficulties.' You ask me to give you my views on the American currency situation. Before attempting to do this, I will point out what appears to me to be the difference which exists between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Williams.

"Mr. Cleveland applies to the public for $100,000,000 in gold, and in exchange he is to give $100,000,000 of bonds payable 'in coin.'

"Mr. Williams evidently looks for the gold to pay for the bonds to be supplied by the syndicate of which Mr. Morgan was the head. If the public is to supply the gold, whence is the supply to come? If the bulk of the gold is taken from the Treasury in exchange for 'greenbacks,' how is the Treasury to be supplied with gold?

"The Treasury will have funded so many 'greenbacks,' and to that extent the currency will be reduced—and that only temporarily, as the Treasury can reissue by depositing in banks—but is that what is wanted? Gold is required, and how is it to be obtained?

"Surely the simple matter is for Congress to pass an act allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds payable, principal and interest, in gold coin.

"Congress is now in session. If it is intended that 'coin' in the bond shall mean 'gold coin,' let Congress say so, and let Congress also enact that when a 'greenback' has been encashed at the Treasury it has to be destroyed, and no issue has to be made in lieu of it.

"Such a decision on the part of the representatives of the people of the United States would enormously benefit the credit of the country, and Europe would again buy American securities, both public and private.

"If Congress, however, declines to do this, and will only allow bonds to be issued payable in 'coin,' only bold investors will consider that 'coin' is to mean anything but gold or silver, whichever is the cheaper metal. It appears to me that the discredit which will surround such ambiguity must have a prejudicial effect on public and private American securities, and may prevent the reduction in the currency having the ordinary effect, viz., that of improving it."

Wished Her Child to Die at Home.

There is a sad case of diphtheria at 348 West Eighteenth Street, where William Kilpatrick, three years old, is sick. The police reported to the Bureau of Contagious Diseases that the mother, Mary Kilpatrick, also had diphtheria. A Medical Inspector went to the house, but found that only the child had diphtheria. The mother thought that she was unable to care for the child, and consented to having an ambulance from Willard Parker Hospital sent for.

When the ambulance arrived, however, the child was so ill that the mother's heart failed her, and she said that if her child was to die she wished to have him die at home, and the ambulance went away without a patient.

Funeral of Capt. Golden.

The funeral of the late Capt. Herman Golden, a member of the Association of American Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels of the United States, took place yesterday from his late residence, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Webster Avenue, and was attended by a large number of New-York pilots. The pall bearers were Capts. J. W. Brewster, W. F. Leonard, C. P. Everett, and P. Jordan. The burial was in St. Raymond's Cemetery.

FIGHT FOR SHEA'S LIFE

Hearing on the Application for a New Trial Begins.

ARGUMENTS MADE BY ATTORNEYS

Representatives of the State Declare that the Confession of McGough Is Not Worthy of Belief.

SCHOHARIE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The hearing on the application for a new trial for "Bat" Shea began here this morning, before Judge Mayham, in Special Term Supreme Court. The courtroom was crowded. Many of Shea's friends and a portion of the Citizens' Committee of Troy were present. Attorneys Galan R. Hitt and John T. Norton appeared for Shea. George Raines and District Attorney Fagan of Rensselaer County represented the people.

The Court stated that articles in the press and the action of public meetings would not be regarded in the consideration or decision of the case, which would rest entirely upon the evidence. Mr. Hitt remarked that his side desired to have a decision reached before Feb. 4. Judge Mayham stated that in the event of a decision not being reached by that time recourse could be had to the Governor, whose action had permitted the case to come before the court.

Mr. Norton then made the formal argument for Shea.

The brief of the prosecution was exhaustive, covering 248 pages of printed copy. After reviewing the affidavits made by McGough in Clinton Prison, the brief goes on to show that the evidence of McGough on the trial of Shea contradicted directly every new fact now stated by him as to his position, Ross's position, and the shooting of Robert Ross by him. The evidence was read to show that McGough expressly denied that he shot Ross or had any encounter with him. Attention was also called to affirmations that he was not in the ravine with Robert Ross and that he was not behind Ross.

The brief continues:

"A perusal of the evidence abstracted in the brief of the people as to the mode of shooting of Robert Ross by Shea will satisfy any judicial mind, as it has already satisfied the mind of every Judge who has reviewed the case, that there is no possible mistake in the conclusion that the present story of McGough is unworthy of consideration for an instant, in comparison with the weight of the evidence of the people.

"The reversal of this verdict in this forum under the conditions which have been presented would shock the moral sense of mankind and put in peril the faith of society in the wisdom of the judicial tribunals of the State. It would be in derogation of the principle of natural justice and its formulated expression in the enactment of law."

McGOUGH IS NOT CERTAIN.

His Statement Not as Emphatic as Was Supposed.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The affidavit and confession of McGough, who has admitted that he murdered Robert Ross in Troy, were made public to-day. District Attorney Burlingame, who was appointed by Gov. Morton, took McGough's statement in the case and made a report to the Governor. This report was used by the attorneys for the prisoner at Schoharie to-day.

Mr. Burlingame's report shows that McGough is not sure which of the four shots fired killed Robert Ross, but McGough says that his conscience tells him that his shot killed Ross.

McGough's affidavit follows:

John McGough being duly sworn, doth depose and say:

I am an inmate of the State prison at Dannemora, N. Y., under sentence upon conviction of an assault in the first degree upon the body of William Ross; that on the 6th day of March, 1894, at the City of Troy, N. Y., I shot Robert Ross in the back of the head and made the wound that killed him. I was down on my right knee in the act of rising, and Robert Ross was somewhat ahead of me, about four feet to the right and three feet higher than I was, when I discharged my revolver at him. This was before I came in collision with William Ross, William Quigley, and Adam Ross. I myself had been shot prior to the time I discharged my revolver at Robert Ross. He had jumped or fallen on me in the ravine, and had gotten up and was going in a northwesterly direction and running after Shea. When I shot it was simultaneous almost with the shot delivered by Boland, or with shots from other pistols, and Ross fell where he stood. I did not see Robert Ross rise after he fell. Before I got off my knees William Ross, Quigley, and Adam Ross came upon me. Those three men struck me with clubs, and while they or some of the three were striking me I fired two more shots. Then I was knocked senseless, and relaxed my hold on my revolver.

Then I recovered myself and went in a westerly direction, followed by other men. There were three shots fired by some person or persons other than myself at or about the time I fired the one shot, making four altogether, while I was yet on my knees. I cannot tell whether the shot I fired was the first, second, or third of the four shots. I know one of the four shots was fired after I fired. I cannot tell whether it was the first, second, or third of these four shots that hit Robert Ross in the head.

The District Attorney does not place any credence in McGough's confession, and has stated privately that it ought not to have any weight in preventing Shea's electrosecution. He says there are somewhat similar cases on record where like confessions were of no avail.

When Mr. Burlingame and the Deputy Attorney General first interviewed McGough at the prison the latter stated positively that his shot, and not Shea's, killed Robert Ross. This first examination lasted three hours. McGough was then left alone, Mr. Hasbrouck returning to Albany, while Mr. Burlingame examined the Warden of the prison and other officers and keepers for the evident purpose of ascertaining if there was any collusion on their part with McGough regarding his eleventh-hour confession. As soon as he concluded the examination of the officers, Mr. Burlingame again waited upon McGough at his cell. The latter had become calm and seemed to be satisfied that the ordeal was over, when he suddenly became aware of the fact that Mr. Burlingame was again with him. Before the prisoner had a chance to prepare himself, Mr. Burlingame asked him:

"How do you know that Boland did not fire the shot that killed Robert Ross?"

"That I don't know, only from what he claims."

"How do you know but what some of the other men in the fracas may have fired the shot that killed him?"

"How I came to my conclusion on that point?"

"No; how do you know but that some of the other men fired the shot that killed Robert Ross?"

"That I do not know."

"Do you mean to say anything more than to express an opinion as to what bullet caused the death of Robert Ross?"

"Why, I feel perfectly satisfied it was mine."

"Have you any expectation of being put on trial on the charge of murdering Robert Ross?"

"Yes, Sir; certainly," with a laugh.

"And did you make the confession for the purpose of saving Shea?"

"I certainly intended to save a man that was in a position like that, and he was not in the wrong."

"You now say you did not fire the shot into William Ross, Robert's brother?"

"I always said I did not do that."

"Is that the one you were convicted of shooting?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Do you mean to say anything more than that you believe one of those four shots that you have described as having been fired while you were on your knees, and one of which you say you did fire, may have been the shot which struck Robert Ross in the head?"

"Well, I say one of the first three that were fired."

"But which one of the first three you are unable to say?"

"I can't say any more than I did say."

The following sentences were added to the affidavit:

"I cannot tell whether the shot I fired was the first, second or third of the four shots. I know one of the four shots was fired after I fired. I can't tell whether it was the first, second, or third of these four shots that hit Robert Ross in the head."

The addition of the last two sentences was the principal reason why the Governor and the District Attorney have refused until now to let Messrs. Hitt and Norton, counsel for Shea, to see Mr. Burlingame's report. They knew that Hitt and Norton had McGough's statement, straight to the point, that his shot killed Ross, while the prisoner at the same time swore in the affidavit sent to the Governor that he was not positive which of the four shots fired killed Robert Ross. The evident intention of the Governor was to surprise Shea's counsel with the uncertain statement of McGough when the application for a new trial was argued.

MR. WHITE WILL BE HIS MODEL

City Works Commissioner Willis of Brooklyn Will, However, Give Preference to Republicans.

Ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis, who has been appointed by Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, City Works Commissioner, to succeed Alfred T. White, who positively refused reappointment, gave out a public statement yesterday, outlining the policy he will pursue when he takes office, Feb. 1.

Mr. Willis laid great stress on the splendid record of Mr. White, and said it would be his highest aim to equal it. He said he would not wipe out many employes, because nearly all of them were already under the protection of civil service rules. He promised to be economical and to give a good Republican the preference over an equally good Democrat when dispensing patronage. Mr. Willis says:

"My distinguished predecessor has successfully applied to the department methods and rules which, fortunately for the taxpayers, have placed the department on a most satisfactory business working foundation, he having succeeded in office officials who, for a period of years, had allowed, for some reason or other, the affairs of the department to run in an alarmingly reckless, extravagant, and careless manner. Consequently, the contrast found between previous administrations and that of Commissioner White is pronouncedly favorable to him, and the net result of all is that up to date the citizens of Brooklyn have gained innumerable and lasting benefits. It is my desire to maintain the high standard set by him. I feel that I must do equally well and shall endeavor to do even better, if opportunity offers. Nothing short of success in this direction could satisfy me, and if it was not in the range of possibility for me to succeed, I certainly would not have accepted the appointment which Mayor Wurster so kindly tendered me.

"Politics shall not interfere with the business conduct of my office, but when the opportunity of choosing between two men, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, other things being equal, I shall certainly choose the former. My belief is that the best kind of Republican politics is the kind that turns toward the interests of the city first and the party second. If my administration is a success, the party will be benefited. If it is not a success, the fact will be the reverse."

Mr. Willis says he will try to carry out the improvements begun by Mr. White.

STODDART NIGHT AT THE ACADEMY

To be Made an Interesting Occasion by the Management To-morrow.

Between seven and eight hundred actors and actresses will be on the stage of the Academy of Music to-morrow night, when the theatrical profession intends to testify to its love for and appreciation of the veteran actor, James Henry Stoddart, who has been on the stage for a period of sixty-three years. The large crowd of actors will consist not only of those in this city, but delegations are coming from Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities.

The reception to Mr. Stoddart will take place fifteen minutes after the close of "The Sporting Duchess," and the audience has an invitation to remain seated and witness the proceedings. The fifteen-minute delay has been decided on to give the actors playing in the city time enough to get to the Academy to see Manager A. M. Palmer present the loving cup to the veteran artist. In addition to Mr. Palmer's speech, there will be Mr. Stoddart's response, and there may be other addresses. Orchestras from eight different theatres will be present to furnish music.

MR. LORILLARD GIVES UP HOUSE

His Newport Residence, Vinland, Turned Over to Mr. Twombly.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 28.—Hamilton McKay Twombly's agents took possession of Vinland to-day, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard vacating the house and going to New-York this morning. They will remain in New-York a month. Before their departure Mr. Lorillard commissioned real estate agents here to find for him another Summer residence, which he will purchase. Eight hundred thousand dollars, it is said, was the selling price of Vinland. This is $400,000 less than the price asked.

James Taussig and Ephron Catlin of St. Louis, heads of a syndicate, have had plans made for the improvement of the ninety acres of grounds at Jamestown, which they bought last Summer. An extensive park, beautifully laid out, will be a feature.

A Newport photographer has been ordered to New-York to make pictures of the interiors of the houses of Mrs. William Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Commodore Gerry, and John Jacob Astor.

MINING EXCHANGE OPENING FEB. 11

Excursion Parties Expected from Colorado and Montana.

It was announced yesterday by the Board of Managers of the Mining Exchange that arrangements were being made to open the Exchange Feb. 11, in the quarters engaged for that purpose, 35 Broadway.

In addition to the plans heretofore published, a contract with railroad companies is said to have been made to bring a party of 100 persons from Denver for the opening, and also a party from Montana.

It was announced that Marcus Daly, the principal owner of the Anaconda copper mine, had decided to present the Exchange with a cabinet filled with Western minerals for permanent exhibition.

The Managers feel confident of making a display of financial backing which will overcome the efforts to forestall their enterprise by listings of Cripple Creek shares at the Consolidated Exchange, and which will attract to the new Exchange good business from its opening day.

Evans Accused of Forgery.

John Evans, who says he came from Cleveland, Ohio, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of forgery. L. I. Schwartz of 357 Broadway, said that Evans came to his store Dec. 7, and ordered ten ash cans, valued at $5 each. He then presented a check for $50, signed by Smith & McNeil, to whom the cans were to be sent, drawn on the Market and Fulton Bank, and then asked Schwartz to give him $10 commission on the sale. Schwartz, becoming suspicious, communicated with Smith & McNeil, who said the check was forged.

Jacob Paul of the Haepfuer & Wuest Company, 47 Bayard Street, said that a few weeks ago Evans gave them an order for thirty-eight iron braces to be sent to the hotel, and presented a check for $15 signed by Smith & McNeil, which was also a forgery. On this occasion Evans asked for $3 commission. Evans was held for trial.

Wong Wah Kee Held in $500 Bail.

Wong Wah Kee of 1,522 Park Avenue, who is supposed to have been concerned in the death of eight-year-old Louisa Hornung, was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, and committed to the care of the Coroner.

The Chinaman was later taken before Coroner Hoeber, and held in $500 bail, to enable Dr. Scheele to complete his analysis of the stains on the child's clothing.

A MOVE FOR ARBITRATION

To Prevent Trouble Between Great Britain and This Nation.

A PERMANENT TRIBUNAL DESIRED

A Memorial Issued in London and a Resolution Adopted Here, Both Asking for a Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Westminster Gazette publishes the text of a memorial which is to be issued for signatures in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The memorial concludes:

"Without expressing any opinion upon pending controversies, we earnestly press to a prompt conclusion a treaty whereby all disputes between Great Britain and the United States shall be referred to a permanent tribunal representing both nations."

The committee issuing the memorial includes the Right Rev. B. F. Westcott, Bishop of Durham; the Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury; the Rev. Basil Wilberforce, Canon of Westminster; the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Frederick Clifford, the Rev. H. M. Adler, Chief Rabbi, and William T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews. The committee comprises nobody of prominence in politics, trade, or society.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The Directors of the American Peace Society, at a meeting held here yesterday afternoon, Robert Treat Paine presiding, adopted a resolution to the effect that, while there was reason to hope that the present controversy between Venezuela and Great Britain will soon be settled, yet the peril through which the United States and Great Britain have just passed has impressed anew the necessity for the establishment of some permanent method of adjusting conflicts between them, and that the two Governments ought at once to enter into a treaty of arbitration and to take steps for the early creation of a permanent tribunal for the adjudication of all questions not capable of adjustment by diplomacy.

VENEZUELA READY TO ARBITRATE.

But the Proposals of The London Times Can Hardly Be Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The London Times of Jan. 24 contained a statement that England had abandoned the Schomburgk line as a limit, and excluded only from arbitration settled districts, that is, British districts; that any proposition on that line made by Venezuela or by the United States in her behalf would be well received; that the door would then be open for counter-propositions; that it was no secret that Lord Salisbury was anxious to receive and favorably consider any fair and frank proposition looking to a settlement.

William K. Scruggs, ex-United States Minister to Venezuela, and now the legal counsel of the Venezuela Government at Washington, stated to-day that that is very misleading.

"The professed abandonment of the Schomburgk line, coupled with the reservation of settled districts, is, in point of fact, no more nor less," he says, "than the reassertion of the Schomburgk line as a limit, because every available point within the Schomburgk line, and certainly every strategic point within that line, has been settled by mining camps, police stations, &c. If the proposition of The Times would exclude recent settlements—those made within the last fifteen years—it would be a practical restoration of the status quo of 1850, and that is all Venezuela has ever asked as a preliminary measure to arbitration. If, after proper investigation, England's title to any territory east of the Aberdeen line—that is to say, between the Moroco and Essequibo Rivers—should be found defective, that, too, could be submitted to arbitration. And that, to all intents and purposes, would be in accordance with the agreement of May 15, 1885, by Lord Granville, which was to submit the whole case to arbitration, but that agreement by Lord Granville was repudiated by his successor, Lord Salisbury, just two months later. So that, in the absence of some explicit understanding as to what should be understood by 'settled districts,' what number of years, or what time is necessary to give them that character, and whether mere police stations and sentry boxes and mining camps shall be considered British settlements—in the absence of that understanding, it would be worse than futile to begin negotiations on the basis proposed by The Times.

"It is hardly necessary to state that Venezuela is now ready, as she has been since 1844, to submit the whole question of boundary, without conditions or reservations, to impartial and friendly arbitration."

THE PRESIDENT THEIR GUEST

Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon Give an Elaborate Dinner in Their Pretty Washington Home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon gave a dinner to-night to President and Mrs. Cleveland. The other guests were Secretary and Mrs. Olney, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary and Mrs. Hoke Smith, Secretary and Miss Morton, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wright of Philadelphia, the latter being the married daughter of the Attorney General. The round table was prettily decked with pink roses. The low candelabra were capped with pink shades. The halls and drawing rooms were profusely ornamented with palms and blooming pink azaleas.

The drawing room of the Harmon residence is in Louis XIV. style, and is extremely dainty and pretty in its appointments. The cabinets are filled with fine china and rare pieces of carving. The woodwork has an ivory finish, and the hangings are in light shades. The library adjoins, and is one of the coziest rooms in the house. The piano is in the hall, with chairs and small tables about it, making its vicinity the family sitting room.

Miss Gale, formerly of Troy, N. Y., who has a Colonial house on K Street, gave a tea this afternoon, which was largely attended by resident and official society.

Mrs. Hearst gave a large dinner to-night, as did Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore, who had a company of twenty-six young guests.

The only large party to-night was given by the Misses Riggs, at their big, old-fashioned mansion on I Street.

A Well-Educated Chimpanzee.

Johanna, the big Chimpanzee of Central Park, gave an exhibition of drawing and letter writing yesterday afternoon, at the Arsenal. The entertainment was under the direction of Keeper McKay, and Assistant Director George R. Burns.

Johanna eclipsed her last performance by writing a letter and drawing a picture of herself, as to her own notion of how she looks. She was given a cardboard, upon which Mr. McKay had drawn her picture, and Johanna then copied it in a most artistic way. The picture and letter were shown to the audience, and then Mr. McKay took charge of them.

Johanna seemed to enjoy the entertainment quite as much as those who witnessed it. She was given a half dozen eggs as a reward for her good work.

His Body Sent to Connecticut.

The body of Philip Ripley, the old newspaper man who died late Saturday night at Bellevue Hospital, was sent to Connecticut yesterday morning for burial. Ripley was a native of Hartford, Conn. The Rev. Mr. Starr of Nevington Junction, Hartford County, Conn., was notified yesterday of Ripley's death. Mr. Starr is a friend of the dead man, and this morning he telegraphed to the Bellevue authorities to send the body on to him and he would see that it was properly buried

Johannis
"King of Natural Table Water"
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JOHN DETERLING'S SUICIDE

The Brooklyn Saloon Keeper Would Have Lost His License Because of Nearness to a Church.

It developed yesterday that the suicide of John Deterling, the Brooklyn saloon keeper, was due to the announcement of the Excise Commissioners that his license was doomed, under the law prohibiting liquor stores within 200 feet of a church or public school.

Deterling was rich. His fortune was estimated at $200,000. He had conducted a saloon at De Kalb and Tompkins Avenues, opposite St. Ambrose's Roman Catholic Church, since 1878. It was in the basement of his place that he shot himself Monday.

Deterling, early in life, kept a saloon on lower Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and there he laid the foundation of his fortune. He had no trouble in getting his license transferred to De Kalb and Tompkins Avenues. There he kept always what was described by the police as a quiet and respectable place. Personally, he was a quiet man, and it was said he never attended horse race and never made a bet. He bore the reputation of being almost a teetotaler.

Deterling's money was mostly made by judicious investments in real estate. Then he opened several other saloons, in the Thirteenth Police Precinct, and they all prospered. Deterling, in 1886, surrendered the license of the saloon at De Kalb and Tompkins Avenues, and went into the retail coal business. He kept at the selling of coal until 1894, losing money steadily. Early in that year he again got the license for his old place, opposite St. Ambrose's Church. The license expires March 1 of the present year.

Deterling was depressed when the decision of the Court of Appeals was announced last week, prohibiting saloons within 200 feet of a church or school. A little while ago Deterling arranged to sell his saloon to two New-Yorkers. When the Court of Appeals gave the decision they stopped the bargain. Then Deterling grew morose. His body will be buried to-day in the Lutheran Cemetery.

SWINDLER WHO OFFERED A JOB

How He Got $2 from Young Harry Chapman of Jersey City.

Harry Chapman, a boy living at 298 Sixth Street, Jersey City, was accosted by a stranger yesterday morning, who offered to obtain employment for him on condition that he furnish $2 with which to buy a rubber stamp, to be used in the business.

The boy consented, and on the way to the "office" the stranger, suddenly remembering another engagement, sent Chapman alone to H. Fullet, 274 Fulton Street, this city, where employment would be given him at once. There is no such name as Fullet in the Directory, and no such number in Fulton Street as 274. Young Chapman, therefore, returned to his mother without money or situation.

The swindler is described as 5 feet 8 inches in height, with blonde mustache and hair. He wore dark clothes and a derby hat, is extremely nervous in manner, and speaks with a German accent.

Umbrella Manufacturers Disagree.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $25,000 against James and David Rose, umbrella manufacturers of Lancaster, Penn., in favor of the Follmer-Clogg Company of this city.

The attachment was obtained by Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall on the allegation of Charles J. Follmer, Vice President of the company, that between Oct. 5, 1894, and Jan. 13, 1896, the Messrs. Rose wrongfully converted to their own use personal property to the value of $25,000 belonging to the company and refused to pay for it. The Messrs. Rose reside at Lancaster, and both held positions of trust in the company, James Rose being a Director, and also General Manager of the company's factory at Lancaster.

Friends of the Messrs. Rose said yesterday that the attachment was intended to force them out of the Follmer-Clogg Company. All of the parties were with the original umbrella trust, which went into the hands of a receiver in 1894. The Follmer-Clogg Company was afterward incorporated, and took in several of the firms, among which was that of Rose Brothers & Hartman, whose New-York office was at 85 Leonard Street.

Found Tuberculosis in Beef.

Sanitary Superintendent Roberts reported to the Board of Health yesterday that the Inspectors had discovered tuberculosis in a piece of beef exposed for sale in a stall in West Washington Market. Dr. Roberts found that the beef came from a herd at Katonah, N. Y. He notified Secretary Schuetzer of the State Board of Health.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE PURPLE EAST—A series of sonnets on England's desertion of Armenia, by William Watson.

SILVER MEN SEEK DELAY—Prolonged agitation suits the free-coinage Senators.

MR. PLATT TO HIS FOES—His respects vigorously paid in a long statement.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S GRIEF—Profound public mourning for Prince Henry of Battenberg.

GREAT BRITAIN IS WRONG—The Venezuelan policy indorsed by Senator Daniel.

WITH GOMEZ AT CAIMITO—He talks on Spain's cruelty and Martinez Campos.

LARGE DEMAND FOR BONDS—Probable that it will exceed the amount to be sold.

MR. MORTON CALLS A HALT—The Governor alarmed by the Legislature's extravagance.

WAIL OF THE SILVERITES—Address to the country from the Washington Conference.

MR. TANNER IN CONTROL—Dictating to his Republican associates in Illinois.

STATUES OF GEN. SHERMAN—The models shown to the Army of the Potomac.

GOV. GRIGGS'S EARLY DAYS—Incidents in the life of New-Jersey's Executive.

CHRISTIANS AMONG TURKS—Like Jews among Russians, persecuted for their prosperity.

OLD THEATRE COSTUMES—The matter-of-fact actress who had shut up her dog.

THEODORE RUNYON DEAD—American Ambassador to Berlin expires suddenly.

MRS. CLEVELAND POPULAR—She is the best-liked woman in the United States to-day.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Small Products, by Henry Stewart; Making Pure Butter; Notes from Foreign Sources, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies....................3 Cents
Per Year........................$1.00

FEMALE SUFFRAGE URGED

A Hearing Before the Judiciary Committee of the House.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY ENTHUSIASTIC

Still Earnest in the Work She Has Set for Herself, to Secure Woman Suffrage in This Nation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—There was a sharp passage-at-arms in the House Judiciary Committee room this morning between Representatives Washington of Tennessee and Henry B. Blackwell of Massachusetts. The occasion was a hearing given by the committee to representatives of the women's suffrage movement, headed by Miss Susan B. Anthony. Mr. Blackwell was speaking in support of the joint resolution favoring a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution providing that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex.

He explained that he represented 86,710 men and 22,224 women who voted at the last election in Massachusetts for woman suffrage. He proceeded to give the several reasons why universal suffrage should be granted, and incidentally remarked that there had been no system of free schools in the South until it was established there by the carpet-baggers. To this there was a chorus of dissent from the several Southern members of the committee, Mr. Boatner of Louisiana challenging its correctness as applied to Louisiana, and Messrs. Washington of Tennessee and Terry of Arkansas being equally quick to deny it so far as their respective States were concerned.

Mr. Blackwell then remarked that it was true of most of the Southern States.

Thereupon Mr. Washington created a momentary sensation by springing to his feet and exclaiming dramatically that "If the carpet-baggers had not robbed us of millions we would have more money to teach the negroes."

A moment later he again interrupted the speaker with a further declaration that the young men of the South would be the first to object to put the negro in slavery again, and that the people of the South were now taxing themselves millions of dollars to educate the black man and his boy.

Mr. Blackwell at this point changed the line of his argument and the scene ended.

The hearing began promptly at 10:30 o'clock, and at that hour the room was crowded with delegates in attendance upon the suffrage convention now in session here. There were nearly a score of speakers, and each speaker was limited to four minutes. The majority of the speeches were bright, logical, and direct. There was some good natured badinage between Miss Anthony and the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Henderson of Iowa, in which the honors were about evenly distributed.

Miss Anthony stated that this was the fourteenth committee of Congress before whom she had appeared in furtherance of the suffrage movement. She wanted the members of the committee to do as much for their wives and daughters as their predecessors had done for the slaves of the South. What she desired was a report from the committee, a favorable report if possible, but if not, a minority report, so that the subject might come before the House.

Mr Henderson interjected a remark that in his opinion a majority of the women of the country did not want suffrage.

Miss Anthony sharply replied that the majority of children also object to going to school, and that the women who oppose suffrage are children in the elementary principles of government.

Miss Anthony created a laugh when she introduced Mrs. L. T. Hughes, the first speaker, as the Governor of Arizona. She explained a moment later that Mrs. Hughes was the wife of the Governor of Arizona, that upon this suffrange question the husband and wife were truly one, and that therefore she had not made as great a mistake as at first appeared.

Mr. Henderson's suggestion that a majority of the American women do not want suffrage seemed to disturb a number of the speakers who addressed their argument to this object, but in every case their remarks were in good temper. Mrs. Stetson of California, followed Mrs. Hughes. The other speakers were Mrs. Anne L. Diggs of Colorado, Mrs. Cady Addison of Kansas, Miss Elizabeth M. Yates of Maine, Henry B. Blackwell of Massachusetts, Mrs. Saunders of Montana, Mrs. Clara B. Colby of Nebraska, Dr. Cora Smith Eaton of North Dakota, Carolina M. Everhard of Ohio, Mrs. Anna H. Simmons of North Dakota, Mrs. Emily Richards of Utah, and Mrs. Jennie Manley of West Virginia.

In closing the hearing Miss Anthony remarked that in States where suffrage prevailed the men always attended their meetings, because the women were a political factor. She spoke with particular reference to Colorado, and asked if the Congressmen from that State were present. Thereupon Representative Shafroth announced his presence and briefly addressed the committee with an exposition of the practical workings of suffrage in Colorado, which he declared to be an unqualified success.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE RESOLUTIONS.

Objects Aimed at by the Association Now Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—At its session this afternoon, the National Woman Suffrage Association adopted resolutions demanding suffrage for all American citizens of the United States, women and men, upon reasonable conditions, attainable by all, as a right, and not as a privilege; rejoicing in the admission of Utah to the Union as a third woman suffrage State; declaring organization the watchword of the hour and their primary object; petitioning Congress and the State Legislatures to secure to the women of this Nation the full rights of citizenship; congratulating the women of Kentucky upon having recently secured the election of four women and four men upon the Municipal Board of Education in Lexington; appealing to Congress to take measures for stopping the Armenian massacres, and also expressing sympathy with the men and women in Cuba in their struggle for independence.

In addition to the above, the following, which stands as the eighth plank in their platform, was adopted by a vote of 53 to 40:

That this association is non-sectarian, being composed of persons of all shades of religious opinion, and that it has no official connection with the so-called "Woman's Bible" or any theological publication.

The resolutions also demand State and National legislation that mothers shall have equal custody and control with fathers over their minor children.

The action of the National Purity Association in endeavoring to secure better protection for youths is commended, and the establishment of a permanent international board of arbitration favored in the resolutions.

Deprived of Local Police Control.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 28.—Gov. Evans has applied the metropolitan police law to Charleston. James M. Eason, Edward Anderson, and T. S. Wilbur, the three Commissioners appointed, have been instructed at once to take charge of the police force of Charleston. The action has created a considerable stir about the Capitol.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HORTICULTURE IN NEW-ENGLAND

THE EVOLUTION OF HORTICULTURE IN NEW-ENGLAND. By Daniel Denison Slade. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Horticulture means the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, herbs, or flowers within a certain limited inclosure, and that area, be it large or small, we call a garden. Garden is distinctly of Anglo-Saxon origin, "gyrdan" meaning to inclose. Orchard is then an ort geard, or a fruit inclosure, and so wyrt geard would mean an inclosure where herbs or vegetables were cultivated.

Mr. Slade shows briefly the acquaintance Greeks and Romans had with gardens. Long before there was an Athens or a Rome the Egyptians had their gardens, for they have left us plans with pictures of them. We derive our taste for horticulture from the English, and so we have to trace gardens as far back as the early Briton. As the Roman knew Britain, we are to believe that the islanders did not cultivate the cereals, but this probably was an error, Across the Channel were the Gauls, who certainly knew how to cultivate some kinds of grain, and it looks as if the Druids were gardeners. Strabo says that the Southern Britons had gardens adjacent to their houses and cultivated vegetables and fruits. It seems as if the rose and violet were brought to England by the Romans.

With the settlement of the Saxons in England and the beginnings of Christianity, there was a tendency "to modify the habits of the people" and to encourage "the progress of the arts." The vine brought by the Romans to England was cared for, and so to-day we wonder at the stories of the vineyards and the wine England made in early times. When came the Dane, and after him the Norman, horticulture had much improved, although William's brutal forest laws and the seizure of a large portion of England for the chase must for a time have seriously checked the growing of grain, fruit, and vegetables.

From the reign of Edward III. to the time of Queen Elizabeth "the art of gardening advanced gradually, but steadily, in spite of the opposition presented by foreign and civil wars, by the Crusades, and by the tastes of the people for hunting and chivalry." France, and most especially Italy, had gardens, and a love for flowers was particularly a Papal trait. Even the glacés of the mediaeval castle had their decorations of trees, shrubs, and flowers.

In England before the middle of the sixteenth century there had been many books issued treating of horticulture, and Mr. Slade gives an excellent summary of the works of Gerarde, (1597;) Lawson, (1615;) Markham, (1613;) Parkinson, (1600;) Sir Hugh Platt, (1570;) Worlidge, Evelyn, and others. These authors wrote generally of the formal mathematical character of the gardens of the wealthy, and of "stately terraces with gilded balustrades and curious quincunx, obelisks, and pyramids." The natural was in a measure shunned, and the nearest admissible approach was the making of a heath or desert, which might, through art, represent "a wilderness." Sir William Temple, imitative of the Dutch, carried stiffness in garden to a climax. Worlidge, however, though he was a formalist, nevertheless appreciated what was within the possibilities of those who had but little means, and so he told about the beauty of the cottage garden. "There is scarce a cottage in most of the southern parts of England but hath not its proportionable garden." Worlidge then says how "nuptials, feasts, funerals," could be supplied "with the products of these gardens." What Worlidge wrote, says Mr. Slade, is interesting to us, because the Puritans and Pilgrims from various parts of England used to reproduce in their new homes the cottage gardens of old England.

The garden formalists found an adversary in Addison, who, in The Spectator, presented what were the better canons of taste. Of this newer school the advocates were Pope, Bridgman, Kent, Wright, Mason, Brown, Shenstone, Price, Knight, and Loudon. Of course, all these authorities took up rather the grander than the more modest plans, but from them comes the art of the educated landscape gardener.

When, on Nov. 11, 1620, the Mayflower dropped anchor in her harbor, it was cold, and the green of the brush, thicket, and woods had gone. When, on the 15th, Standish, with fifteen men, made his first reconnoissance, he found a caché of maize, and, later on, some beans. There were ten bushels in all, and this, it was determined, should be used as seed. Sorrel, liverwort, water-cresses, and leeks were seen. When March of the next year had come the colonists broke the ground, and, as the chronicle tells us, they sowed their garden seeds. It was an Indian who taught them how to plant corn, to manure it with fish, and to hill it. That was the very first step made in horticulture in New-England.

The agricultural movement was further developed by the first emigration of the Massachusetts Bay Company. Not only had seeds been brought from England, but apparently slips or cuttings of various useful fruit-bearing trees and bushes, for we learn of a vineyard which was "planned." The idea was also entertained of planting tobacco. When William Wood came to New-England in 1629 and returned to England some four years later he published his treatise, "New-England's Prospects," and it is valuable because it tells what was being grown in the Massachusetts plantation. "Whatever growes well in England growes as well here, many things being larger and better." Wood describes the character of the soil and the climate, and he writes: "It hath been observed that English Wheate and Rye proves better which is Winter sowne and is kept warm by the Snow than that which is sowne in the Spring," and that "Indian Corne requireth more heate than wet." Endicott and Winthrop paid attention to the cultivation of the land. In Boston Harbor Winthrop had Conants Island allotted to him, and it was called "The Governour's Garden," and Winthrop engaged to plant an orchard and vineyard there, and pay yearly "a fifth part of the fruits thereof to the Governour, whoever he might be." In 1634 it was agreed that this rental should be "a hogshead of the best wyne that shall grow there." Later, the wine probably not being forthcoming, it was arranged that the rental should be "two bushells of apples"—the Governor to have one bushel and the General Court the other bushel. In 1639 "a score of fine Pippins" were picked on the island. The vineyard in New-England never could have come to anything, but Endicott was hopeful, so he sought for Frenchmen who might be experienced "in making of salt and planting of vines."

It must, however, have taken a good many years before the apple trees gave abundance of fruit, though the Blackstone orchard, set out near "his house in Boston," was remembered as producing apples in 1765. With the smaller fruit of English origin there was good success. In Connecticut the planting of orchards came later. Mr. Slade, as a careful chronicler, gives an infinite number of facts, and the laws enacted against trespass. With the coming of the Huguenots to New-England, there were improved horticultural conditions, so we hear of a garden in the Nipmuck country, where they grew "asparagus, grapes, plums, cherries, and goseberries." A refugee, in a letter from Boston to his family in France, lauds the excellence of the soil, and believes that vine culture is possible.

In 1726 Paul Dudley, in a paper published by the Philosophical Society, calls attention to the fruits and vegetables grown at Roxbury, but says nothing about the flowers. Apple growing must have been on a large scale in 1721, because we learn that in one little village 10,000 barrels of apples were gathered.

Gardens, even in that utilitarian age, were not forgotten, because, as Mr. Slade tells us, the gardens of Boston combined the useful and the ornamental. If there were vegetables, so were there flowers. Gov. Winthrop had his garden, and there he entertained D'Aulnay. Gamaliel Wayte, on "Ye Mylne Street," had, too, his pleasure grounds, and, in 1642, it was "well known for its delicious fruits, and long afterward for its flowering plants." All along the slopes of Cotton, afterward Pemberton Hill, were the residences and gardens of Endicott, Vane, Bellingham, Cotton, Faneuil, Davenport, Oxenbridge, and others. Of all the gardens, that of Gardiner Greene was the finest, and here was the first greenhouse in Boston. The first greenhouse in Cambridge, Mr. Slade attributes to a Mr. Craigie. It was as late as 1801 when the movement was made toward the establishment and endowment of a botanic garden at Cambridge. Here, then, are the beginnings of horticulture in New-England, and it has taken some six generations to bring the gardens of New-England up to their present condition. Mr. Slade's volume is pleasantly conceived, and he has carefully studied a most interesting topic.

LITERARY NOTES

—On the list of Spring announcements of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. appear the following works: "The Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes," by John T. Morse, Jr., two volumes; "Bayard Taylor," in the Series of American Men of Letters, by Alfred H. Smyth, with portrait; "William H. Seward," in the Series of American Statesmen, by Thornton K. Lothrop; "The Life of Thomas Hutchinson," Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, by James K. Hosmer; "The Life and Letters of Elias Boudinot," by J. J. Boudinot, two volumes; "Joan of Arc," by Francis C. Lowell; "The History of Prussia," Volume IV., by Herbert Tuttle, late professor in Cornell University; "Tom Grogan," a novel, by F. Hopkinson Smith; "Pirate Gold," by F. J. Stimson, (J. S. of Dale;) "The Parson's Proxy," by Kate W. Hamilton; "The Supply at St. Agatha's," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "The Mycenaean Civilization," translated from the Greek of Dr. Crestos Tsountas, and edited and enlarged by Prof. J. Irving Manatt and Dr. Barker Newhall, illustrated with about 100 pictures; "Kokoro: Hints of the Japanese Inner Life," by Lafcadio Hearn; "Quaint Nantucket," by William Root Bliss; "Spring Notes from Tennessee," by Bradford Torrey; "In New-England Fields and Woods," by Rowland E. Robinson; "The Silva of North America," Volume IX., by Charles S. Sargent; "Parlor Pets," complete works of Robert Burns, edited by William E. Henley, centenary de luxe edition, in four volumes; "The Browning Phrase Book," by Marie Ada Molineux, and in the Riverside Literature Series, "Robinson Crusoe," "Gulliver's Voyages," "Paradise Lost," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "The House of the Seven Gables," "The Arabian Nights," and "Grimm's Tales."

—The Century Company announces that it has arranged with Gen. Horace Porter for the publication in its magazine of his personal reminiscences of Gen. Grant during the civil war. The papers will deal with Gen. Porter's relations to Grant both as his staff officer and as a friend who shared his confidence. From the beginning of the intimacy Gen. Porter made notes of conversations bearing on military acts and of recollections and anecdotes which were characteristic of Grant's moments of relaxation. The author has been engaged on the work for several years, and it is now nearly a year since the serial and book rights were secured by The Century Company. The papers will be elaborately illustrated.

—The new manuscripts of Charlotte Brontë, recently acquired for publication, prove to be more numerous and of more interest than they have been supposed to be. Among the papers are a large number of letters heretofore unknown.

—Messrs Lamson, Wolffe & Co. of Boston announce as in preparation a translation by the Baroness von Rydingsfard of Sonva Kovalavsky's "Vera Vorontzoff"; a translation of Sudermann's "Magda," by C. E. A. Winslow, and "Daphne; or, the Pipes of Arcady," by Marguerite Merrington.

—Anthony Hope has a volume of six dialogues about ready for publication under the title "Comedies of Courtship."

—It is likely that the third and fourth volumes of the "Memoirs of Barras" will be published in February.

—Fitzgerald Molloy, with the help of seven volumes of letters written by and to Lady Blessington, has prepared a new book about her, which he will soon publish under the title "The Most Gorgeous Lady Blessington."

—Thomas Byrnes, the former Chief of Police of New-York, has extended and revised his work on "The Professional Criminals of America," the original edition of which appeared nine years ago. Over 400 portraits of criminals will be given, with biographical sketches, &c. G. W. Dillingham will publish it.

—Among the papers in the new number of Godey's Magazine are stories of the late Eugene Field by Cleveland Moffett, an article on "Studio Life in Paris," one on the benefit of the bicycle to the muscles, and an account of famous museum freaks. With its new cover and the variety of its contents, the number is unusually attractive.

—"Mistress Dorothy Marvin," by J. C. Snaith, is a new historical romance which the Messrs. Appleton are about to publish.

—Mr. Swinburne's lyrical poem, "A Word for the Navy," which was published ten years ago at 5s. per copy, is coming out in London in an edition of 10,000 at a penny each. The author has made some changes in his lines.

—Part II. of "The American Catalogue, 1890-95," is now completed at the office of The Publishers' Weekly. It covers H—R in the main alphabet, which will be finished in Part III., and be ready in February or March. In Part IV. will be given the subject alphabet. This will be issued about June.

—At Gourock recently died Archibald Campbell, a nephew of Burns's "Highland Mary," who was in his eighty-third year. He remembered seeing in his grandmother's house a box in which Mary kept the letters of Burns, which her brother destroyed on the ground that her relations with Burns reflected on the respectability of the family.

—M. Jusserand's "Literary History of the English People," published here by the Messrs. Putnam, has won for the author the highest prize of the French Academy for literary work done during the past year.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. His Family Letters, with a Memoir. By William Michael Rossetti. In two volumes. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $3.25 per volume.

LIFE OF JESUS. By Ernest Renan. Translation newly revised from the twenty-third and final edition. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

BICYCLE REPAIRING. A Manual Compiled from Articles in the Iron Age. By S. D. V. Burr. 8vo. New-York: David Williams. $1.

A WHIRL ASUNDER. By Gertrude Atherton. With frontispiece by E. Frederick. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

DIANA'S HUNTING. By Robert Buchanan. Illustrated. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

CAVALRY IN THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN. By Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood. With plans and illustrations. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

THE ENTAIL; OR, THE LAIRDS OF GRIPPY. By John Galt. With introduction by S. R. Crockett. Illustrated. Two volumes. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25 per volume.

THE RELIGION OF HOPE. By Philip Stafford Moxom. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

STONY POINT BATTLEFIELD PARK

Appropriations Asked of the Legislature and Congress for the Purchase and Improvement of Historic Ground.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Senator Lexow introduced in the Senate last Monday a bill calling for an appropriation of $30,000, to help purchase the battlefield of Stony Point, to be used as a public park. Congress will be asked to appropriate $100,000 additional.

A committee, consisting of Col. Frederick D. Grant of New-York, Gen. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, and Edward H. Hall, was appointed by the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to examine the ground and report upon the feasibility of the scheme. The report was favorable, and included a recommendation to include the lighthouse in the park, if permission can be obtained from the National Government.

Upon the committee making its report, Watson Tomkins, who owns the property, was communicated with, and it is said he offered to sell for a reasonable price.

The old battlefield of Stony Point lies on the west shore of the Hudson, about a dozen miles south of this place. In Revolutionary days a ferry known as Kings had its landing there. Boats plied between Verplanks and Stony Point, from the earliest settlement. Washington and his Generals often crossed at this point, and it was there he decided to erect the first defenses of the Hudson. Sir Henry Clinton's forces captured the fortifications. The attack was first directed against Fort Lafayette, on the east side of the river. Gen. Vaughn successfully stormed this outpost, and turned its guns against Stony Point, which quickly surrendered. The British strengthened the works, and left a large garrison to hold the post.

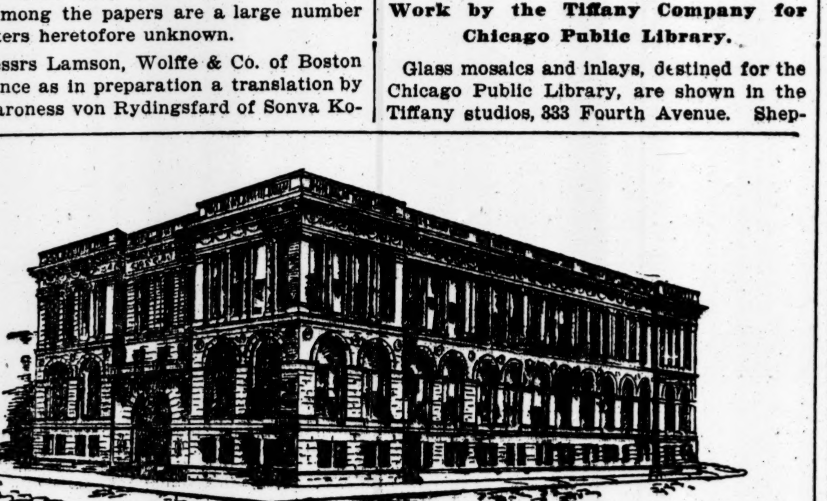
The affair caused Washington great uneasiness, and he determined to recapture this important stronghold at the first opportunity. "Mad Anthony" Wayne, with a detachment of light infantry, marched from West Point in July, 1779, for the purpose of carrying the place by surprise. On the way, he captured a small company of British soldiers, whom he stripped of their uniforms, which he gave to his own men. A strip of white paper, pinned to the coat, distinguished them from the enemy during the assault upon the works. "Light Horse Harry" Lee and "Mad Anthony" divided their forces, and crossed the marshy grounds that divided the point from the mainland. It was midnight when the British pickets gave the alarm. Fifteen minutes later the fort, with its immense stores, valued at $180,000, was in the hands of the Americans. The works were demolished by the victors, who retreated with their prisoners and booty to New-Windsor, where Washington had his headquarters. The British again fortified the place, but were compelled, after Burgoyne's surrender, to evacuate it.

If Senator Lexow's bill shall become a law, work will commence on the new park within a year.

CURIOUS GLASS MOSAICS AND INLAYS

Work by the Tiffany Company for Chicago Public Library.

Glass mosaics and inlays, destined for the Chicago Public Library, are shown in the Tiffany studios, 333 Fourth Avenue. Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge are the architects of this new edifice, and these decorative designs have been rendered in color by J. A. Holzer.



Chicago Public Library.

The scheme is one of much harmony and beauty, small pieces having been let into the marble, in attractive combinations of color, selected from the new Favrile glass made by this house and now used almost for the first time as mosaics.

Pale tones of green, pink, blue, and yellow are interwoven in delicate traceries of arabesque figures, conventionalized floral growth, and forms of various kinds, producing an effective general result that is full of quiet dignity. It is claimed that this is the most extensive work in glass mosaic undertaken since that in the Cathedral of Mourcale, Sicily, in the twelfth century.

In the workshops many men and boys are engaged putting the small bits of glass together, laying out the intricate designs, and bringing order out of seeming chaos. Great patience is required, and much care, to keep these small pieces in place, to make them fit each in its proper position, while the plan slowly unfolds itself. They are arranged on a slab of marble and are laid upside down in gum, to hold them temporarily in place. When all is ready plaster is poured over them, and as soon as it sets the whole is lifted up and the design is then ready for the final placement.

DR. IMBERT HELD FOR TRIAL

His Wife Is Discharged on the Charge of Assault.

Dr. Alexander Imbert, a dealer in antiquities, who lives at 35 West Thirty-fourth Street, was arraigned, with his wife Jennie, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to answer the charge of having assaulted Raphael de B. Spiridon, also a dealer in antiquities, and living at the Columbia Hotel, 17 East Seventeenth Street. The alleged assault occurred Jan. 17.

Spiridon told his story of the assault, and produced medical testimony that he had been suffering from nervous prostration. He swore that the Imberts had thrown him down stairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Imbert swore that Spiridon had tried to strike one of them with a cane, and that they had only prevented it. They produced a doctor, who said that Spiridon was suffering only from a broken finger.

Magistrate Deuel discharged Mrs. Imbert, and held her husband in $300 bail for trial, paroling him till to-day, in order that he might furnish bail.

Sold Liquor to a Minor.

On complaint of Agent William H. King of the Gerry society, Julius Lehman, bartender for Charles Lange of 120 East Forty-third Street, was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of selling liquor to a minor. He was lectured by Justice Jerome and fined $100. Agent King found fifteen-year-old Harry Howes of Worcester, Mass., on the Bowery, drunk recently, and he said Lehman sold him the liquor. The latter was then arrested.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Favorable Judicial Action in Northern Pacific Matters.

PRIMARY JURISDICTION SETTLED

Justices Field, Brewer, Harlan and Brown Give Judge Jenkins in Milwaukee the Power of Initial Action.

The news from Washington yesterday that Justices Field, Brewer, Harlan, and Brown of the United States Supreme Court had settled the vexed question of primary jurisdiction in the matter of the Northern Pacific receivership was received in this city with much satisfaction. The lack of harmony that has prevailed among the United States Judges in the Northwestern circuits regarding Northern Pacific affairs has been a serious detriment to the interests of the property, especially in relation to the work of reorganization.

The desirability of having a single receivership became apparent to all parties in interest some time ago, and attorneys representing the trustee of the mortgage, the bondholders' Reorganization Committee, and the company itself presented arguments before the four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court in Washington from that point of view. The chief question to be settled was which of the several United States courts having jurisdiction over the Northern Pacific Railroad property was entitled to primary jurisdiction.

This important question was determined in an unusual way. Four Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, acting as Justices assigned to the several circuits in which were properties belonging to the Northern Pacific Railroad, each issued the following order, to take effect in his particular circuit:

"It is ordered that in respect to the proceedings now being carried on for the foreclosure of mortgages on the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin be regarded as the court of primary administration, and that the proceedings in this court will be ancillary in their character and in aid of the proceedings in the court of primary administration. But this court reserves the right at any time, upon the application of any person or persons interested, or upon its own motion, to make such orders and decrees as to it shall seem just for the protection of the creditors of the railroad company residing within its jurisdiction."

Jusitce Brown signed the order for the Second Circuit, (New-York;) Justice Harlan signed for the Seventh Circuit, (Wisconsin;) Justice Brewer for the Eighth Circuit, (North Dakota and Minnesota;) and Justice Field signed for the Ninth Circuit, (Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and Montana.)

This order is regarded by the lawyers here as absolutely settling the question of primary jurisdiction in Northern Pacific receivership matters. An application will doubtless be made without delay to Judge Jenkins in Milwaukee for the appointment of either one or two receivers who shall take entire charge of the property. There is a sentiment in favor of having two receivers, one in the Northwest to operate the road, and one in New-York to look after the finances. R. M. Galloway has been mentioned in connection with the New-York receivership.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Justices Field, Harlan, and Brewer prepared and united in a memorandum of conclusions as follows: "We are of opinion that proceedings to foreclose a mortgage placed by a railroad company upon its lines extending through more than one district should, to the end that the mortgaged property may be effectively administered, be commenced in the Circuit Court of the district in which the principal operating offices are situated, and in which there is some material part of the railroad embraced by the mortgage; that such court should be the court of primary jurisdiction and of principal decree, and the administration of the property in the Circuit Courts of other districts should be ancillary thereto. But in view of what has transpired in those foreclosure proceedings, especially in view of the fact that a portion of the line of the road owned by the Northern Pacific Company was, and is within the State of Wisconsin, and that at the time of the filing of the creditor's bill, (in which the Trustee in the mortgage was a co-plaintiff,) the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was operating its road through the eastern district of Wisconsin, although that part of its line so operated belonged to another company, and was under lease to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for ninety-nine years; and in view of the further fact that the railroad company entered its appearance and assented to the act of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin in taking jurisdiction, and as such exercise of jurisdiction has been recognized by the Circuit Court in every district along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and by all parties for the space of about two years, during which time many orders in the course of administration have been entered, we are of opinion that the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin has jurisdiction to proceed to a decree of foreclosure which will bind the mortgagor company and the mortgaged property, and ought, therefore, to be recognized by the Circuit Courts of every district along the line of the railroad as the court of primary jurisdiction; and that proceedings in the latter courts, while protecting the rights of local creditors, should be ancillary in their character, and subordinate to the proceedings in the court of primary jurisdiction. In expressing these views we are not to be understood as passing upon the proposition advanced in argument, but not necessary to be here considered, that it is competent for a Circuit Court of the United States, by consent of parties, to foreclose the mortgage of a railroad no part of which is within the territorial jurisdiction of such court."

Mr. Justice Brown signed a special memorandum of his views, which was as follows: "In view of the doubts suggested regarding the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin to foreclose the mortgage in this case, and of the further fact that the business offices of this company have been and still are at St. Paul, I think the Circuit Court for the district of Minnesota should be treated as the court of primary jurisdiction. But as the whole object of the hearing before the Justices assigned to the four circuits in which the property of the road is located is to secure harmony of action, I have concluded to waive my personal views in deference to the opinion of my brethren, and to accede to the recognition of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin as the court of primary jurisdiction."

CHINESE RAILWAY POLICY.

Foreigners to be Excluded from All Construction Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Minister Denby, our representative at Pekin, has obtained some important information regarding the Chinese policy of future railroad construction. He has learned, he writes the State Department, that the Chinese Government is bent on excluding foreign capital and foreign material from railroad construction throughout the Empire. This policy has been determined upon, despite Minister Denby's polite but earnest exposition of American facilities and enterprise. He believes, however, that the decision of the Government to favor domestic capital and material cannot survive.

There are certain disadvantages against which the Chinese promoters and managers may not be able to successfully operate. There is a lack of experience, and there is a growing pressure from the outside by those interested in such matters, and who wish to partake of the commercial advantages of railroad construction and control China. There is a superstition, also, which must be dissipated before any great amount of railroad work can be done in the Chinese provinces. For instance, the road just authorized by the Government, the details of which are communicated to the State Department by Minister Denby, will run from Tientsin to a point within eight miles of Pekin. This inconvenient terminal is selected out of deference to a native impression that the sacred precincts of the imperial residence should not be contaminated by the unholy presence of the modern locomotive. This view will soon be dispelled, says Minister Denby, and the railroad will in a few years probably run beneath the walls of the Chinese capital.

Minister Denby furnishes some interesting facts, which illustrate the inadequacy of the Chinese railroad managers to adequately meet the conditions of modern railroad building. The Tientsin-Pekin road will be seventy miles long. It is to be in charge of Hu Chi Fei, who is known as a protégé of Prince Kung. The cost of the road is placed at $2,000,000, or more than $28,000 per mile, while an American engineer recently estimated that the road could be laid, equipped, and put in running order complete for $20,000 per mile.

The Chinese policy embraces a demand for the Government that all native merchants contribute to the funds for railroads, and that they form stock companies for the purpose of construction and operation of lines, the material to be purchased of domestic concerns, and the work to be carried on by native labor. Minister Denby believes the opportunity for American investment is an excellent one, of rare promise, and he thinks American railroad people should not ignore the chances of engaging in the enterprises he describes.

THE SUIT AGAINST STANFORD.

Third Hearing of Government's Claim on Central Pacific Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Argument was heard to-day by the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous suit brought by the United States against the estate of the late Senator Stanford of California, as a stockholder in the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to establish his liability for the debts of that corporation to the Government. The importance of the suit, with its far-reaching consequences, in the event the contention of the Government should be sustained, and the popular interest in the case, attracted a large attendance in the court.

Among the auditors was Mrs. Stanford, to whom the determination of the litigation means so much. Should it be adverse, the result would beggar her, and render it impossible to further continue the work of the Leland Stanford Junior University, at Palo Alto, founded by the deceased Senator as a memorial to his son, who died just as he was entering upon young manhood, and which has already become the leading educational institution on the Pacific Coast. The argument was opened by Assistant Attorney General Dickinson, and closed by Solicitor General Conrad. Mrs. Stanford was represented by Joseph H. Choate of New-York.

The suit was originally begun in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, the demand being for the sum of $15,237,000. Both in that court and in the Circuit Court of Appeals the Government was defeated, and the case comes to the Supreme Court of the United States by appeal from the judgment of the Court of Appeals against the United States.

The Assistant Attorney General and Solicitor General, in their argument, stated that the liability sought to be inforced was created by the law of California, which, it was insisted, bound stockholders of corporations to answer personally for their debts in proportion to their holdings of the capital stock. The contention by the Government was that the railroad company became indebted to the United States in the amount of the bonds issued to them and were personally obligated to pay the same with interest; that the Constitution of the State of California imposed upon each stockholder an enforceable personal obligation for a proportion of all debts and liabilities.

Joseph H. Choate, in an elaborate argument for the defense, went over substantially the same ground that furnished the basis for the decisions in Mrs. Stanford's favor in the lower courts.

No Thirty Days for G. A. R.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—St. Paul's request for an extension to thirty days of the return limit for Grand Army encampment tickets was acted upon unfavorably to-day by the General Passenger Agents of the Chicago-St. Paul lines at the special meeting of the Western Passenger Association. Commander in Chief Walker was officially informed by Chairman Caldwell's letter that "the general sentiment of the interested lines was that a proper protection of their interests made it impracticable to grant the desired extension."

The Great Western favored a compromise of twenty days, and this road may still be the entering wedge for all the roads to give an extension by giving the required ten days' notice of such intention. This prospect, however, is darkened by the assurance given to the Western roads by the Central Traffic Association roads that they will not give a thirty-day extension. The Grand Army officers are also said to be handicapped in their threat to remove the encampment to Eastern railroad territory by the definite assurance given by the new Joint Traffic Association roads that neither a one-cent rate nor thirty days' extension will be given the Grand Army of the Republic to hold the encampment in Buffalo.

Oils Used in the Elevated Cars.

At a meeting of the State Board of Health in Albany yesterday, Dr. W. G. Tucker, the chemical expert, reported that he had analyzed the samples of illuminating oils sent to the Board by Col. F. K. Hain, Vice President and General Manager of the Manhattan Railway Company. Col. Hain, he explained, had submitted three samples of the illuminating oil in use on the Manhattan elevated trains, complaint having been made that the oil used was under the required standard of 300° test, and that people could not see to read newspapers in the cars.

These samples, Dr. Tucker said, were claimed to be. One of 300°, one of 150° and the third a mixture of the two, the last, the kind the company was using, claiming it had to dilute its oil to make it burn. The first sample ignited at 300° the second at 130 and the third at 170. The report was not acted upon by the board.

Baltimore and Ohio Talk.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—The attention of Major Alexaxnder Shaw, Chairman of the Baltimore and Ohio Finance Committee, was called to-day to the report that the refunding of the floating debt of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company would result in the formation of a new system to be known as the Baltimore and Ohio Northwestern. He would neither deny nor affirm. He said: "The details in conection with refunding the debt have not been perfected, and it would be premature to say what might develop."

Another interesting rumor in connection with the proposed formation of a new system is that in the event the idea is adopted, Thomas M. King, Second Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, will be elevated to the Presidency of the new line.

How Pullman May Appeal.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Judge Dallas filed an opinion in the United States Circuit Court to-day, in which Judge Butler concurred, leaving to the United States Supreme Court the settlement of a question as to which tribunal (the United States Supreme Court or the Circuit Court of Appeal) the Pullman Palace Car Company shall appeal from the decision recently rendered against it in the suit brought by the Central Transportation Company. A decree for $4,235,044 was entered in favor of the Central Transportation Company, the award being $2,532,000, with eleven years' interest. The Pullman Company desired to appeal the case direct to the United States Supreme Court.

Coal Committee at Work.

The sub-committee appointed by the Presidents of the anthracite coal carrying and mining companies to take up the subject of division of tonnage, and to devise an allotment of percentages that will be acceptable to each party in interest, began work yesterday. The committee comprises J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Jersey Central, Chairman; E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie, and E. R. Holden, Vice President of the Lackawanna. The meeting was held in President Maxwell's office, and the committee did little more at its first session than to examine and compare the tonnage statistics of the several anthracite coal companies for a series of years.

Accepts Union Pacific's Terms.

Holders of about $6,500,000 of the Kansas Pacific consolidated first mortgage bonds met in this city yesterday, and discussed the terms offered them by the Union Pacific General Reorganization Committee. Thomas Denny introduced a resolution, which was adopted unanimously after a little discussion, indorsing the action of the committee representing the bondholders in accepting the terms offered by the Union Pacific Committee. This proceeding binds all of the depositing bonds, amounting to over $10,400,000 out of a possible $11,000,000, to the general reorganization plan.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Vice Chancellor Reed of New-Jersey issued a decree yesterday making permanent the injunction against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, restraining that corporation from interfering with the National Docks and New-Jersey Junction Connecting Railway Company in tunnelling under the Pennsylvania tracks at the "Point of Rocks" in Jersey City. The decision was announced several days ago, but the decree has just been issued.

—A certificate of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company of Brooklyn, signed by Patrick H. Flinn as President, and F. C. Cocheu, Secretary, was filed with the Secretary of State, in Albany, yesterday, stating that the road proposed to extend its line through Morgan avenue, Stagg Street, Waterbury Street, Maujer Street, Union Avenue, South First Street, Wythe Avenue, Grand Street, River Street, and North First Street, in Brooklyn.

—At the annual meeting of the Pittsburg Traction Company last Monday, G. D. Widener, J. E. Maeder, and F. B. Nimick succeeded P. A. D. Widener, C. L. Magee, and William Flynn as Directors. The property passes into control of the Consolidated Traction Company on April 2 for 950 years, under a guaranteed dividend of 7 per cent. annually.

—Judge Caldwell of the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis has confirmed the decision of Judge Adams, making the rental of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railway a preferred claim as extensions of the main line of the St. Louis and San Francisco, to be paid after operating expenses.

—A dispatch from Chicago says that the trunk lines have been asked to make a reduction of rates to the Oceanic Steamship Company so as to place it on a footing with the Canadian Pacific in the through rates to Australian ports from New-York.

—There will be a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Railroads in Albany next Tuesday on Mr. Husted's bill prohibiting street railroads from extending their lines without the consent of the State Railroad Commission.

—One of the members of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association said yesterday that railroad freight rates had not been maintained so well within his recollection as during the last twenty-eight days.

—Judge Cantrill of the Circuit Court in Frankfort, Ky., has issued an order for the sale of the Kentucky Midland Railroad. The lowest bid that will be received is $240,000. The road has been in the hands of a receiver for several months.

—J. W. Midgley, Commissioner of the Western Freight Association, is expected to confer with the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association to-day regarding the treatment of the Western lines in the matter of division of business.

—It is expected that the holders of a majority of the defaulted bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad will get together within a few days and form an active Reorganization Committee.

—Samuel Sloan, President of the Lackawanna, said yesterday that he knew nothing of the alleged concerted action by the anthracite coal companies to shut down collieries for an indefinite period.

—The Western Passenger Agents have taken adverse action on the request of the Knights of Pythias to give them a one-cent rate for the conclave to be held in Minneapolis next Summer.

—General Passenger Agents of the trunk lines and the Central Traffic roads had a conference in this city yesterday relative to the course to be followed in the issue of special tickets.

—The North Carolina Railroad Commission has served notice on the Southern Express Company to appear before it Feb. 10 to show cause, if any, why its rates should not be reduced.

—Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday that he had not heard anything about the alleged purchase of Boston and Albany stock by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford people.

—C. W. Smith's appointment as receiver of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, to succeed Aldace F. Walker and John J. McCook, will take effect Feb. 1.

—Books of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad will close on Feb. 3 for the annual meeting, which occurs on March 6.

—Gross earnings of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the month of December show an increase of $129,371.

—Orders for about 2,000 freight cars are on the books of the St. Charles Car Company of St. Charles, Mo.

—E. W. McBee has been appointed General Superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line system.

—President E. P. Ripley of the Atchison system is in this city.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

hort Sessions of Both the Senate and the House in Which Little Business Was Transacted.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Rogers introduced the act known as the Garb bill, which was defeated in the same body last year. It is said that the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of which the Senator is a prominent member, is demanding the passage of the measure. The bill introduced today is a fac simile of the Pennsylvania law. It prevents the wearing in the public schools by any teacher, of any dress, insignia, mark, or emblem of any religious order, sect or denomination. A fine is imposed upon the Board of Education permitting the same, the penalty for the first offense being $100, and for another offense another $100 and loss of office. Such officials shall not be eligible to election or appointment for five years. The teacher offending shall be suspended for one year, and for a second offense shall be disqualified as a teacher in this State.

The sentiment in the Legislature is against legislation of this character, and it is believed that the bill will again be defeated.

Mr. Johnson introduced a joint resolution to make the Court of Errors and Appeals consist of Chancellor, Chief Justice, three Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and two Vice Chancellors.

Mr. Stokes introduced a bill repealing the act incorporating the West Jersey Game Protective Association, and Mr. Ketcham put in two repealers of the laws passed at his instance last Winter, giving the Mayor of Newark power to fill vacancies in the governing boards of the city.

The Senate in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Lewis Starr as Prosecutor of the Pleas in Gloucester County, and after ordering a few unimportant bills to third reading, adjourned until next Monday night.

The House met at 10 o'clock this morning, and after an anti-jingo prayer by the Rev. Judson Conklin of this city, was called to order. No committees were ready to report, and there being no business before the House, a recess was taken until 3 P. M.

The House session this afternoon lasted only a few minutes. Mr. Righter introduced a bill to repeal the general school law of 1894, which established township school districts, and Mr. Lloyd introduced a bill making it unlawful to hold any election in the barroom of any inn, saloon, or other place where intoxicating liquors are sold.

Speaker Derousse appointed Messrs. Borton, Wildes, Harrison, Lower, and Alpaugh, as the House Committee to receive Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia and the members of the Virginia Legislature, who are coming here next week. Bullock's famous Bread bill was favorably reported, and the House adjourned till next Monday night.

Assemblyman Bullock of Passaic, who complains that Speaker Derousse treated him unfairly in the matter of committee assignments, this afternoon resigned from all the committees upon which he had been placed. Mr. Bullock is especially aggrieved because he did not get a prominent place on the Committee on Labor and Industries, he being a conspicuous labor representative.

Want New Officers Appointed.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—A big delegation of Middlesex County citizens called on Gov. Griggs yesterday to speak in favor of candidates for office and to protest against the reappointment of those now in office. They were anxious to see Woodbridge Strong nominated to succeed J. Kearney Rice as Law Judge. Assemblyman Hicks they would like to see succeed Prosecutor Robert Adrain.

The Governor was also informed that the trip to the city was taken to defeat a plan, said to be well under way, for the reappointment of Oliver Kelly as member of the State Board of Assessors. For several years, they said, they had suffered from ring rule dominated by Miles Ross, and Oliver Kelly was his lieutenant.

Gov. Griggs heard all, and later he listened to Senator Herbert, who is not averse to the reappointment of Kelly. No action was taken, and, although Kelly's successor will be a Democrat, it is not by any means sure that he will succeed himself. Dr. Shaw of Mercer and James M. Seymour of Essex are said to be candidates for Kelly's place.

Cold Molasses.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"It doesn't make very good time, does it?" said the customer who was waiting patiently for his jug of molasses.

"Good time!" exclaimed the grocer's clerk, watching the faucet intently. "It isn't even in the 'also ran' column!"

RAPID TRANSIT PROSPECTS

Chief Engineer Parsons Again Explains His Plans.

MANY BAD SEWERS IN BROADWAY

Some Need Reconstruction at Once if the Underground Road is Not Built—Estimates of Cost Increased.

The Supreme Court Commission on Rapid Transit met again yesterday at 256 Broadway.

Chief Engineer William B. Parsons was recalled and examined by E. M. Shepard, counsel to the Rapid Transit Board. Mr. Parsons gave his experiences as an engineer in taking down old bridges and building new ones and maintaining traffic while the structure was being erected. He produced photographs of some of the more difficult bridges he had erected. The witness said he was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the Institute of Engineers of Great Britain.

Mr. Parsons said before he prepared the detailed plans of the proposed underground railroad he made a survey of all the buildings along the line of route, and compiled maps of all the vaults. He also surveyed all the sewers and gas mains, with their house connections.

"The construction of this railroad involves the reconstruction of a large part of the sewers along Broadway?" Mr. Shepard asked.

"It involves the reconstruction of some miles of sewers along Broadway and other streets," Mr. Parsons replied.

"You have maps of all the sewers that will have to be reconstructed?"

"Yes, sir, I have."

"Have you prepared a profile of the proposed construction, and have you offered it in evidence?"

"Yes, Sir; the profile was produced by me while under cross-examination and was marked for identification." Mr. Parsons said he had not submitted this profile to the Rapid Transit Board.

The map of a vault in the building occupied by Tefft, Weller & Co., on Broadway, was submitted by the witness to the Commissioners. The map showed how the vault was ventilated and how it gets its light.

Maps of the vaults in neighboring buildings were also produced. The witness said the light and air of the vaults would not be interfered with by the construction of the proposed railway.

Mr. Parsons described in detail the vaults of the Stewart Building, Broadway and Chambers Street, and the Roosevelt Building, 837 Broadway. He testified that the admission of light and air into these buildings would not be interfered with by the building of the underground structure.

Mr. Parsons produced a series of maps of the sewer system along the proposed route and explained which sewers would have to be changed. He said the construction of the proposed railroad would confer a great benefit along Broadway through the reconstruction of some of the sewers.

"Even if this underground scheme is not constructed, some of the sewers will have to be reconstructed in a short time?" Mr. Shepard asked.

"Yes, sir, a great many of these sewers should be reconstructed immediately," Mr. Parsons replied. Many of the sewers had been constructed forty years ago, when there was not so much knowledge about sewer building as there is at present. Some of these sewers were in a deplorable condition, the grade having been broken by sinking, and were filled with stagnant sewage.

Mr. Parsons testified that the maximum gradient on the express line, up which a train will have to be accelerated, is at a rate of 1 9-10 per cent., and that occurs only in two places, one raise being between Bowling Green and Rector Street, and the other in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The maximum gradient between stations would be 1 5-10 per cent. on the express line. The maximum gradient on the elevated railroad was slightly in excess of 2 per cent.

Mr. Parsons submitted a list of Broadway buildings whose foundations were thirty feet below the street level. As to the buildings along Broadway, in the neighborhood of Canal Street, he believed these buildings, from information he received, were nearly all built on piles. No serious difficulty would arise in the construction of the road in the neighborhood of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad building.

"What number of feet of your railroad would be under water during construction?" Mr. Shepard asked.

"About 3,000 feet at the Battery, and 1,000 feet at Canal Street," Engineer Parsons replied.

"Do you consider there is any difficulty in the case of the buildings on piles in the Canal Street neighborhood?"

"No, Sir."

Mr. O'Rourke, an engineer, who was produced as an expert witness for the protestants, some time ago, testified that there was 3,000 feet of exceptionally critical ground with houses resting on piles in the neighborhood of Canal Street, and that the cost of shoring and underpinning buildings along that distance would be in the maximum $600 per running foot.

Mr. Shepard asked Mr. O'Rourke, who was in the room, how he came to ascertain that there was 3,000 feet of critical ground. He replied that he had in view other places where excavating below the water level would have to be done when he so testified.

Chief Engineer Parsons said he found his original estimate of $110,000 for the caring of pipes below Park Place, on Broadway, entirely too low.

"What would you consider a sufficient estimate now?"

"About $220,000."

"That is double your original estimate?"

"Yes, Sir."

He also stated that more stations would be required than were given in his original estimate. In all other details he considered the estimate he made originally correct and sufficient to cover the cost of construction.

Mr. Shepard was proceeding to introduce testimony as to the cost of constructing underground railways in London, Paris, Glasgow, and Boston, when Mr. Zabriskie objected, and said the evidence was not calculated to throw any light on the investigations of the commission, as the conditions were entirely different in New-York and those cities.

Mr. Coudert also thought it would not be of much advantage to go into the cost of constructing underground railways in European cities, as the conditions were entirely different.

"The rates of wages in New-York," he said, "and in Paris and London are entirely different, and I can't see how any comparison can be drawn as to cost."

Mr. Coudert, however, said the commission would receive information as to the Boston underground railroad, where the conditions were somewhat similar to those that existed in New-York.

Mr. Parsons gave figures as to the cost of excavating the Boston tunnel. He said he had been to Boston and seen the work in progress. The wages in New-York and Boston were about the same, and the hours of work were about equal.

ANTHONY HARK'S DESOLATE HOME

From It To-day the Mother and Poisoner Will Be Taken to the Grave.

GLENDALE, L. I., Jan. 28.—An idle crowd of curious persons gathered about the desolate home of the Harks, 469 North Street, Evergreen, to-day. The body of Mrs. Hark, who died from a dose of paris green yesterday, taken after she had administered some of the drug to her two boys, was lying alone in the family apartment on the second floor. Anthony Hark, the husband, who returned home after a two days' search for employment, in time to witness his wife's death, visited the house this morning. While he was there a few neighbors called to sympathize with him. Hark is a hard-working man and his wife's crime weighs heavily on his mind.

He visited this afternoon his boys, Otto and William, who are in St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, still suffering from the effects of the overdose of poison they had taken. The boys were not sufficiently strong to talk with the father, and no further details of the mother's plan to kill herself and family could be obtained. It will be several days before the boys will be able to tell what happened in their home Sunday night.

Their mother will probably be buried in the Cemetery of the Evergreens to-morrow, in compliance with the wish she expressed in the note she left for Mrs. Klang, her neighbor.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Markets Generally Lower and Speculation Light.

FOREIGN SELLING AND LOWER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Easier—Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

The grain speculation was light for the day, and prices continued on the downward course with Europe and the West, while local longs realized very freely. Provisions were also lower and in light demand. Cotton was rather quiet, but closed a trifle higher. Coffee was much lower and active on free realizing.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	75½@	..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	24¾@	25
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36 @	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.50 @	3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.75	@11.00
Lard, Western steam	6.00 @	6.05
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @	21
Sugar, granulated	4 15-16@	5 1-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13½@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	9.87½@	10.00
Lead	3.05 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were less active and ⅛@1c lower on easier cables, free foreign selling, lower West, and local realizing. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 472,000 bushels east of the Rockies, an increase of 440,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 32,000 bushels in the world's visible....Spot was dull and ¾c lower with the options. Sales, 24,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth on private terms, 8,000 bushels No. 2 do at ½c over May, free on board, store, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 7c nominal over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4½c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 39,813 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 40,313 bushels; receipts, 1,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 10,424 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and easy at ⅜c decline, following the West, with cables easier and longs realizing. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 3,269,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was dull and steady at ¼@½c decline. Sales, 89,000 bushels, including 80,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, on private terms; the trade bought 2,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35¼c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 37c, elevator, and 6,000 bushels steamer yellow at 35¾c, elevator....Receipts, 43,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 299,766 bushels....Clearances hence, 12,714 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 163,776 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and ⅜@½c lower with corn and the West, and on local realizing....Spot were in fair demand at about ½c decline....Sales, 59,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26@26¼c; No. 3 white at 25¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24¾@25c for 8,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¾@24c for 5,000 bushels; rejected white, 24¼c for 5,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 23c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾@26c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 40,000 bushels. ....Receipts, 91,200 bushels; exports, 5,192 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	....@....	70½
March	10,000	72½@73	72½
May	2,090,000	70⅜@71¼	70⅜
June	60,000	70 @70¼	70
July	570,000	70 @70¾	70
Total	2,730,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	....@....	36¼
February	....	....@....	36
May	370,000	36 @36⅜	36
July	90,000	37¼@37½	37¼
Total	460,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	....@....	24⅝
February	....	....@....	24½
March	....	....@....	34⅜
May	50,000	25⅛@25⅜	25⅛
No. 2 White—			
January	....	....@....	26
Total	50,000		

FLOUR—Business was moderate, as jobbers held off for a reduction in prices. Sales, 19,650 bbls, including, of City Mills, 1,900 bbls patents; 7,250 bbls clear, and 500 bbls fine at quotations; 2,950 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.10; 2,600 bbls Winter patents at $3.70@$4, 150 bbls No. 1 at $2.95@$3.10, 1,100 bbls supers at $2.60@$2.65, and 3,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$3.85....Arrivals, 14,159 bbls and 14,283 sacks; exports, 2,750 bbls and 42,697 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 84,459 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.30@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.50@$2.65; No. 2, $2.75@$2.80; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.30@$3.50; straights, $3.40@$3.60; white wheat, straights, $3.70@$3.90; patents, $3.70@$4; city patents, $4.25@$4.50; city clears, $4.10@$4.20; city extras, $3.20@$3.25; city supers, $3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.50@$2.90; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.20@$3.65; special brands, $3.30@$4.20.

RYE FLOUR—Firm and in good demand. Sales, 700 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and firm at $1.25@$1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40c elevator, and 41c, delivered.

OATMEAL—Quiet and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.30@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.95; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Less active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white, do, $2.15@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 70c; coarse meal, 72c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Trading continued in a hesitating, restricted way. The situation was a decidedly dull one, while prices were not changed. There were offers to sell prime crude at 24½c, while 24c was bid. Prime yellow was offered at 28½c, and was without substantial bidding. Good off yellow was on offer at 27½c, with 27c bid. No sales of consequence. Crude, in bulk, in small lots was offered at 21c at near-coast points, while local refiners bid 20c. LINSEED had a fair demand at steady prices; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was firm; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm; quoted at 53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 28.—Oil opened at 138; highest, 138; lowest, 138; closed, 138 bid. Standard's price, 140.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were sold off, with a few reactions, closing for the day 20@22½c lower for pork, 10 points for lard, and 10 points for bacon. The indications were of rather free supplies of hogs, and, with the weaker tendency for grain, the outsiders were selling. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day as 25,000 head.

LARD—The West was 10c down, with an urgent disposition to sell by outsiders, who had been on the long side of grain as well, and were influenced somewhat by its decline for the day. Trading otherwise was dull. At the West, January closed at 5.72½c nominal; May was at 5.95@6c, closing at 5.95c; July at 6.07½@6.12½c, closing at 6.07½c. Here cash was neglected, and quoted nominal, at 6@6.05c; January option nominal at 6.05c. City steam was quiet; sales of 85 tcs, at 5.50@5.55c. Refined was dull; Continent at 6.40c; South American at 6.65c. Compound at 4⅞@5⅛c, as to quality.

PORK—After selling at the West 30c down, closed with a reaction of 7½c. The decline was with grain, and the press of selling orders from the countrymen, while the packers did not care to stand up against the movement that way, with easier hogs and expected freer receipts of hogs. At the West: January closed at $10.37½; May was at $10.62½@$10.85, closing at $10.70; July at $10.90@$10.92½, closing at $10.90. Here there was a dull export movement. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.75@$11; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The movement in short ribs was slack, while prices were down 10 points, with, at the West, January closing at 5.15c nominal; May was at 5.35@5.45c, closing at 5.37½@5.40c; July at 5.50@5.57½c, closing at 5.52½c nominal.

CUTMEATS—Prices of city meats were very irregular. Some of the cutters declined to sell on the cost of hogs at current quoted prices. Demands were slack. Sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 14 lb average, at 5¼c; small lots of clear bellies at 5¾c; 30 bxs do at 5⅞c; 12 bxs do at 5¾c, and 100 bxs clear and rib bellies, on the basis of 5½c for 14 lb of the latter. City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5½c; 10 lb average, 5¾c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 5c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 8¾c; 16 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 8⅝c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8½c.

BEEF—Trading was slack. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and unchanged. Quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Were offered rather easier. Receipts at the West, 49,065 head; same time last year, 53,925 head. Chicago—Receipts, 16,000 head; slow; 5c lower than opening; $4.10@$4.45; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,262 head; opened strong and 5c higher; closed easy; $3.90@$4.52½. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,356 head; strong; $4@$4.35. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; strong to shade higher; $4.05@$4.20. Pittsburg—Active; $4.50@$4.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,449 head; $4@$4.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 13,000 head; steady; $4@$4.25. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.35@$4.45. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.50@$4.65. Quotations here were 5⅝c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5⅞c for 160 lb, 5⅞@6c for 140 lb, 6c for 120 lb, and 6⅛@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The melters were firm at 3⅞c for city, while buying orders rested at 3 13-16c. It will require a later period of the week to harmonize the difference. The export demand was unimportant, with the English markets largely supplied, and where the receipts of tallow thus far this month have been fully 7,250 casks. In country-made little done, with about 40,000 lb, in lots, taken at 3⅞@4⅛c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was slow, with the lard refiners well supplied; 5c was the trading price. At the West, 5¼c was bid and 5½c asked. In lard stearine nothing of importance going on, with nominal prices 6⅜c for Western and 6¾@6⅞c for city. Of yellow grease stearine sales of 1,250 tcs on private terms.

COFFEE.

Contracts were again active, and 10@25 points lower, with cables depressed and free realizing by local longs. Havre was irregular and 1@1¾f down, and Hamburg dull and unchanged, to ¾ pfennig off....Spot Rio quiet and steady at 13½c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags Nos. 6 to 8 at 13½c for No. 7; 750 bags high-grade Santos and 500 bags Maricaibo on private terms. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—February, 250 bags at 12.60c; March, 500 bags at 12.40c and 1,000 bags at 12.35c; May, 1,500 bags at 11.85c; June, 500 bags at 11.70c; September, 250 bags at 11c; December, 250 bags at 10.85c; total, 4,250 bags. Between Call and Close.—February, 500 bags at 12.55c and 500 bags at 12.60c; March, 3,750 bags at 12.35c, 500 bags at 12.40c, 2,500 bags at 12.45c, and 500 bags at 12.50c; May, 750 bags at 11.85c, 2,250 bags at 11.80c, 250 bags at 11.75c, 500 bags at 11.80c, 500 bags at 11.85c, and 4,000 bags at 11.90c; June, 750 bags at 11.60c; July, 250 bags at 11.50c, 500 bags at 11.45c, and 250 bags at 11.55c; September, 750 bags at 11c, 1,000 bags at 10.95c, 1,000 bags at 11c, 1,750 bags at 10.95c, and 1,750 bags at 11c; December, 500 bags at 10.90c and 1,000 bags at 10.85c; total, 26,000 bags. Exchange—140 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags of September for March, and 150 points paid to exchange 250 bags of December for March. Total for day, 32,750 bags. Closing Prices.—January, 12.85@13c; February, 12.60@12.70c; March, 12.45@12.50c; April, 12.05@12.15c; May, 11.85@11.90c; June, 11.60@11.70c; July, 11.50@11.60c; August, 11.20@11.30c; September, 10.95@11.05c; October, 10.90@11c; November, 10.85@10.95c; December, 10.80@10.85c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		307,455
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		20,551
Total stock in New-York to-day		286,904
Total stock in Baltimore	43,284	
Deliveries yesterday	515—42,769	
Total stock in New-Orleans	33,870	
Deliveries yesterday	992—32,878	
		75,647
Total stock in United States		362,551
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 27	95,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 27	15,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Jan. 27	42,000	
		152,000
Total		514,551
Same time 1895		507,650

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.............13½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6.. .75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8.. .75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16½@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and unsettled, with the early trading at a decline, with Liverpool, but later rallying on local covering, closing quiet, at 3@4 points advance for the day....Spot was unchanged and dull. Sales, 104 bales to spinners.... Middling Gulf, 8½c; middling uplands, 8¼c; Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	7.93@7.94	7.99	7.90	300
February	7.93@7.94	7.94	7.88	1,600
March	7.99@8.00	8.01	7.94	43,000
April	8.04@8.05	8.06	7.99	3,300
May	8.09@8.10	8.11	8.03	53,300
June	8.13@....	8.13	8.07	3,700
July	8.16@8.17	8.18	8.14	800
August	8.16@8.17	8.18	8.09	10,700
September	7.77@7.79	7.76	7.73	600
October	7.68@7.69	7.71	7.64	12,400
November	7.62@7.63	7.65	7.57	8,200
December	7.64@7.66	7.66	7.59	4,100
Jan. 1897	....@....	7.62	7.62	....
Total				142,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2696	4795	1738	..	..	..
N. Orleans	7532	8593	10577	..	..	..
Mobile	777	3142	1091	..	..	..
Savannah	2157	1880	3435	..	..	..
Charleston	826	1329	1577	..	..	..
Wilmington	300	572	632	..	..	..
Norfolk	1522	2011	688	..	..	..
New-York	..	500	..	..	..	..
Boston	878	661	1111	..	..	..
Philadelphia	45	..	37	..	..	..
West Point	26	100	100	..	..	..
Total	16759	23583	20896	..	..	..
This day last week	13332	18278	24693	18872	17054	17187
This day last year	22906	42050	34385	24186	35086	19408

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the week: Beans, 2,710 bbls; peas, 718 bbls. Exports, 526 bbls beans, 1,548 bbls peas. There has been an exceedingly dull trade in all kinds of domestic beans, and sellers have been obliged to make further concessions in prices. Interior shippers have seemed to be dissatisfied with the rates ruling here, but they must not lose sight of the fact that the export trade is very disappointing, and the home consumption for the past month has been light, considering the cheapness of the article. At the close choice marrow can be bought easily at $1.45. Some of the fancy large Canadian medium are still held up to $1.35, but $1.32½ is the more generally selling rate, and best peas have settled to $1.30. The export price of red kidney this week is $1.20, and the orders are light. White kidney have fallen to $1.45@$1.50, with the outside rate extreme. Only a few turtle soup here, and but little call for them. Yellow eye must be fine to command $1.40. Not much doing in California lima, but stock light and selling firm. Some of the old foreign beans are closing out at low figures. Green peas in lighter supply and more steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.45; do, medium, $1.32½; do, pea, $1.30; do, red kidney, $1.20; do, white kidney, $1.45@$1.50; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.65; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, lima, California, $1.95; do, Lady Washington, $1.20@$1.22½; do, foreign, pea or medium, old, $1@$1.10; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Demand runs more to fancy creamery, which rules steady; supplies are liberal, and undergrades are easy....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 14@19c; Western, 15@21c; do, extra, 21c; do, June, 14@19c; State, dairy, 10@19c; Western imitation creamery, 13@17c; do, factory, 9@15c.

CHEESE—Fancy September full cream is fairly active and firm; exporters take moderately....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Demand slow, as compared with the supply, and prices are weaker....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 17@17½c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 16½@17c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 16½c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 16@16¼c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 16c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 15½@15¾c; refrigerator, choice, 14@14½c; refrigerator, early packed, prime, 13½@14c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $2.50@$3.50; limed, Western, prime, 14c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 14,110 bbls. Only a light supply of apples in to-day, but some lots remain unsold from yesterday, and trade is rather quiet. Fancy qualities of all sorts are, however, held with some strength. Grapes have very little demand. Cranberries have only a light movement, but supplies of fancy goods are moderate, and receipts very light; the tone on high grades is firmer. Oranges moving slowly, and prices irregular, though held with some confidence on higher grades. We quote: Apples, fancy, Northern, red, $3@$3.50; do, fancy, green, $2.50@$3; do, fancy Virginia winesap, $3@$4; do, fancy, York, $3@$3.50; do, fancy, Western, Ben Davis, $3@$3.25; do, fancy State Baldwin, $3; do, fancy greening, $2.50; do, red fruit, fair to good, $2@$2.50; do, green fruit, fair to good, $1.75@$2; do, inferior, 75c@$1.50; grapes, State, per small basket, 6@10c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $7@$10; few extra fancy higher; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, crates, $1.75@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.50; do, Florida, $3@$5; grape fruit, Florida, $10; tangerines, California, $10.

DRIED—Receipts for week, 13,612 pkgs; exports, 9,718 pkgs. Cable advices from the European markets are not very encouraging, and with a dull home trade the market here is unsettled for both evaporated and sun-dried apples. The former are being shaded a little whenever business can be done. Holders ask 6c for a very prime grade, but part of a car of average prime sold to-day at 5¾c. Fancy apples are relatively scarce, and for that reason hold up better than other sorts. Sun-dried, sliced, have a light jobbing demand at 2½@3½c generally. Quarters are not wanted for home use, and the export inquiry is small. Chops, slow. Cores and skins are higher and firm; sales at $1.62½@$1.70 per 100 lb, and a refusal was given on a car to arrive at $1.75. Southern peaches are very dull, and there is a quiet trade in California stock, with values somewhat easier. Raspberries and cherries move only in a jobbing way. Plums, neglected. Western buyers are inquiring for blackberries, and the feeling is firmer. Apricots, quiet, and there is also quiet trading in prunes. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7@7½c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6½c; do, common to fair, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do. Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@3¾c; do, State, 3¼@4c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1¼@1⅝c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; do, unpeeled, 2½@3c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 17½c; huckleberries, 6c; cherries, 8@10c; blackberries, 3¾@4c; apricots, 9@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4½@8c; prunes, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts have been somewhat light, but, with a large accumulation, the market has shown no improvement until at the close, when prices were advanced fully 1c per lb under active trading, and it looks as if the market would clean up closely this week. Common poultry or small Southern is under neglect except at a difference of 1c per lb from prices current on best Western. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8@9c; chickens, per lb, 7½@8½c; roosters, per lb, 5@5½c; turkeys, per lb, 8½@9½c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 25@30c.

DRESSED—Receipts for week, 11,561 pks. The stormy weather West has caused lighter shipments of dressed poultry and a strong feeling among shippers, and, while there has been only a moderate demand for most all grades other than turkeys, the feeling is firmer. Turkeys, while only moderately active for current use, have been in good demand from speculative dealers to freeze up for late Spring and Summer use, and, with supplies moderate, and the stock of frozen put away not considered large either in the West or in the local freezers, the market shows increased strength, and desirable lots held fully ½c higher. Capons in fair supply and fancy lots work out at firm prices, but all grades below fancy are slow and irregular. Western chickens and fowls in lighter supply and held a shade firmer under stronger Western advices, with many choice lots limited at 10c and not offering less, but it is extreme to sell, and we hesitate to quote above 9½c, while there were plenty of samples, fair to good lots, urging for sale from 9c down. Ducks only moderately active, but held about steady. Geese dull and irregular. Choice squabs firm. We quote: Turkeys, selected hens, 13@13½c; do, mixed, young hens and toms, 12½@13c; do, straight young toms, 12@12½c; do, old toms, 10c. Capons, fancy Philadelphia, 18@19c; do, medium sizes, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western large, 16c; do, small and slips, 11@13c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; chickens and fowls, Western, average best, 9½c; do, fair to good, 7@9c; old cocks, 6@6½c. Ducks, near-by, 15@16c; do, Western, 10@15c. Geese, Western, 7@9c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3.

GAME—Quail are very scarce, and choice birds higher and firm. Grouse also in very light supply and firm. Partridges selling better and tone firmer. Venison firm. Rabbits in good demand and occasionally exceed quotations. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 40@90c; grouse, $1.40@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.50@$2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, redhead, $1.50@$2; do, mallard, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 25c; do, drawn, 18@20c; do, jacks, 30@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

HAY AND STRAW—The supply has not been very heavy, and, with a good demand, the market is steady on both hay and straw at about former range of prices. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, 75@85c; do, short rye, 50@55c; do, oat, 45@50c; do, wheat, 45c.

SUNDRIES—Beeswax scarce and firm at 30@32c per lb for pure. Maple sugar, 12c per lb if prime. Maple syrup scarce and nominal at 75@90c per gallon. Ginseng root firm at $3@$4 per lb. Feathers in demand at 4@14c per lb for turkey tail and wing; body feathers neglected. Honey very dull, but held steady; comb, per lb, 9@15c; extracted, per lb, 5@6½c; Southern, per gallon, 45@55c. Furs and skins generally lower, in sympathy with last week's London sales, except muskrat and fox, which are higher. We quote: Black bear, $12@$20; cubs, $2@$10; beaver, $2@$7; red fox, $1.25@$1.50; gray fox, 50@75c; prairie wolf, 55@85c; marten, $1@$8; skunk, 10@90c; raccoon, 50@85c; opossum, 3@12c; mink, 75c@$1.50; muskrat, 8@20c each. Peanuts firm. We quote: Hand-picked, fancy, 5¼c per lb; do, extra, 4¼c; do, Spanish, shelled, No. 1, 6¼c; do, Virginia, 5¼c. Picans, ungraded, per lb, 2½@3c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in limited demand; easy. Onions quiet; choice, steady.... Potatoes, Maine, $1.05@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 70c@$1.50; Jersey, 65@80c; Bermuda, $2@$5; sweets, $3@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$6; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@75c; eggplant, per bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1.25@$1.75; tomatoes, per carrier, 75c@$2; spinach, per bbl, $2@$4.50; kale, per bbl, $1.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand good and a fair market....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Market firm and a good trade reported....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; 4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was in demand, but trading was checked by the firm views of holders. Sales, 500 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅜c; 1,980 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3⅞c, and 200 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3¼c....Refined quiet and firm....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3½c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3⅞c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5 9-16c; powdered, 5 3-16c; granulated, 4 15-16@5 1-16c; standard A, 4 15-16c; off A, 4⅜@4⅝c; softs, 3⅝@4⅜c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw bricks are worth $6.25@$6.37½ per 1,000; up-river hard, $6.10@$6.25; Jerseys, $5.50@$5.75; Staten Island, $6@$6.25; pale, $2.50@$3; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton, brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22; Trenton front, $20....Rosendale cement is worth 95c@$1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.70@$1.90; English Portland, $1.90@$2; German Portland, $2.05@$2.60....Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 90c; State common lime, 70c; and do, finishing, $1....Laths are worth $1.85@$1.90 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—A little more life noticed, with prices steadier....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Business very slow, and no changes reported....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20¼ to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Prices generally unchanged, with demand moderate....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 13@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin firm at 13.20@13.30c. Copper firm at 9.87½@10c. Lead firm at 3@3.05c. Spelter nominal at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market dull and prices unchanged; Southern regular at 30½c; machine-made, barrels, 31c.

RESIN—Demand light, with prices steady; good strained, $1.62½; common strained, $1.60; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 28.—Resin steady; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 27½c; irregular, 27c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, not quoted; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—Turpentine nominal; nothing doing. Resin—Sales, 150 bbls; B C, $1; D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.50; I, $1.55; K, $1.70. Other grades, no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27½c; sales, 140 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was offered at easier rates, with demand light. Engagements included: To London, 50,000 sacks flour, part through shipment and part local, private terms; to Hamburg, 8 loads grain, at 35 pfennigs; British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, Baltimore or Virginia, to Cork for orders, 3s 1½d, March 10 to 25; British steamer, general cargo, Virginia to picked ports United Kingdom or Continent, at or about 13s 6d; Norwegian steamer, 708 tons, hemp, Progreso to a port north of Hatteras, 3-16c; British ship, 1,649 tons, general cargo, hence to Sydney, N. S. W., at or about £2,100; ship, 1,553 tons, general cargo, Amoy to New-York, $12,000; ship, (to arrive,) 70,000 cases petroleum, hence to Japan, 16@17c; Norwegian bark, lumber, Satilla to Buenos Ayres, $11.50, $2 form; schooner, 365 tons, general cargo, hence to St. Kitts, lump sum; brig, salt, Turk's Island to Providence, 6½c; schooner, sugar, Guantanamo to New-York, 12c; two British schooners, sugar, Manzanillo to Delaware Breakwater, for orders, 13c; bark, cedar, &c., Havana to New-York, $8.50; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to Philadelphia, $4.50, coal out, 87½c; schooner, switch ties, Union Island to New-York, private terms; bark, ties, Brunswick to New-York or Philadelphia, 14c; schooner, lumber, Brunswick to Philadelphia, $4.37½; schooner, general cargo, hence to Jacksonville and Palatka, private terms; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, 80c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Fall River, 75c.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 139,054 pks flour, 14,542 pks cornmeal, 2,775 bushels wheat, 478,800 bushels oats, 79,350 bushels barley, 4,400 bushels peas, 246,675 bushels corn, 35,371 bales cotton, 1,277 bbls spirits turpentine, 4,397 bbls resin, 404 bbls tar, 1,327 bbls pork, 703 bbls beef, 19,740 pks cutmeats, 40,749 pks butter, 15,291 pks cheese, 5,885 tcs lard, 12,856 kegs lard, 1,925 bbls whisky, 447 hhds tobacco, 1,939 pks tobacco, 1,676 bales wool, 3,081 bbls beans, 10,276 bbls cottonseed oil, 3,071 bbls molasses, 3,757 bags peanuts, 27,925 pks eggs, and 3,196 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $7,649,948, and since Jan. 1, $32,492,485, against $29,683,303 same time last year. The week's exports included 5,291 bbls apples, 9 bbls potashes, 2 bbls pearlashes, 1,780 lb beeswax, 176,883 bbls wheat flour, 5 bbls rye flour, 1,497 bbls cornmeal, 838,292 bushels wheat, 26,607 bushels oats, 20,975 bushels barley, 6,802 bushels peas, 294,948 bushels corn, 447 bxs candles, 1,388 tons coal, 14,334 bales cotton, 3,237 bales hay, 1,117 bbls spirits turpentine, 5,211 bbls resin, 114 bbls tar, 20 bbls pitch, 600 gallons sperm oil, 6,861 gallons lard oil, 745 gallons linseed oil, 161,008 gallons cottonseed oil, 9,228,105 gallons petroleum, 3,794 bbls pork, 2,869 bbls beef, 789 tcs beef, 7,447,468 lb cutmeats, 408,391 lb butter, 478,544 lb cheese, 7,189,975 lb lard, 1,349 bbls rice, 401,586 lb tallow, 698 hhds tobacco, 2,040 pks tobacco, 99,726 lb manufactured tobacco, 1,171 lb whalebone.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The opening was the only real firm spot in to-day's wheat market, and the strength at that time was short lived. Prices were higher then than at the close yesterday because the world's shipments were 1,000,000 bushels less than estimated yesterday. It was soon discovered, however, that something more, in the way of bull news, would be required to sustain prices. The selling pressure became heavy as the morning advanced, "long" stuff coming out quite freely, and meeting with but a limited demand. Bradstreet's report of the world's visible supply was expected to furnish the requisite motive for buying, a decrease of at least 1,500,000 bushels in stocks being looked for. When the announcement that a falling off of but 520,000 bushels had taken place last week was made, prices slumped, and the lowest quotations of the session were recorded. Receipts in the Northwest were 406 cars, against 342 cars last Tuesday, and 173 cars a year ago. Chicago received 125 cars and shipped out 116,746 bushels. Liverpool cables were quiet at ½d decline. Continental markets were unchanged to lower. Export clearances, including wheat and flour, amounted to 340,000 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened at 64⅝c, sold between 64⅝@64¾c, and 63¼@63⅜c—closing at 63½c—⅞c under yesterday. Cash wheat was 1c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 342,632 bushels; shipments, 173,392 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points were 10,424 bushels; shipments, 40,313 bushels.

CORN—Made progress backward to-day. Those who loaded up on the late all-round flurry were wondering why thew did so, and were perfectly willing to turn their supply over to somebody else to carry, the practically unanimous sentiment in that respect causing prices to lose some of the recent improvement. Receipts were fair at 416 cars. Inspections from store were large at 326,950 bushels. Liverpool cables were easy and ¼d lower. Bradstreet's reported an increase in available stocks of 3,269,000 bushels, which further weakened prices when announced. May corn opened at 30⅛c, declined to 29¾c, closing at 29¾@29⅞c—¼c under yesterday. Cash corn was quiet and steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 478,354 bushels; shipments, 125,606 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 299,766 bushels.

OATS—Opened steady, but declined almost from the start, the weakness of the other grains supplying the inspiration. Receipts were 338 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. Bradstreet's reported a decrease in stocks of 24,000 bushels. May oats closed ¼@⅜c lower than yesterday. Cash oats were quiet and steady.

RYE—Was easy. The weakness of wheat caused the same feeling in this market. No. 2 on the regular market declined from 40½c to 39½c. May declined from 42½c to 41½c, and January was nominally 40c. Receipts were 12 cars.

BARLEY—Was barely steady. Offerings were not so large as recently, but the demand was poor. Receipts were 140 cars. Poor to fair ranged from 23c to 26c; good to choice from 30c to 31c, and fancy was nominally higher.

PROVISIONS—Acted heavy, and while they were at times quite dull, there were also periods of exceeding activity. Prices declined at the opening on a week hog market, and were affected adversely by the wheat market later. The close was 12½c under yesterday for May pork; 10c lower for May lard, and 7½@10c lower for May ribs. Domestic markets were active and easy. Liverpool was dull and steady. Receipts were light and the shipments liberal. The cash market was steady to firm.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 50 cars; corn, 250 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 25,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	62⅛@..	62⅛@..	60⅞@..	61 @..
Feb.	62⅝@..	62⅝@..	61⅜@..	61½@..
May	64⅝@64¾	64⅝@64¾	63¼@63⅜	63½@..
July	64½@64⅝	64⅝@..	63½@63⅝	63⅝@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	27½@..	27¾@..	27½@..	27½@27⅝
Feb.	27⅝@..	27¾@..	27½@..	27½@27⅝
May	30 @30⅛	30⅛@..	29¾@..	29¾@29⅞
July	31⅛@..	31⅛@..	30¾@..	30¾@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan.	18¾@..	18¾@..	18½@..	18½@..
May	21⅛@21¼	21¼@..	20¾@..	20¾@20⅞
July	21¼@..	21¼@..	21 @..	21 @..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$10.45	$10.50	$10.35	$10.37½
May	10.85	10.85	10.65	10.70
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½
May	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95
July	6.12½	6.12½	6.07½	6.07½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15
May	5.45	5.45	5.37½	5.40
July	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.52½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was easier; hard wheat, bakers', $2.15@$2.30, in sacks; other grades prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 60⅞@62¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 57@62c; No. 2 red, 63¼@67¼c; No. 2 corn, 27¼@27½c; No. 2 oats, 18¾@19⅜c; No. 2 rye, 39½@40½c; No. 2 barley, 36@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93@93½c; prime timothy seed, $3.70, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $10.30@$10.50; lard, per 100 lb, $5.70@$5.75; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.02½@$5.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$5; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.75; granulated, $5.12; standard "A," $5 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	14,145	10,405
Wheat, bushels	42,883	76,855
Corn, bushels	292,595	77,226
Oats, bushels	431,468	197,867
Rye, bushels	7,150	3,597
Barley, bushels	121,445	23,875

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 19½c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 14@16c. Eggs were easy; fresh stock, 15@16c.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Flour weak; receipts, 2,910 bbls; shipments, 7,130 bbls; patents, $3.55@$3.65; extra fancy, $3.30@$3.40; fancy, $2.80@$2.90; choice, $2.50@$2.65; rye flour, $2.60@$2.75. Bran firm; sacked, east side and country points, 45@45½c. Wheat lower; receipts, 8,335 bushels; shipments, 20,700 bushels; January, 60⅞c; May, 64¼c; July, 61¼c. Corn lower; receipts, 39,325 bushels; shipments, 9,750 bushels; January, 25½c; May, 26⅛c; July, 27⅞c. Oats lower; receipts, 21,900 bushels; shipments, 22,295 bushels; January, 18⅜c; May, 20½c. Eggs, 12c for good stock. Butter—Elgin creamery, 22c; creamery, extra firsts, 20@21c; dairy, extra, 15c. Pork—Standard mess, new, $10.75; old, $10.25. Lard—Prime steam, $5.55; choice, $5.65. Bacon—shoulders, 5½c; longs, 6c; clear ribs, 6c; clear sides, 6¼c. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, 4¾c; longs, 5¼c; clear ribs, 5⅜c clear sides, 5⅝c. High wines steady, $1.22. Wool unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4c; 2 lb, 4½c; 2¼ lb, 5c. Iron ties, 72c. Hemp twine, 9c. Lead dull but steady; soft Missouri and desilverized, 2.77½c, sellers; chemical hard, 2.80c. Spelter slow, 3.70c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—Wheat opened ¼c higher, but weakened immediately, and declined ¾@1c; May opened 64½c, fell to 63⅛c, and closed at 63½c. Cash entirely nominal. Sample wheat dull and lower; supply and demand light; No. 1 Northern, 62½c; No. 2 Northern, 61½@62c; No. 3 Spring, 60½c. Barley in store nominal at 33½@34c for No. 1. Sample barley very dull and the demand confined to the best grades; No. 2, 33½c. Rye dull and neglected; supply light; No. 1 cash, 42c nominally; May, 44½c. Flour quiet; nominally 5@10c lower; ranging on the basis of $3.40@$3.50 for hard Spring patents in wood. Millstuffs unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,450 bbls; wheat, 51,500 bushels; barley, 66,400 bushels; rye, 7,470 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 17,716 bbls; wheat, 23,000 bushels; barley, 15,200 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—The wheat market held steadily on its decline to-day, opening prices being higher and closing prices being lower; May opened at 59⅝c and broke to 58¾c, closing at 58⅞c; July closed at 60⅜c; cash wheat: Most sales of spot were reported at 57¼c; the prices were fixed early at 2c under May, and a few lots went at the opening at 57½c; receipts, 157,620 bushels; shipments, 34,000 bushels. On track: No. 1 hard, 57⅞c; No. 1 new, 56⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 55⅝c. Flour easier; $3.10@$3.45 for patents, and $2.10@$2.50 for bakers'; production, 35,000 bbls; shipments, 26,250 bbls. Millstuffs—Meal active and strong; bulk bran in large lots, $6.50; small lots, $6.75; shorts, 25c under bran; middlings, $8.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Flour strong; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.95; Spring patents, $3.50@$3.80; rye flour, $2.35@$2.55. Wheat steady; sample red, track, 70c. Corn barely steady; mixed, ear, 29½c; white, track, 29c. Oats steady; No. 3 white, track, 21½c; rejected, mixed, 20½c. Pork easy; mess, $10.75; clear mess, $11.75; family, $11.75. Lard easy; steam leaf, 6½c; kettle, 6¼c; prime steam, 5.80c. Bacon easy; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short rib sides, 5¾c; loose short clear sides, 6c. Dry-salted meats easy; less active; loose shoulders, 4¾c; loose short ribs, 5⅝c; loose short clear sides, 5⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Butter and eggs unchanged. Whisky unchanged; sales, 490 bbls.

DULUTH, Jan. 28.—To-day the wheat market declined ¾c all round; there was fair trading in cash, total sales amounting to 125,000 bushels; mills took 85,000 bushels at 3c under May, and 40,000 bushels was purchased for storage at 3¼c under May. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 58¾c; January, 58¾c; May, 62¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 57¾c; January, 57¾c; May, 61¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 54½@55½c; No. 3 Spring, 52¾@54c; rejected, 47¾@51¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 58¾c; No. 1 Northern, 57¾c. Receipts, 45,445 bushels; shipments, none.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—Spring wheat closed firm; No. 1 hard, old, 72½c; do, new, 72c; No. 1 Northern, 70c; No. 2 do, 68½c. Wheat firm; closed dull, ½@¾c lower. Corn closed dull and weak. Oats closed quiet; steady, unchanged. Barley firm and in good request; unchanged. Rye nominal; No. 2, 46@47c asked, in store. Flour strong; better demand; unchanged. Mill feed steady; unchanged.

PEORIA, Jan. 28.—Corn—Receipts, 61,400 bushels; shipments, 28,200 bushels; steady; No. 2, 26¼c; No. 3, new, 25¾c. Oats—Receipts, 27,100 bushels; shipments, 40,000 bushels; steady; No. 2 white, 19@19¼c; No. 3 white, 18¼c. Rye—Receipts, 1,800 bushels; firm; No. 2, 39@40c. Whisky steady; finished goods, $1.22.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Wool market quiet; prices nominal and without change.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28.

BEEVES—Receipts, 31 cars, or 552 head: 16 cars for export alive, 14 cars for a west side slaughterer, and 1 car for the market. No trading; feeling steady. City-dressed native sides slow at 6@8c lb for inferior to choice quality. To-day's cable quotes refrigerator beef firmer at 7½@8¼c lb; American steers slow at 9@9¾c lb; tops, 10c, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-day, on the Bovic, 325 cattle for H. Sheffer, 300 head for J. Shamberg & Son, 125 head for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 1,301 sheep for J. B. Long & Co., 2,600 quarters of beef for N. Morris; on Wednesday the Victoria will take out 390 cattle for Swift & Co.; the St. Louis, 2,100 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company; the Teutonic, 1,000 quarters, also for Eastmans Company.

CALVES—Only 33 head received, and trade very limited; veals were quoted firm at $5@$8 100 lb for common to choice, and barnyard calves nominally steady at $2@$2.50. Dressed calves firm and higher for little calves. City-dressed veals sold at 7@11½c lb; country-dressed at 6½@10c; little calves at 4@6c, and dressed barnyard calves at 4@5c.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—5 veals, 75 to 150 lb average, at $5@$8 100 lb. J. DUCEY—2 veals, 167 lb, at $7.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 18 cars, or 3,138 head: 9 cars for export alive, 2 cars for city butchers, and 7 cars for the market; including the 3½ cars held over yesterday, there were 10½ cars on sale. Demand more active on light supplies, and prices were 10@15c higher; about all the offerings went to the scales at $3@$4 100 lb for medium to choice sheep; one small selected lot sold at $4.20, and at $4@$5.37½ for very common to prime lambs. Dressed mutton firmer at 5@7½c lb, and dressed lambs were stronger at 7@8½c. Country-dressed Spring lambs quiet at $2@$7 carcass for poor to prime stock.——SALES.—NEWTON & CO.—215 Ohio lambs, 79 lb average, at $5.25 100 lb; 120 Virginia do, 66 lb, at $4; 90 Ohio sheep, 105 lb, at $3.62½; 210 do, 64 lb, at $3; 226 Ohio and Virginia do, 79 lb, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—257 Western sheep, (Ohio-fed,) 129 lb, at $4; 201 State lambs, 57 lb, at $4. S. SANDERS—36 Ohio sheep, 106 lb, at $4.20; 152 State lambs, 79 lb, at $5.25; 11 do, 62 lb, at $4; 23 cull sheep, at $1.90 each. D. McPHERSON & CO.—125 Kentucky sheep, 96 lb, at $3.50; 70 Kentucky lambs, 67 lb, at $4.75. D. HARRINGTON—167 Ohio lambs, 82 lb, at $5.37½; 224 do, 78 lb, at $5.25.

HOGS—Receipts were 22 cars, or 3,530 head, equally divided between the two yards. No fresh arrivals for sale; a bunch of light State hogs was sold late Monday at $4.85 100 lb; market firmer in sympathy with the West, at $4.50@$5. Country-dressed firm at 5@7c lb for heavy to light weights.——SALES.—S. JUDD & CO., late yesterday—39 State hogs, 135 lb average at $4.85 100 lb.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 748 head; total for week thus far, 9,140 head; for same time last week, 9,284 head; consigned through, 708 head; to New-York, 708 head; on sale, 40 head; market opened firm and strong; closed steady; good heavy steers, $4.10; old cows, $2@$2.25; good fat, $2.55@$3.25. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,240 head; total for week thus far, 23,520 head; for same time last week, 26,240 head; consigned through, 1,280 head; to New-York, 1,120 head; on sale, 960 head; market opened strong and higher under light receipts; closed steady, with all sold; medium and heavy, $4.60@$4.70; Yorkers, $4.70@$4.80; pigs, $4.80; roughs, $3.75@$4; stags, $3@$3.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,400 head; total for week thus far, 11,600 head; for same time last week, 22,000 head; consigned through, 600 head; to New-York, 600 head; on sale, 2,000 head; market opened active and generally higher; closed firm, with all sold; choice lambs, $5@$5.15; fair to good, $4.40@$4.90; culls to fair light, $3@$4.25; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3@$3.50; extra wethers, $3.60@$3.75; culls to fairly good, $2@$2.85; no export demand.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 28.—Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head; market slow; opened steady and closed 10c lower; light, $4.05@$4.25; medium, $4@$4.20; heavy, $3.90@$4.10; pigs, $3.50@$4.05. Cattle—Receipts, 7,500 head; market steady; native steers, best, $4@$4.30; fair to good, $3.35@$4; cows and heifers, best, $2.90@$3.25; fair to good, $1.90@$2.90; bulls, $2.25@$3.10; stockers and feeders, $2.70@$3.70; Texas and Western, $2.60@$3.50; calves, $4@$10. Sheep—Receipts, 2,400 head; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,772 head; market firm and prices a shade higher; native steers, $3.25; cows, $2.10@$2.50; calves, $5@$5.75; Texas steers, $2.85@$3.65. Hogs—Receipts, 6,862 head; market slow and prices 5c lower; heavy, $4.15@$4.35; mixed, $4@$4.30; light; $4.10@$4.30. Sheep—Receipts, 610 head; steady and unchanged; natives, $3.25; native mixed, $2.62½; bucks, $2.50; lambs, $4.50.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts fair; market closed steady; prices stronger; feeders to prime, $3.25@$4.60; springers, $15@$40; calves, $2.50@$6.25. Hogs—Receipts light; market active; very few prime medium weight hogs here; roughs to best, $3.25@$4.70. Sheep—30 cars on sale this week; market firm; prices shade higher; common to prime, $1.75@$3.60; lambs, $3@$4.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady; common to extra steers, $3.35@$4.80; stockers and feeders, $2.75@$3.85; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.50; calves, $2.35@$6.25; Texans, $2.50@$4.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 16,000 head; market weak and 5@10c lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.20@$4.45; common to choice, $4.10@$4.45; choice assorted, $4.30@$4.40; light, $4.10@$4.45; pigs, $3.40@$4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000 head; market steady; inferior to choice, $2.40@$3.75; lambs, $3.50@$4.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 75s; prime mess steady at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 53s 9d; do, medium, steady at 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, easy at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 31s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 29s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 28s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 27s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, firm at 29s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 46s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 21s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s. Resin—Common steady at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 8d; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 8d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, new, dull at 3s 2¼d; January easy at 3s 2d; February easy at 3s 2d; March easy at 3s 2¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 27-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 26-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 25-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 22-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 4 14-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 9-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 10s 9d for Cuba Muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 11s 7½d; June, 12s. Calcutta linseed, December shipment, via Cape, 36s 6d per quarter. Refined petroleum, 5⅝@6d per gallon.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—At the wool sales to-day 14,540 bales were offered. The selection was of merinos of the principal growths. There was a full attendance of buyers, and an active competition, Continental purchasers being especially extensive buyers. All of the better classes of wools sold freely at top prices. Scoured and super combings went rapidly, especially to German buyers, whose bidding for Cape of Good Hope and Natal snow-whites and greasies were notably prominent. Medium parcels met with much attention from French buyers, and all kinds of pieces were eagerly sought for at full rates. The limited available supply of merino lambs was in active request to French and home account at high figures. Crossbreds sold uniformly well, mostly to Yorkshire operators, though occasionally lots went to the Continent. The lessened American demand caused a diminution of the competition for parcels suitable to the needs of American buyers. The withdrawals were rather above the average, owing to the excessive limits placed upen certain lots. The sales and prices obtained were: New South Wales, 2,600 bales—Scoured, 8½d@1s 5d; locks and pieces, 5¾d@1s 3½d; greasy, 5½@10¼d; locks and pieces, 4@8½d. Queensland, 2,300 bales—Scoured, 9d@1s 4d; locks and pieces, 7¼d@1s 2½d; greasy, 5@9½d; locks and pieces, 6¼@8½d. Victoria, 4,500 bales—Scoured, 7¾d@3s 3d; locks and pieces, 7d@1s 6½d; greasy, 5¼d@1s 6½d; locks and pieces, 3¾@10d. South Australia, 1,100 bales—Scoured, 6d@1s 3½d; locks and pieces, 8½d@1s; greasy, 4½@8d; locks and pieces, 4@7½d. West Australia, 200 bales—Scoured, 1s ½d@1s 1d; greasy, 6@8d; locks and pieces, 5d. Tasmania, 14 bales—Scoured, 1s ½d@1s 1d. New-Zealand, 2,500 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 1½d; locks and pieces, 8½@10d; greasy, 6¾@10½d; locks and pieces, 4¾@8½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,399 bales—Scoured, 7d@1s 3d; greasy, 4¾@8½d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 28.—Petroleum, 17f 25c paid and sellers for American.

BREMEN, Jan. 28.—Petroleum, 6 marks 15 pfennigs for American.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Sugar dull.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Cotton quiet, but steady; good middling, 8¼c; middling, 8c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7 7-16c; net receipts, 10,577 bales; gross receipts, 12,689 bales; exports coastwise, 1,760 bales; sales, 2,960 bales; stock, 386,655 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 28.—Cotton easy; middling, 8 1-16c; low middling, 7 11-16c; good ordinary, 7 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,738 bales; sales, 1,165 bales; spinners, 42 bales; stock, 121,875 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7½c; net and gross receipts, 3,435 bales; sales, 715 bales; stock, 81,109 bales.

NO MORE POLICE LODGINGS

BOARD ACTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHIEF CONLIN'S REPORT.

System Denounced in Strongest Language—Only 2 Per Cent. of Lodgers Really Deserving.

Chief Conlin yesterday presented to the Police Board a report on police station lodging houses. Mr. Conlin condemns the system in very strong terms. The report is in part as follows:

> It is my opinion, based on an experience of twenty-seven years' service in this department, that the best interests of the community and of the service require that the police station lodging houses should be abolished, and at once. This institution sprang into existence from a desire to benefit the worthy poor by affording to them, free of cost, the shelter that their unfortunate condition rendered them unable to purchase. If the use of the police station lodging houses could be confined to the class for whose benefit they were organized, there would be no question as to their utility. But the experience of every practical and experienced policeman in large centres of population is that of the number of persons who have recourse to them year in and year out, about 2 per cent. represents the worthy and deserving but unfortunate poor, and 98 per cent. represents the lazy, dissipated, filthy, vermin-covered, disease-breeding, and disease-scattering scum of every large city's population.

Mr. Conlin, after referring in very vigorous language to the class of persons who form the majority of the lodgers, quotes from a report of the Police Department in 1867, which says:

> The Board of Surgeons is of the opinion that it would be recreant to its duty did it not strenuously urge upon the Board of Police the propriety, the economy, nay, the absolute necessity, of discontinuing the practice of using the station houses as lodging houses for vagrants.

An investigation made by a committee of the State Charities Aid Association in 1876 was referred to as showing the condition of a lodging house in the Sixth Precinct, where forty-five men were in a room fifteen by twenty-five feet. In the Fall of 1891, the Grand Jury, "believing that the best interests of the city required it, recommended that the present police station lodging houses be abolished." The report continues:

> It is comparatively but a short time ago since there came under the care of the Health Department of this city a tramp afflicted with typhus fever, who for weeks previous to being taken with the disease had been a habitual lodger at one of the police station lodging houses. The night before presenting himself for treatment he had slept in one of these places, and the typhus patient. The fact that one of these that spent the night in the lodging house with the syphus patient. The fact that one of these was found in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, one in Madison Street, one in Oak Street, and one in Brooklyn, shows how effective a means of spreading disease these places are. If there were some place or places of recognized and undoubted respectability, supported either at public expense or by private charity, where the worthy homeless poor could be accommodated with lodging and other assistance, such applicants could be directed there. Such a place is "The Wayfarers' Lodge and Woodyard of the Charity Organization Society," at 516 West Twenty-eighth Street. This society has signified its willingness to provide each station house with a number of tickets for distribution to worthy applicants for lodging.

Other instances are given in which contagious diseases have been spread in this way, and the report ends as follows:

> "In conclusion, I would state that I consider this question of police lodgings one of the greatest importance, not only to the professional beggars and tramps and the worthy homeless poor—the classes most directly concerned—but also, from a moral and sanitary standpoint, to the entire population of our city. I repeat, the police station lodging houses must go, and go at once.
>
> With respect to the second paragraph of your resolution of the 21st inst., relative to the detailment of three or four officers to the work "of going over the city making a business to find such as are confirmed and habitual beggars," &c., I have the same under consideration, and have been in communication with a representative of Mr. De Forest regarding it. I shall report to your board on the subject at a later date.

Accompanying the report was a statement showing that during the year 1895 65,556 lodgers had been accommodated in the twenty precinct station houses which have places for lodgers.

Mr. Conlin's report was considered by the Police Board at its meeting yesterday, and it was decided to abolish them, and they will be closed Feb. 15. Commissioner Roosevelt announced that after that date tickets would be distributed by the Sergeants for admission to the lodge and woodyard mentioned in the report, where applicants will be furnished with dinner, lodging, breakfast, bath, and the disinfection of their clothing in return for a required amount of labor. Sergeants will be instructed to use discretion in distributing the tickets only to worthy lodgers, and not to professional tramps and vagrants.

New-Jersey Historical Society.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—The New-Jersey Historical Society held its semi-annual meeting here to-day, and the entire session was taken up larkely with the discussion of routine subjects. Among the papers read was one by Dr. Daniel G. Drinton of Philadelphia, on "An Ethnologist's View of History." Officers were elected as follows: President—S. H. Pennington, Newark; Vice Presidents—W. Styker, Trenton; the Rev. George S. Mott, Newark, and Jonathan W. Roberts, Morristown; Corresponding Secretary—William Nelson, Paterson; Recording Secretary—Ernest Coe, Newark; Librarian and Treasurer—Frederick W. Ricord, Newark.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:13 | Sun sets...5:14 | Moon rises... ..

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 29.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aachen	Bremen	Jan. 12
Ailsa	Kingston	Jan. 23
Braunschweig	Bremen	Jan. 14
Caribbee	St. Thomas	Jan. 22
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Jan. 26
City of Washington	Havana	Jan. 25
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan. 25
Croma	Dundee	Jan. 11
Fernfield	Hamburg	Jan. 13
Hudson	New-Orleans	Jan. 22
Leona	Galveston	Jan. 21
Ovenum	Lisbon	Jan. 10
Teviotdale	Gibraltar	Jan. 13
Wells City	Swansea	Jan. 13

THURSDAY, JAN. 30.

Athos	Navassa	Jan. 25
Euclid	St. Lucia	Jan. 22

FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

Britannic	Liverpool	Jan. 22
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Jan. 28
France	London	Jan. 17
Lahn	Bremen	Jan. 22
Lamington	Gibraltar	Jan. 17
Laughton	Hamburg	Jan. 17
Micmac	Shields	Jan. 15
Willehad	Bremen	Jan. 19

SATURDAY, FEB. 1.

Cyril	Gibraltar	Jan. 17
Finance	Colon	Jan. 24
Paris	Southampton	Jan. 25
Scotia	Hamburg	Jan. 19
Umbria	Liverpool	Jan. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Seguranca	Jan 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Noordland	Jan. 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Comal	Jan. 29	Galveston.	Pier 20 E. R.
Seminole	Jan. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Jan. 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trinidad	Jan. 29	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
St. Paul	Jan. 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Habana	Jan. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Niagara	Jan. 30	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Carthagena	Jan. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Colorado	Jan. 31	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Advance	Jan. 31	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mississippi	Feb. 1	London	4 Broadway.
Hudson	Feb. 1	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Seneca	Feb. 1	Havana	113 Wall St.
Campania	Feb. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Feb. 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Palatia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Feb. 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Feb. 1	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Hudson	Feb. 1	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Lahn	Feb. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Feb. 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Maracaibo	Feb. 5	Maracaibo.	135 Front St.
Orinoco	Feb. 5	Wind. Isl.	39 Broadway.
Friesland	Feb. 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Feb. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Victoria	Feb. 5	London	22 State St.
Austrian	Feb. 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Feb. 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Umbria	Feb. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Moravia	Feb. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Anchoria	Feb. 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Feb. 8	London	4 Broadway.
Touraine	Feb. 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

SS Colorado, Conner, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Gates, London Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Jan. 17, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 6:33 A. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., &c., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Cook, Rotterdam Jan. 9 and Swansea 14, with mdse. to the New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 A. M.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Janssen, Hamburg Jan. 9, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion SS Company.

SS Pawnee, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

Bark Luigi Accamo, (Ital.,) Vaccarezzi, Alexandretta 109 ds., with licorice root to MacAndrews & Forbes; vessel to John C. Seager.

Sailed.

SS City of Augusta, Savannah; Lassell, (Br.,) Liverpool and Manchester; Saale, (Ger.,) Bremen, via Southampton; Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Funchal, Algiers, Constantinople, &c.; Bovic, (Br.,) Liverpool; Yorktown, Norfolk and Newport News; El Norte, New-Orleans.

Bark Bonny Doon, Gibraltar.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—SS Navigation, (Br.,) Capt. Vallentine, from Catacola Jan. 4, via Valencia, for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Lennox, (Br.,) sld. from Shanghai for New-York Jan. 26.

SS Inchlonga, (Br.,) Capt. Dickens, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from New-York Dec. 31, arr. at Genoa Jan. 24.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Olditch, from New-York Dec. 29, arr. at Montevideo Jan. 26.

SS Gulf of Akaba, (Br.,) Capt. Gibson, from New-York Jan. 18, arr. at Grenada yesterday.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Crimp, from New-York Jan. 13, arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Eaton, from New-York Jan. 9, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Mendota, (Br.,) Capt. Dickens, from New-York Jan. 11, arr. at Deptford Jan. 25.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. at Genoa to-day.

DOCTOR ACCUSED OF MURDER

Said to Have Poisoned a Patient and Then Married His Widow.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Jan. 28.—Dr. P. T. Rhodes of Newville, this county, is under arrest, charged with murdering Jared Robinson, a wealthy farmer and neighbor, last July. Rhodes is also suspected of the murder of his wife, who died shortly before Robinson's death.

Rhodes was attending Robinson in a spell of illness, and, it is claimed, poisoned him. Rhodes and Mrs. Robinson were secretly married, at Jeffersonville, Ind., last October, and at once converted Robinson's entire estate into money, collecting $5,000 insurance, and announced that they were going to Mexico.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Two attachments have been received by the Sheriff for $5,313, against Hooper C. Barrett, late proprietor of the Barrett House. One is for $3,591, in favor of Acker, Merrall & Condit, and the other for $1,722, in favor of Blackford's. Lis pendens were filed on Mr. Barrett's leasehold interest in the Barrett House. Mr. Barrett transferred the lease of the hotel and the entire business to his wife on Dec. 28, 1895.

—The Canadian Trading and Shipping Company of Montreal has gone into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are $170,000. The principal Canadian creditor is La Banque du Peuple for $76,712. There are many English, Scotch, and French creditors.

—The Sheriff has received four executions aggregating $1,375 against J. Watts de Peyster Toler, who was a partner in the Mutual Paper Box Company, at 394 and 396 Bowery, with J. A. Fuller. Mrs. Toler claims to own the business now, it is said, under a bill of sale for $11,200.

—Judgment for $3,168 was obtained here yesterday against George E. Read, manufacturer's agent at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, in favor of Henderson, Hull & Co. of Montgomery, Penn., on seven of his notes.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $1,677 against the Clarksdale Bank and Trust Company of Clarksdale, Miss., in favor of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, on six drafts.

—Applications were made at Newark, N. J., for receivers for the Osborn Patent Paper Back Company and the Engel Clark Clothing Company, both of Newark.

—Charles W. Ridgway has been appointed receiver for Fred Schmidt, liquor dealer at 870 Sixth Avenue, on the application of Beadleston & Woerz.

—William A. Weiss, dealer in shoes at 389 Hudson Street, made an assignment yesterday to Simon Blyn.

—The F. B. Fallsbury Company of South Orange, N. J., went into the hands of a receiver yesterday.

NEW CORPORATIONS

—The Marketmen and Farmers' Protective Association of Brooklyn, to deal in marketmen's and farmers' produce, and to furnish them with help, protection, and labor; capital, $50,000. Directors—Louis Beer, James Gascoine, Thomas J. Kenna, Louis Graf, Charles Reinhardt, Edward S. Scott, and Oliver Spitz of Brooklyn.

—M. N. Packard Company of New-York City, to succeed to the business of M. N. Packard & Co. of 171 Duane Street, dealers in coffees, teas, and spices; capital, $100,000. Directors—Mitchell N. Packard, Livingston D. Wells, and John W. Akin of New-York City, and Edward Layton and Ivan T. Mead of Brooklyn.

—American Investors' Company of 43 John Street, New-York City, to deal in patents, rights, and concessions of inventors; capital, $5,000. Directors—Antonio Raisens, T. N. Motley, and Thomas R. Keater of New-York City.

—Hudson Valley Dairy Company of Newburg, to deal in dairy products, condensed milk, and ice cream; capital, $60,000. Directors—Joseph V. Jordan and Anna L. Jordan of Newburg and Peter E. Wilkin of Plattekill.

—Collins Centre Water Works Company of Collins Centre, Erie County; capital, $4,000. Directors—A. J. Setter, A. G. Setter, W. E. Lunger, H. A. Reynolds, William Rothfuss, and Bethiah Setter of Collins Centre.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Still Show Strength, Although Prices Advance Slowly.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AGAIN DECLINES

Gold Shipments Unprofitable—Some Improvement in the Money Market—Coal Stocks Moving Up—Traders Looking for a Reaction.

TUESDAY—P. M.

To-day's stock market was a repetition of yesterday's, although less business was done. The strong feature in the situation is the absence of offerings, the disposition of holders being to await for the further advance, which they believe to be inevitable. Conservative operators, however, are indisposed to buy at the present level, arguing that a set-back of a couple of points would induce liquidation, which might carry prices down materially before it was completed. Certain large traders worked for reaction during the day, but found little encouragement. In the final half hour prices were bid up all along the line, and the close was strong at about the best of the day.

There was little real news during the day, but the most influential was the reduction in exchange rates, well below the specie shipping point. The decline was due to the appearance of sterling loan and commercial bills, the latter being more plentiful than at any time in many months. There was also a more cheerful feeling in the money market and time loans on gold notes were offered as low as 5 per cent. The committee appointed by the anthracite coal Presidents held a meeting, but up to the close of business nothing was known of the result of the conference. The question of percentages, however, has been reduced to a matter of 1 per cent. of the total output and it is confidently believed that such a small difference will not be permitted to interfere with a solution of the long standing dispute.

The active features were Sugar, St. Paul, Reading, and Tobacco, and they closed at advances extending from ⅜ in St. Paul, to 1⅛ in Sugar. Reading moved up a point on the improvement in the outlook for the coal trade. The other coal stocks were strong for the same reason, Jersey Central's gain being 2¼, Delaware and Hudson's 1¾, and Lackawanna's 1¼ points. The minor coal stocks, Ontario and Western and Susquehanna and Western preferred, also gained, the former ¾ and the latter 1¼ points. Burlington scored the greatest advance among the Grangers—one point—while Rock Island moved up ⅜, and Northwestern ¼. Union Pacific, on the purchase of 1,700 shares, advanced from 4 to 6¼ and closed at 5⅞. Manhattan was marked up to 104¾ and closed at 104½, a net gain of 1⅝ points. Consolidated Gas moved up 3½ points, to 154½, on sales of 1,500 shares. The bond market was fairly active and firm, Reading issues being the feature. At the close the market was firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3½@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper quotations: 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 7 per cent., and names of good calibre but less well known, 8@10 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $94,024,266; balances, $46,330,272; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $627,524.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, ⅞@15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼@$4.87½ for 60-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks as 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75 premium. Boston—12½@25 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@68. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30 13-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$10,576,794
Imports for same period	5,295,321
Net exports	$5,281,473
Net exports to date, 1895	18,768,726
Net exports to date, 1894	667,468
Net exports to date, 1893	10,661,585

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref.	1⅛
American Tobacco	¾
Canadian Pacific	1¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1
Consolidated Gas	3½
Delaware & Hudson	1¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	1¼
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1¾
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	17
Illinois Steel	1¼
Long Island Traction	⅜
Manhattan	1⅝
Minnesota Iron	1
Morris & Essex	1½
New-England	5¼
New-Jersey Central	2¼
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	1¼
Northern Pacific pf.	¾
New-York, Ontario & Western	¾
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	1
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	1½
Union Pacific t. r.	2

DECLINED.

Laclede Gas pf.	¾
Lake Shore	1
Mobile & Ohio	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds fell off somewhat in activity, but prices generally advanced. The Reading issues again monopolized the bulk of the dealing. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1
Atchison, Topeka & Sant Fé adj. 4s	1¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	1
Kansas Pacific con., t. r.	2¾
Louis., N. A. & Chicago gen.	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st	1¾
Missouri Pacific 3d	4
Ohio Southern 1st	2
Phil. & Reading 1st pf., 1st in. pd	1
Phil. & Reading 2d pf. inc., 1st in. pd.	1¼
Phil. & Reading 3d pf. inc., 1st in. pd.	1¼
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1

DECLINED.

Michigan Central 7s	1
Northern Ohio 1st	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con.	1
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st	1
United States Cordage 1st, t. r.	1

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1925, registered, lost yesterday's advance of 1⅜. The sales on call were $6,500 4s, 1907, registered, at 108⅛@108¼; $1,000 do, coupon, at 109½, and $25,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 115¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	..
4s, r., 1907	107½	108½
4s, c., 1907	108½	110
4s, r., 1925	113	115
4s, c., 1925	114	115½
5s, r., 1904	111	112
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $8,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 87@87¼ and $3,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 6.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	18½	19	480
American Cotton Oil pf.	65	65	65	65	64	66	7
*American Sugar Refineries	104½	106¼	104⅝	106⅛	106⅛	106¼	27,995
*American Sugar Refs. pf.	98	98½	98	98½	98¼	98¾	370
American Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	..	95	20
American Tobacco	76⅛	77¾	76⅛	77⅛	77	77¼	11,462
American Tobacco pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	101	103	70
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd	15¼	15¼	15	15¼	15¼	15⅜	4,730
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	23½	24	23	23½	23½	23¾	820
Baltimore & Ohio	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43½	44	250
Canada Southern	49	49	48¾	49	49	49⅛	320
Canadian Pacific	56	56¼	56	56¼	55¼	56¼	250
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅛	15¾	240
Chicago Gas, t. r.	65⅛	65⅛	64¾	65⅛	65⅛	65¼	4,295
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	76¾	77½	76¾	77½	77½	77⅝	10,975
Chicago & Northwestern	99¾	99¾	99¼	99⅝	99¾	100	2,570
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	71¾	72⅛	71⅜	72⅛	72	72⅛	26,995
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	127	127	127	127	126¾	127	330
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	68⅝	68⅝	67¾	68½	68⅜	68½	7,610
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	36	36¼	35¾	35¾	35⅝	36	986
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¾	300
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	200
Consolidated Gas Company	151⅞	154½	151¾	154½	154	155	1,580
Delaware & Hudson	127	128½	127	128½	128½	128¾	1,861
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162	162	162	162	162½	163	170
Denver & Rio Grande pf	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	45¼	45½	415
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	16½	16¾	1,264
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	94	94	94	94	94	96	9
Erie Tel. & Tel.	62	62	62	62	61¾	62¼	100
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	46	46	46	46	48	55	20
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	40	40	40	40	35	40	100
General Electric	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27½	247
Illinois Steel Company	65	65	65	65	64	71	100
Iowa Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¼	8¾	220
Iowa Central pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	32	105
Laclede Gas	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅜	20	21	270
Laclede Gas pf	79	79	78	78	77	79	300
Lake Erie & Western	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾	22	205
Lake Erie & Western pf	73	73	72⅝	72⅝	72½	73½	620
Lake Shore	143½	143½	143⅜	143½	143½	145	300
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd	20¼	21	20½	21	20¾	21	2,120
Louisville & Nashville	46⅜	46⅜	45¾	46⅛	46¼	46⅜	4,915
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	100
Manhattan Consolidated	103	104¾	102¼	104½	104½	104⅞	6,975
Mexican National certs	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1¾	700
Michigan Central	93½	94	93½	94	..	..	100
Minnesota Iron	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼	66	67	430
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	26⅛	26⅛	26	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	820
Missouri Pacific	25⅞	26	25⅝	26	25¾	26	3,085
Mobile & Ohio	23	23	23	23	23¼	24½	100
Morris & Essex	164	164	164	164	..	..	100
*National Lead Company	25½	25½	25½	25½	25¼	25½	100
*National Lead Company pf.	86¼	86¼	86	86	85½	86¼	52
National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	18	19	40
New-England	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	50	52	105
New-Jersey Central	101½	103¾	101½	103¾	103¾	104	1,400
New-York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	98	436
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	14½	14½	14½	14½	14	15	5
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	80	80	80	80	79½	79¾	10
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd	16	16¼	16	16	15⅞	16¼	310
New-York, Sus. & Western	10½	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	11	405
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	28¼	29¾	28¼	29¾	29⅝	29¾	2,871
Norfolk & Western	2	2	2	2	2	2⅜	400
Norfolk & Western pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	7¾	8½	10
North American	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜	902
Northern Pacific	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	600
Northern Pacific pf	12¾	13	12¾	13	12⅞	13⅛	855
Ontario Mining	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10	12	4
Ontario & Western	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	14⅞	15	2,600
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	16	16	16	16	15	20	100
Pacific Mail	26⅞	27	26¾	26¾	26¾	27	955
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3	3	3	3	3	3½	20
Philadelphia & Reading	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	..	..	700
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd	12⅝	13¾	12⅝	13½	13⅛	13⅜	23,800
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	16½	17	16½	17	16¾	17½	250
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	55	58	145
Pullman Palace Car Co	154½	154½	152	152	153	155	33
St. Louis Southwestern	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼	5⅝	1,100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11¼	11	11¼	11	11½	430
Southern Pacific	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20	20½	216
Southern Railway	9⅜	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	9½	840
Southern Railway pf	28¼	28¼	28	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	2,960
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28¼	28½	28	28¼	28⅜	28½	2,350
Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	8⅛	8¼	400
Union Pacific	4½	5	4½	5	..	..	297
Union Pacific, t. r.	5	6¼	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	1,790
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	250
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	450
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	11	100
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	22	22	21⅛	21½	21½	22	300
*United States Leather	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	150
*United States Leather pf	64¼	64¼	63¾	63⅞	63⅞	64	4,350
United States Rubber	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅛	27½	28	300
United States Rubber pf	88¼	88¼	87	87	86	88	56
Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7	7¼	600
Wabash pf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	1,750
Western Union Telegraph	83¾	84⅝	83¾	84⅜	84⅜	84½	2,160
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅞	12	11¾	12	11⅞	12⅛	2,500
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37	37	37	37	35½	38¼	130
Total sales							189,103

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	..	..	1,500
Phoenix of Arizona	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.11	5,500
Total sales							7,000

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ... 111⅛
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
8,000 ... 69
9,000 ... 68½
3,000 ... 69
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co Certfs
13,000 ... 74½
5,000 ... 74⅝
Atch, Top & S Fé Gen 4s When Issued
35,000 ... 77
5,000 ... 77¼
4,000 ... 77
Atch, Top & S Fé Adjustment 4s When Issued
94,000 ... 46
2,000 ... 46¾
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid
10,000 ... 23¾
25,000 ... 23⅝
20,000 ... 23⅜
5,000 ... 23½
5,000 ... 23¼
25,000 ... 23
17,000 ... 23⅝
Brooklyn Elevatd 1st
2,000 ... 100
Canada So 1st Gtd
10,000 ... 107
Canada Southern 2d
2,000 ... 104¾
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
5,000 ... 74½
1,000 ... 75
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s
1,000 ... 94¾
2d Consol 4s
5,000 ... 83
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s
2,000 ... 103½
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s
4,000 ... 116
16,000 ... 115¾
6,000 ... 116
2,000 ... 116¼
1,000 ... 116½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s
5,000 ... 100
Chi & Northwestern Cons 7s
2,000 ... 141
Chi & N W S F 5s Registered
10,000 ... 108
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
5,000 ... 102¼
4,000 ... 102¾
C, St P, M & O Cons
3,000 ... 124½
Col Coal & Iron 6s
1,000 ... 100
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs
20,000 ... 21½
Denver & Rio Gde 4s
11,000 ... 89
4,000 ... 89¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
4,000 ... 105⅝
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000 ... 107½
Eliz, Lex & B S 6s
2,000 ... 100
Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s
7,000 ... 92¾
5,000 ... 92½
Illinois Central 3½s
2,000 ... 99⅞

Fort W'th & D C 1st Trust Co Certfs
16,000 ... 65½
Ill Central 4s, 1953
3,000 ... 99
Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000 ... 91¾
1,000 ... 92
Kan Pac 6s, 1895
1,000 ... 103½
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented
10,000 ... 107
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ... 73
4,000 ... 73¼
Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000 ... 70
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s
1,000 ... 95¼
L Erie & West 1st 5s
5,000 ... 113½
L Erie & West 2d 5s
1,000 ... 101½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
1,000 ... 102½
Lehigh V Term 5s
4,000 ... 113
Lehigh & W B Con Assented
1,000 ... 101⅞
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st
54,000 ... 111¼
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s
10,000 ... 77¼
10,000 ... 77⅜
5,000 ... 77½
Lo, N A & Chi Cons
1,000 ... 100
Lo, N A & Chi G M
4,000 ... 70
5,000 ... 70½
5,000 ... 71
Lo, St L & Texas 1st
4,000 ... 50¼
Met Elevated 2d
1,000 ... 106½
Mexican National 2d Inc 6s, A
10,000 ... 35½
Mich Cent Cons 7s
10,000s3 ... 117
Mil & Nor 1st, 1910 Main Line
1,000 ... 114
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac West 5s
3,000 ... 111¼
Chi & Mo River 5s
10,000 ... 105
Southern Minn Div
1,000 ... 114¼
Terminal 5s
1,000 ... 112
Mo, K & Texas 1st 4s
9,000 ... 83⅛
1,000 ... 83
14,000 ... 83⅛
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
9,000 ... 60½
5,000 ... 60
2,000 ... 60¼
1,000 ... 60⅜
Mo. Kan & East 1st
8,000 ... 89¾
Missouri Pacific 3d
3,000 ... 112
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
2,000 ... 66
Morris & Essex 1st
1,000 ... 142
Nash, C & St L Con
1,000 ... 101½
N Y Central 1st Reg
10,000 ... 119

N Y, Lake Erie & W New 2d Consol J P M & Co or D M & Co Stamped Certfs
15,000 ... 73
Northern Ohio 1st
10,000 ... 102
North Pac 1st Coup
1,000 ... 114½
North Pac Cons 5s
14,000 ... 35½
5,000 ... 35
4,000 ... 35½
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000 ... 90
Oregon Imp'v'm't 1st
3,000 ... 91
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs
1,000 ... 57¼
Peo & Eastern 1st
9,000 ... 80
Phil & Rg Defd Inc
30,000 ... 1½
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co certs
5,000 ... 79
10,000 ... 78¾
45,000 ... 78½
10,000 ... 78¾
40,000 ... 78½
11,000 ... 78¾
7,000 ... 78⅝
32,000 ... 78½
3,000 ... 78⅜
Tr Co Ctfs Unstampd
24,000 ... 90
10,000 ... 90⅝
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co ctfs, 1st installment paid
9,000 ... 32
1,000 ... 31¾
95,000 ... 32
10,000 ... 32⅜
10,000 ... 32½
10,000 ... 32⅜
10,000 ... 32¼
5,000 ... 32½
10,000 ... 32⅜
5,000 ... 32½
1,000 ... 32¼
5,000 ... 32½
10,000 ... 32½
8,000 ... 32⅛
10,000 ... 32
5,000 ... 32½
5,000 ... 32¾
20,000 ... 32½
25,000 ... 32¾
2d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st Instlmt Paid
6,000 ... 18½
30,000 ... 19
10,000 ... 18¾
65,000 ... 19
20,000 ... 19⅛
10,000 ... 19¼
10,000 ... 19½
10,000b3 ... 19½
10,000 ... 19½
5,000 ... 19¾
3d Pref Inc
25,000 ... 11¼
3d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st Instlmt Paid
11,000 ... 15½
20,000 ... 16
20,000 ... 16½
39,000 ... 16
1,000 ... 16½
24,000 ... 16¾
9,000 ... 16⅝
1,000 ... 16½
35,000 ... 16¼
10,000 ... 16½

Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs
15,000 ... 104¾
Pittsbg & Westrn 1st
2,000 ... 76
1,000 ... 76½
Rich & Danv Deb 5s Stamped
10,000 ... 99
Rio Grande Wn 1st
1,000 ... 75½
2,000c ... 75¾
1,000 ... 75¾
6,000 ... 75½
5,000 ... 75¾
Rome, W & Og Cons
1,000 ... 117
St L & Iron M 2d
1,000 ... 101¼
10,000 ... 101⅜
St L & Iron Mt 6s
1,000 ... 79⅝
2,000 ... 80
2,000b3 ... 80
St L & S F G M 6s
3,000 ... 101¾
2,000 ... 102
St L Southern 1st
4,000 ... 87
St L Southwestrn 1st
10,000 ... 71¾
St L Southw 2d Inc
10,000 ... 28
10,000 ... 28½
5,000 ... 29
St Paul M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s
5,000 ... 87
San An & Ar P 4s
4,000 ... 56¼
South Pac of Cal 6s Consolidated
10,000 ... 91½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ... 90¾
19,000 ... 91
Tex & N O Cons 5s
6,000 ... 93¾
8,000 ... 94
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
10,000 ... 21½
5,000 ... 21⅛
3,000 ... 21
21,000 ... 20¾
5,000 ... 21
Tol, Peo & Westn 4s
5,000 ... 77
1,000 ... 76¼
Union Pac 6s, 1896
1,000 ... 102
Union Pac 1st, 1898
7,000 ... 102¼
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
12,000 ... 91
2,000 ... 92
3,000 ... 92½
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
5,000 ... 35½
5,000 ... 35
10,000 ... 35½
2,000 ... 35¾
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 30½
Wabash 1st 5s
23,000 ... 104¼
2,000 ... 104
Wabash 2d Mge 6s
7,000 ... 76¾
Wabash Deb Ser B
22,000 ... 24½
20,000 ... 24¼
West Shore Gtd 1st
5,000 ... 105
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Receipts
3,000 ... 41¼

Total sales ... $1,951,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Alb. & Sus	170	180
Alton & T. H.	57	58
American Coal	110	125
American Express	111	113
Ann Arbor	9½	10
Ann Arbor pf.	23½	25
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B & O. S. W. pf, new	5	7
B. & Southern Illinois pf.	..	140
Boston Air Line pf.	104	106
Brunswick Co.	⅝	1
Buffalo, R. & P.	12	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	55
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Central Pacific	15	16
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chicago & East Ill.	43	46
C. & E. Ill. pf.	96	100
C. & N. W. pf.	144¾	146
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	95
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	46	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	158	..
Col. Fuel & I.	27½	28⅛
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	100
Col. & H. Coal	2¼	2¾
C., H. V. & T. pr.	61¼	65
Commercial Cable	155	..
Consolidated Coal	30	34
Denver & Rio Grande	12½	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	5¼	6
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10¼	12
Evans. & T. H.	27½	30
Flint & P. M.	11½	15
Great Northern pf.	110	114
Homestake	28	..
H. & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Central	96½	98½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Kan. & Mich.	7	..
K. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	..

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Long Island	82	86
L., N. A. & C. pf.	20	21
L., St. L. & T.	..	3
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican Central	9½	11
Minn. & St. Louis	19	20
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	73½	75
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	43¼	45
Missouri Pacific	11½	12
N., C. & St. L.	65	85
National Starch	4½	6
National Starch 1st pf.	40	60
National Starch 2d pf.	11	22
New Cent. C.	5	8
N. Y. & N. H.	181	183
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29¼	29½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	25½	..
Norfolk Southern	56	68
Ohio Southern	5	15
Oregon Imp. t. r.	3¼	4
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6½	8
Pennsylvania Coal	315	..
Peoria & East	4	6
Pitts. & W. pf.	20	21
P., F. W. & C.	158	..
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	..	15½
Rens. & Sar.	178	182
Rio Grande W.	14	15
Rio G. W. pf.	39	41
R., W. & O.	116	118
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	½
St. Paul & Duluth	22	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	85	90
St. P. & Omaha	36½	37¼
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	121	124
St. P., M. & M.	109	114
Silver bullion certificates	67½	68
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	37
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	65	75
United States Express	38½	42
Wells-Fargo Express	95	102
*Western Union Beef	7½	8
Wisconsin Central	2⅞	3¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	104¼	106⅛	104¼	106⅛	12,010
Am. Tob. Co	75⅝	77⅜	75⅝	77⅜	3,900
At., Top. & S. F.	15⅜	15⅜	15	15⅛	830
Chi. Gas	65	65¼	64⅝	65¼	1,210
C., R. I. & P.	68⅜	68⅛	67⅞	68⅜	5,440
C., B. & Q.	76⅞	77⅜	76¼	77⅜	4,380
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	71¾	72⅛	71⅜	72⅛	14,470
Chi. & Nor.	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	100¼	30
C. of N. J.	102	102	102	102	20
Ches. & O.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	50
Dis. & C. F.	16½	16⅝	15¾	15¾	330
Gen. Elec	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27¼	20
Louis. & N.	46⅜	46⅜	45¾	46¼	1,260
Manhattan	102¼	104½	102¼	104⅛	260

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mo. Pac.	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	200
N. Y. Cent.	97½	97½	97½	97½	50
N. Y., L. E. & W.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	100
N. Y., Ont. & W.	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	110
Phil. & R.	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13½	9,070
Pac. Mail	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	110
South. Ry.	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼	60
South. pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	130
Ten. C. & I.	28	28½	28	28½	80
Tex. Pac.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	40
U. S. Cord.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	140
U. S. L. pf.	63⅞	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝	40
W. Union	83¾	84⅜	83¾	84⅜	490
Total sales					54,830

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
L., N. A. & C. 5s	69¾	70	69¾	70	$4,000
P. & R. def inc.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	17,000
P. & R. 1st pf, inc.	32	32½	32	32½	20,000
P. & R. gen.	79	79	78½	78½	$10,000
T. Pac. 2d	21½	21½	21½	21½	5,000
U. P., D & G. 1st	35⅛	35½	35⅛	35½	6,000
Wabash 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	2,000
Total sales					$64,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Croesus	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,500
Hale & Nor.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Iron Silver	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Pharmacist	.17	.17	.17	.17	1,000
Union	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Victor	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	100
Total sales					3,100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	64⅛	64⅛	63½	63⅝	829,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	92	95
American Bank Note	41½	43½
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	212	217
American Typefounders'	3¼	4¼
American Typefounders' pf.	19½	22½
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	..	178
Bank of America	300	..
Barney & Smith Car	14	18
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	133	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	185	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	167	169
Brooklyn Elevated	14½	16¾
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98	100½
Brooklyn Traction	6½	8½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	49	52
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	105	105¾
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	76½	78½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	105½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	77
Celluloid Company stock	62½	66
Central & South American Tel.	119	123
Central Cross-Town	190	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Trust Company	1010	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	..	41
Commercial Cable Co. stock	155	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	101	..
Continental Trust	166	176
Cramp Shipyard stock	50	58
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94½	97
*Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	162	166
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	101½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	..	340
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	197	199½
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	123	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114½	116½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	63
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	69½	72½
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	76
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84½	87½
Fourth National Bank	180½	..
Gallatin National Bank	300	315
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	83	86½
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	95	100
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	95	100
H. B. Claflin Co.	94	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72	75½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	98	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3¾	5¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	17½	21½
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104	..
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
†Holland Trust stock	75	85
Indianapolis Gas stock	135½	141½
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	65	67
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	104	..
Iron Steamboat	4½	7½
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	70
Journeay & Burnham	42	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	97	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	186
Lafayette Gas stock	78	82
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86	88
Lawyers' Surety Company	100	105
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	25	30
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	74½
L. I. Traction, 2d as. pd.	20¾	21
†Lorillard Company pf.	104½	107½
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	105	..
Manhattan Trust Company	132	142
Mechanics' National Bank	187	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107½	109½
Metropolitan Trust Company	295	310
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	11	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	49½	52½
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	222	..
National Citizens' Bank	131	135
National Bank of Commerce	200	204½
National Bank of the Republic	149	154
National Shoe & Leather Bank	87½	92
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	58	..
Newburg Electric Railway 6s	99	103
Newburg Electric Railway stock	61	70
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	4½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	35
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¼	1
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	34	36
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	65	70
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	98½	100
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	83½	85½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	4	6
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	116	119
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	117	119½
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co.	..	5
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	106	110
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	390	410
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	815	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	..	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	113	116
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	106	..
‡Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	199	202
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	71
Pennsylvania Coal	310	330
†P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	125	135
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	82½	85
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	74	79
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	45	50
Safety Car Heating & L. Co.	67½	72½
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	109½
Second Avenue Railroad stock	152½	160
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	202
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
*Southern New-Eng. Telephone	98	100
Standard Gas	70	72½
Standard Gas pf.	104½	107
‡Standard Gas 1st	108	110¼
Standard Oil Trust	225	226½
†Steinway Railway 6s	110	112
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	45	55
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	87½	92½
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
Third Avenue Railroad	174	176
Third National Bank	103	106½
Title Guarantee & Trust	240	..
†Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	14	17
Tradesmen's National Bank	..	92½
Trenton Potteries	3½	6
†Trenton Potteries pf.	30	36
Trow Directory pf.	33½	38½
Union Ferry stock	67½	69½
†Union Ferry 5s	103	105
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	95	100
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	100½	103½
Union Trust	715	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	81½	84
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	53	60
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	203	209
United States Trust	1030	..
Wagner Car Company	153	156
Washington Trust Company	183	188
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	87	89½
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	11½	13
*Worcester Traction pf.	82	84½
Worthington Pump	10	16
Worthington Pump pf.	71	75½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $7,649,948, against $8,076,167 in the preceding week, and $4,931,536 for the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $32,492,485, against $29,683,308 in the corresponding period last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Central National	115
Commerce	200
Fourth National	180
Hanover	300
Irving	130
Leather Manufacturers'	175
Manhattan	204
Market & Fulton	200
Merchants'	132½
Metropolis	415
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	230
New-York County	580
Ninth National	115
National Union	185
Park	273
Republic	148
Shoe & Leather	92½
Southern National	100
State of New-York	108
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities to-day at the Real Estate Exchange:

10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each, 80.

50 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 200.

25 shares Leather Manufacturers National Bank, $100 each, 179½.

5 shares Journeay & Burnham, common, $100 each, 42½.

90 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 275.

300 shares Keely Motor Company of New-England, (orders for, hypothecated,) 20c per share.

Trustee's certificate for $1,000 interest in the New-York Keely Motor Company, (hypothecated,) $15.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie second consols, 1½, to 74½; St. Paul, ⅜, to 73½; Reading, ⅝, to 6⅝; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 56½; New-York Central, ¼, to 100¼; Erie, ⅛, to 16⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 47¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15⅝. Illinois Central sold at 99 and Northern Pacific preferred at 12¾. British consols advanced ⅛, to 107 13-16 for money, and 1-16, to 107 13-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £6,000. Money, ¼@½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ⅞@15-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 22½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 23c for checks.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for 90-day bills.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895	1894.
Chicago & West Michigan—			
Mileage	575	575	575
3d week Jan.	$26,812	$25,155	$23,993
Jan. 1 to Jan. 21	71,924	71,789	68,808
From July 1	1,292,522	1,125,170	964,959
Detroit, Lansing & Northern—			
Mileage	334	334	334
3d week Jan.	$17,463	$18,887	$16,243
Jan. 1 to Jan 21	48,415	52,522	46,322
From July 1	596,635	539,398	549,986
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis—			
3d week Jan.	81,696	74,849	81,230
From Jan 1	230,485	210,534	240,340
July 1 to Jan 21	2,331,936	2,255,510	2,326,177
Norfolk & Western—			
Mileage	1,570	1,567	156
3d week Jan.	$229,194	$209,701	$188,830
From Jan. 1	672,613	565,737	582,407
From July 1	5,428,128	5,510,170	5,212,236
Ohio River—			
Mileage	215	215	215
3d week Jan.	$18,412	$12,393	$11,672
Jan. 1 to Jan. 21	47,412	35,631	35,020
Frmo July 1	2,450,380	2,454,602	2,185,763
Chesapeake & Ohio for December—	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	1,360	1,362	1,278
Gross earnings	$929,617	$800,246	$718,339
Op. ex. and taxes	624,938	547,569	500,887
Net earnings	304,679	252,677	217,452
July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	5,204,467	5,002,173	4,918,620
Op. ex. and taxes	3,478,447	3,301,200	3,213,521
Net earnings	1,726,020	1,700,973	1,705,099
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	9,798,324	9,127,666	9,865,471
Operating exp.	6,641,774	6,114,811	6,772,879
Net earnings	3,156,550	3,012,855	3,092,592
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery for quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	$186,914	$182,528	$158,272
Operating exp.	137,718	135,948	124,490
Net earnings	49,196	46,580	33,782
Other income	1,832	3,538	1,851
Total	51,028	50,118	35,633
Fixed charges	34,432	32,845	34,690
Surplus	16,596	17,273	943
Cash on hand	8,129	......	......
Prof. and loss def.	10,166	......	......
New-York, Susquehanna & Western for December—			
Operating exp.	676,339	714,566	......
Operating exp.	106,308	118,758	......
Net earnings	89,898	74,816	......
July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,188,425	1,073,264	......
Operating exp.	676,340	714,566	......
Net earnings	512,085	358,698	......
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,264,017	1,962,984	......
Operating exp.	1,388,308	1,280,983	......
Net earnings	875,709	682,001	......
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for December—			
Gross earnings	$1,833,256	$1,551,928	$1,752,512
Operating exp.	1,017,518	947,066	972,285
Net earnings	815,738	604,862	780,227
Other income	75,339	72,942	......
Total	891,077	677,808	......
Charges	853,167	866,387	......
Surplus	37,909	*188,584	......
†Pay. car tr. cert.	520,000	......	......
Def. after pay	482,090	......	......
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	11,777,331	10,834,637	11,533,966
Operating exp.	6,045,953	5,804,384	6,121,108
Net earnings	5,731,378	5,030,253	5,412,858
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	21,581,903	20,144,191	22,612,992
Operating exp.	11,698,863	11,253,772	13,249,186
Net earnings	9,883,040	8,890,419	9,363,806

*Deficit.

†These certificates matured during the years 1894 and 1895, and are not a charge against the business of December.

	1896.	1895	1894.
Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron for December—			
Gross earnings	$2,216,357	$1,588,255	$2,279,310
Operating exp.	2,298,778	1,775,683	2,161,858
Deficit	82,420	187,428	*117,452
Charges	95,000	106,000	......
Deficit	177,420	293,428	......
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	14,272,272	11,319,960	13,797,826
Operating exp.	14,715,282	11,475,837	12,628,233
Deficit	443,010	155,877	*1,169,593
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	24,708,901	21,545,809	25,160,832
Operating exp.	25,303,703	21,582,137	23,927,931
Deficit	594,802	36,328	*1,232,901

*Surplus.

	1896.	1895	1894.
Total of both companies for December—			
Gross earnings	4,049,613	3,140,183	4,031,822
Operating exp.	3,316,295	2,722,750	3,134,148
Net earnings	733,318	417,433	897,679
Other income	75,339	72,942	......
Total income	808,657	490,375	......
Charges	948,167	972,387	......
Deficit	139,510	482,012	......
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	26,049,604	22,154,597	25,331,792
Operating exp.	16,609,574	13,420,055	14,798,393
Net earnings	9,440,030	8,734,542	10,533,399
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	46,290,804	41,690,001	47,773,824
Operating exp.	37,003,566	32,835,910	37,177,117
Net earnings	9,288,238	8,854,091	10,596,707

Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn, quarter ended Dec. 31, compares as follows with same period in 1894: Gross, $49,618, against $54,862; net, $12,792, against $18,588; surplus after charges, $646, against $4,152.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The coupons and dividends maturing in February on the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad first mortgage bonds; Louisiana and Missouri guaranteed preferred stock, and Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad preferred stock will be paid at the office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co.

—The Banco International e Hipotecario de Mexico, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. Mexican, or $1.05 American, payayble Feb. 15 at the office of H. B. Hollins & Co.

—The Buffalo Railroad Company coupons due Feb. 1 from the first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds will be paid at the office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co.

—The Bank of the Manhattan Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after Feb. 10, to stockholders of record Feb. 1.

—The Lincoln National Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Feb. 1.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The feature of the local market to-day was Reading, which was strong and higher, advancing with the New-York quotations. The Tractions were neglected, and closed unchanged. In the specialties, the only active stocks were Pennsylvania Heat common and preferred. The former declined from 9½ to 9, and the latter from 6½ to 5⅞. Both were heavy on the Mayor's veto, and closed at declines of ⅝ respectively. Storage common closed unchanged. United Gas Improvement was lower at 68¾. Pennsylvania Steel common advanced from 29 to 33. The balance of the list was unchanged, but closed strong.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Acetylene, $25 pd.	..	20	..	20
Baltimore Traction	17	17⅜	17¼	17½
Cambria	47½	48	47½	48
Choctaw	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	10
Con. Trac. stock	..	27	..	27
Electric Storage	28⅝	29	28½	29
Elec. Storage pf.	29	30	29	30
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	⅛	¼	½
Hestonville	48	..	47¼	48½
Hestonville pf.	60	..	60	..
Hunt. & B. T.	29	..	29	..
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	50½	..	50½	..
Indianapolis	26	28	26	28
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21½	21¾	21¼	21¾
Lehigh Navigation	45¼	45½	44⅞	45
Lehigh Valley	37½	38	37¼	37½
Met. Traction	104⅝	105	104	105
Northern Central	..	68¼	..	68¼
Northern Pacific	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	12½	13½	12	..
Pennsylvania	53¼	55½	53⅛	53¼
Penn. L., H. & P.	9	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	6	6⅛	6⅜	6¾
Penn. Steel	33	..	28	30
Penn. Steel pf.	60	..	60	65
Phila. Traction	69½	70	69¾	70
Phila. & Erie	20	22	20	22
Reading	6⅝	6 11-16	6⅛	6 3-16
Rochester Ry	..	37	..	37
Un. Trac., $5 pd.	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼
United Cos. of N. J.	239	240	..	..
United Gas Imp.	68½	69	68½	69
W. N. Y. & P.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Welsbach	54	..	54	55
Welsbach of Can.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Welsbach Com'l	..	39	..	39
Welsbach Com'l pf.	..	74	..	74
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	85	90	85	90
N. J. Con. 5s	81	..	80½	81
Newark Pass. 5s	103¼	104	103	103½
People's Trac. 5s	90	..	90	..
Un. Trac. 4 per ct.	73¾	74	73⅞	74⅛

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The market continues dull and firm. The cables were steady. West Chicago sold at 105¼, January account, and 106⅜ for February account. There were no account sales of North Chicago, but it sold at 234 to 235 in small lots. Lake Street sold at 21@21⅛ for both accounts. Alley L sold at 6. Diamond Match sold at 123⅝, January account, and 124⅝, February account. Strawboard sold at 44⅞, February account.

Money was easier at 5½@6 per cent. for call and 6 per cent. for time loans. Bank clearings were $13,886,193. New-York exchange sold at 60c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Am. Strawboard	44	..	*44¼	..
C. & C. C. & D.	60⅛	..	60½	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt.	12	..	12	..
Chi. B. & M. pf.	32¼	..	32½	..
Chi. P. & P. Co.	29	..	29	..
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	46	..	45	..
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley L)	*6	..	5¾	..
Chi. City Railway	260	275	255	285
Chicago Telephone	163	165	163	165
Diamond M. of Ill.	124	124½	*123⅜	..
Lake St. El. Ry.	*21	..	*20⅞	..
Metropolitan Elev.	14	14½	14	14½
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	12½	..	12	..
M. & C. Brew. pf.	33	..	33⅜	..
New-York Biscuit	70¾	..	*71	..
No. Chi. St. R. R.	*234	..	231	..
National Railway	105	108	105	..
Street's West. Stable Car Line	12	..	12	..
W. Chi. St. R. R.	*105½	..	*105¼	..
Western Stone	64½	68	64	..
BONDS.				
Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s	*99	..	*99	..
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	*100	..	*100	..
Chi. P. & P. 6s	*106	..	*106	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	57	58¼	57	60
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	35	41	35	41
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100	100¼	100¼	..
Chi. B. of T. 5s	102	102½	102	102½
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	*90½	..	*90½	..
Consumers' G. L. 5s	81	83	81	83
Lake St. El. deb. 5s	*76	..	..	76
Met. Elev. 5s	*70	..	..	70
North Chi. St. R. R. 4½s	*100½	..	..	100½
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*104	..	..	104
W. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*100¾	..	100¼	101
W. Chi. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*97½	..	*97½	..

*Sales.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The market for local stocks was fairly active and strong, the coppers occupying most attention. Boston and Albany, however, was the feature. It advanced 9 points, to 217, and then fell off on sales of 15 shares to 212. There was strong buying, with rumors that the New-York and Hartford was bidding for control. Fitchburg preferred rose 1, to 91, and New-Haven gained 1½, to 183½. Old Colony was steady at 177½. Dominion Coal rose ¾, to 10¾. Bay State Gas 5s advanced 1½, to 79½; the firsts rose 1, to 53, and the stock was up ⅛, to 10½.

Montana led the coppers. It sold up ½, to 74⅝, and closed at 73¾, ⅛ below last night. Butte was up ⅝, to 12⅝, and closed at 12. Calumet and Hecla advanced 5, to 300; Quincy 3, to 121, and Tamarack 1, to 115, with the juniors at 14. Wolverine was up ⅜, to 6⅝. Copper in London rose ½, to 42⅞, spot, and 43¼ for futures.

Money loaned at 7 per cent. New-York funds sold at 12, to 25c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Boston	3¾	..	3¾	..
East Boston	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
West End	1¾	2	1¾	2
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	197	198	197½	198
Erie	61½	62	60½	61½
Mexican	60	65	65	..
New-England	88	..	88	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	10	10½	10	10½
Dominion Coal pf.	87	89	86	87
Gen. Electric pf	56	58½	54	57
Illinois Steel	..	65	63½	65
Lamson Store Serv.	18¼	20	18¼	..
Philadelphia Co	17⅝	18⅛	17½	18⅛
Reece Butt. Hole.	21	21½	21	21½
West. Elec. 1st pf.	53	54	53	54
Westinghouse Elec.	29½	30½	..	..
Bay State Gas	10⅝	10¾	10¼	10½
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	211	215	208	..
Boston & Lowell	..	202½	199½	202½
Boston & Maine	..	165	..	..
Central Mass	10	12	10	12
Central Mass. pf	..	..	..	3
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	92	..	93
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	101	..	101
Conn. & Pass.	139	..	139	..
Fitchburg	..	..	16	18
Fitchburg pf	91	93	90	90¼
Flint & P. M. pf.	35	..	..	..
Maine Cent.	133	..	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	183	..	182	..
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	80	85	..	80
Nor. & Wor.	..	..	177	177½
Old Colony	177	..	..	..
West End	67½	68	67	68¼
West [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wor., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	30	..	30	..
Atlantic	16⅜	17	16	17
Bost. & Mon.	73⅝	73¾	73¾	74
Butte & Boston	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
Cal. & Hecla	300	..	295	..
Franklin	13½	..	13¼	..
Kearsarge	12½	12¾	11⅞	12
Napa (quicksilver)	..	7¼	7	7¼
Osceola	25	26	24½	25
Quincy	120	121	116	118
Tamarack	112	115	112	114
Tamarack, Jr.	14	14½	13½	14
Wolverine	6⅝	6¾	6⅛	6½
*BONDS.				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	..	116	..	116
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	105	..	105	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	..	..	108½	109
East. 1st 6s	116	116½	116½	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s	66½	67	66¾	67
Mex. C. cn. inc	19	19½	..	..
Mex. C. 2d inc.	8⅛	9	8¼	9
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	78½	79	78	79
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Elec.	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.08	.08
Belcher	.28	.30
Best & Belcher	.84	.92
Bodie Consolidated	.39	.40
Bulwer	.18	.16
Chollar	.60	.63
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.40	2.45
Crown Point	.22	.24
Gould & Curry	.50	.54
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.30
Mexican	.60	.64
Mono	..	.06
Ophir	1.40	1.45
Potosi	.52	.56
Savage	.32	.35
Sierra Nevada	.43	.48
Union Consolidated	.39	.41
Utah	.06	.07
Yellow Jacket	.47	.49

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 28.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Gibson	.54	.50
Anaconda	.70	.68½
Portland	1.85	1.85
Argentum	.61	.61
Isabella	.57	.56½
Union	.44	.43
Consolidated	.20	.20½
Pharmacist	.18	.18
Work	.21½	.20½
Alamo	.08½	.08½
Mount Rosa	.19	.18½
Blue Belle	.12	.11
Silver State	.02¼	.02¼
Golden Fleece	1.65	1.65

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 28th day of January, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$88,285,449.29	
Gold bullion	16,141,114.13	
Total	$99,426,563.42	
Outstanding gold certificates	49,988,989.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	136,000.00	
Total	$49,852,989.00	
Balance		*$49,573,574.42
Standard silver dollars	$353,086,863.00	
Silver bullion	571,375.46	
Total	$353,658,238.46	
Outstanding silver certificates	346,255,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	13,695,493.00	
Total	$332,560,011.00	
Balance		21,098,227.46
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$13,358,928.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,352.25	
Total	$137,360,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	137,360,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$104,400,856.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	40,420,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	11,710,000.00	
Total	$28,710,000.00	
Balance		75,690,856.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$24,522,089.00	
National banknotes	10,357,762.98	
Fractional silver coin	14,002,328.48	
Fractional currency	128.81	
Minor coin	1,066,222.48	
Deposits in National banks	14,289,737.25	
Bonds and interest paid	9,392,451.92	
Total	$73,630,670.87	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	7,611,728.44	
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,870,793.84	
Disbursing officers' balances	24,806,497.06	
Post Office Department account	3,757,887.28	
Miscellaneous items	1,479,474.24	
Total	$41,526,380.36	
Balance		32,104,290.51
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$178,466,948.64

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$355,313.68	$14,134,813.19	$96,476,087.01
Internal revenue	228,013.73	9,769,150.83	86,653,616.00
Miscellaneous	50,265.92	1,453,169.36	9,759,484.30
Total	$633,593.33	$25,357,133.38	$192,925,187.31

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$396,000.00	$7,919,000.00	$52,852,437.00
War	60,000.00	3,029,000.00	33,526,021.56
Navy	50,000.00	2,191,000.00	15,732,490.95
Indians	134,000.00	758,000.00	6,448,183.91
Pensions	100,000.00	9,525,000.00	80,783,127.50
Interest	12,000.00	7,155,000.00	24,197,500.06
Total	$752,000.00	$30,577,000.00	$213,539,760.98
Excess of receipts over expenditures	118,406.67	5,219,866.62	20,614,573.67

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	......	$430,645.00	$2,903,218.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$63,802.50	948,736.00	6,122,064.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas'y Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$361,026,586	$77,709,570	$438,736,156
This fiscal yr	88,143,957	2,984,610	91,128,567
This month	15,773,053	591,629	16,364,682
This day	100,476	7,700	108,176

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

THE CASE OF CAPT. ARMES

Proposed Action to be Taken by the the War Department To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The case of Capt. Armes, the cavalry officer of habeas corpus distinction, is likely to engage the attention of the War Department law officials to-morrow. It is proposed to go into the local Supreme Court, where was rendered the decision liberating Armes on his habeas corpus motion, and ask for a formal reversal of the decision, which has been overruled by the higher court.

The War Department people are satisfied that the case cannot be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the matter is settled for all time. It was contemplated at one time by the law officers to ask the court to return Armes to the custody of the military authorities, but this demand will not now be made. The War Department will simply ask the court to reverse its decision, which it is bound to do under the finding of the upper body, and to set aside the habeas corpus proceedings. This will leave Armes in much the same position he was when Gen. Schofield ordered his arrest by a file of soldiers, with the additional feature that the department now possesses the known and completely established right to incarcerate any army officer either on the active or the retired list.

There is a difference of opinion in the War Department regarding the result of the Armes legal fight. There is a growing disposition to drop the whole matter, now that there has been an unqualified demonstration of the survival of the department authority over subordinate officers. Armes's offense would have to be shown before a court-martial, and it may be regarded that [illegible] punished for what-

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS. $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus. $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway

REORGANIZATION.

Bondholders must deposit their bonds on or before Feb. 1, 1896, with the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York City, so as not to become subject to the penalties the committee will then impose.

Under a clause of the mortgage, all bonds not deposited cannot collect any interest for five (5) years, and will also be deprived of the bonus paid on each bond of two hundred and seventy-five ($275) dollars in preferential dividend stock.

Over three-quarters of the bonds have already been deposited. The Mercantile Trust Company's receipts are listed on the Stock Exchange. Those who have not received the circular of the Reorganization Committee, setting forth fully the plan and the reasons therefor, can obtain the same on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the Committee, Room 218, 1 Broadway.

J. T. GRANGER,
Secretary.

G. M. DODGE, Chairman,
GEO. M. PULLMAN,
FRANKLIN B. LORD,
HARRY WALTERS,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
} Reorganization Committee.

To the Bondholders OF THE

Louisville, St. Louis and Texas RAILWAY COMPANY:

By agreement between the representatives of all mortgage interests in the above property, the undersigned have been appointed a committee to prepare and carry through a plan of reorganization.

Such a plan and an agreement to carry the same into effect has been prepared, and can be obtained from the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William St., New-York, or the Columbia Finance and Trust Company, Louisville, Ky.

All holders of bonds and certificates for bonds heretofore deposited must deposit their bonds and exchange their certificates on or before the 31st day of January, 1896, after which date they will only be received subject to such assessments and conditions as such committee may determine.

John J. McCook,
Charles B. Van Nostrand,
Harry Weissinger,
Oscar Fenley,
Reorganization Committee.

John L. Nisbet, Sec., 40 Wall St., New-York.
January 20, 1896.

The St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R. Company.

First mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY**, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY**, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of (3) three per cent.

New-York, January 11, 1896.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
} Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE

6 PER CENT. BONDS OF

The Mechanical Rubber Co.

The undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage above referred to, desire under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars ($13,500) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY**, 66 Broadway, New-York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before Feb. 5, 1896. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND,
JOHN S. TILNEY,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1896.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Mobile, Ala., January 13th, 1896.
NOTICE.
To Holders of Bonds.

City of Mobile Bonds (issue of 1881) numbered 3525, 3691, 3631, 3916, 3803 will be paid, on presentation, by the First National Bank of Mobile on the 1st day of February, 1896, with interest for one month.

Said bonds will cease to bear interest after that date. CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank of Mobile.

Financial.

Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds who are dissatisfied with the proposed plan of reorganization recently submitted to them, and who think they are entitled to a more equitable distribution, are invited to meet at the office of the Home Insurance Co., No. 119 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for consultation and determination as to the course to be adopted to protect their interests. Per order of Protective Committee,

AUGUSTUS METTLER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29th,

At 12½ o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)
80 shs. Gansevoort Bank, N. Y.
20 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
133 shs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
1,000 shs. Standard Metal Tie & Construction Co.
5 shs. Cummings Car Works.
(By order of Trustee.)
10 shs. Kings County Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
206 shs. French Mirror Plate Co., N. Y.
$1,000 Knick. Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$2,000 Knick. Brewing Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1897.
213 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
96 shs. Long Island Bank, B'klyn.
20 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
25 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co., B'klyn.
$15,000 Cent. of Geo. R'y 1st 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
10 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R.
25 shs. American Insurance Co.
100 shs. Eagle Fire Insurance Co.
$16,000 Seattle Coal & Iron Co. 1st 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Gold Bds., 1917; June, 1893, coupons.
$4,000 Green River Coal & Coke Co. 1st 5 p. c. Skg. Fd' Gold Bds., 1922; Sept., 1893, coupons.
3,000 shs. Gold Coin Mines. Delivered when issued, carrying two dividends.
100 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank, (Hypd.)
10 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co., (Hypd.)
10 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co., (Hypd.)
$4,000 N. J. Electric Ry. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$255,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Union Trust Co. Certfs.)
$119,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Class A Bds., (Union Trust Co. Certfs.)
$73,000 Col. Midl. R. R. Co. Con. 4 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Mercantile Co-operative Bank N. Y. Pfd.
12 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R. Co.
100 shs. Chicago & Canada So. R'way Co.
50 shs. Cleve., Youngstown & Pitts. R'way Co.
10 shs. Franklin National Bank.
100 shs. Seattle Coal & Iron Co., 1st Asst. Pd.
2 shs. State Trust Co.
$3,424.68 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. 10 p. c. Certfs.
30 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
15 shs. Fifth National Bank of N. Y., (Hypd.)
25 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
$10,000 Missouri Pacific R'y 1st Coll. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920, (Hypd.)
$10,000 Missouri Pacific R'y Co.'s Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1917, (Hypd.)
$4,500 American Boiler Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1898.

Dividends.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R. CO.
Office of the Receivers.
New-York, Jan. 28, 1896.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1894, from the following-named bonds will be paid on and after Feb. 1, 1896, at the Chase National Bank, N. Y., with interest thereon at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum from date of maturity.

First and Second Extension 7 per cent. bonds, dated 1854, extended 1880.

Second Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1885, renewed.

First Mortgage Tennessee Division 40-year 7 per cent. bonds.

Consolidated Mortgage 40-year 7 per cent bonds.

CHARLES M. McGHEE,
HENRY FINK, Receivers.

179TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, January 27, 1896.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1896.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Depot, New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the FIRST PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable at this office on the second day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1895.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 1st, and will be reopened on Tuesday, March 3d, 1896.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 Park Row,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to Feb. 1 proximo.

HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. GUARANTEED PREFERRED STOCK.
KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO R. R. PREFERRED STOCK.

Coupons and dividends on the above maturing Feb. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, January 27, 1896.

Six months' interest on the above notes to February 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 43 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY,
Chicago, Jan. 20, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 116.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable Feb. 15, to stockholders of record at close of business Feb. 1, 1896.

Transfer books will close Feb. 1 and reopen Feb. 17, 1896. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., Jan. 25, 1896.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, Feb. 20, 1896. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Friday, Jan. 31, and reopen on Friday, Feb. 21, 1896. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 1, 1896.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of 3 Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2, inclusive. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

89TH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, Jan. 28, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have today declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Feb. 3, out of the earnings of the past six months.

ISAAC HOWLAND, Cashier.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY CO.

The coupons due Feb. 1, 1896, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar St., New-York.

W. C. ASKEW, Assistant Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1896.
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Jan. 27, 1896.

Coupons due Feb. 1, 1896, on the Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

THE BANCO INTERNATIONAL E HIPOTECARIO de Mexico, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2 Per Cent Mexican, or $1.05 American, payable 15th of February, at the Banking House of H. B. Hollins & Co., its Agency in New-York, on presentation of Coupon No. 11.

Meetings and Elections.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 6, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

New-York City, January 29, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of United States Casualty Company will be held at Room No. 308, Mutual Life Building, New-York City, (entrance No. 32 Liberty Street,) on WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1896, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors, to hold office for three years, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open half an hour. Transfer books will be closed from February 2, 1896, to February 12, 1896, inclusive.

W. H. CHESEBROUGH, Jr., Secretary.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 29, 1896.

Election.—The annual election for Directors of this company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 72 Wall St., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1896. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

CHARLES A. HULL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 40 Wall St., Room 48, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1896, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 11.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at No. 115 Broadway, Room 66, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1896, at 12:30 P. M. CHARLES REMSEN, Secretary.

Proposals.

PUBLIC SALE OF OLD MATERIAL AT THE Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1896.—In accordance with the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, Statutes at Large, Vol. 22, Page 296, and the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1890, there will be sold at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., February 12, 1896, certain articles and material belonging to the navy, condemned as unfit for use therein, consisting of guns, gun carriages, revolvers, shell, sounding machines, spy glasses, lanterns, rugs, hide rope, harness, junk, flags, boats, iron tanks, cement, surgical instruments, provisions, clothing, and small stores, &c., &c. The sales will be for cash to the highest bidder of each lot, by sealed proposals for the purchase of the articles and material. Catalogues containing forms of proposals for bidders may be obtained on application at the office of the General Storekeeper, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., or at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington. The proposals must be made in duplicate, inclosed in an envelope indorsed "Proposals for purchase of condemned stores at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be opened February 12, 1896," and addressed to the Paymaster of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Proposals must reach the office of the Paymaster of the yard not later than 12 o'clock noon on the above date, when bids will be publicly opened. A deposit of 20 per cent. of the total amount of each bid must accompany it as security for the payment of the balance and the removal of the articles within 30 days after date of acceptance of bid. A deposit of the full amount of bids of fifty dollars or less must accompany the bids. This deposit will be forfeited to the United States in event of failure to pay such balance and make removal within the time stated. The material and articles will be sold as they lie and must be removed during navy yard hours without expense to the Government. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. W. McADOO, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, January 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened February 4, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, February 4, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of hose, hose fittings, electrical supplies, sperm oil, sugar, and lumber. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, January 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, February 20, 1896, and then opened, for supplying about 27,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications, and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price, (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antillia, (letters must be directed "per Antillia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at *7 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Tampa.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance.")

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Coleridge; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 1 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Carib Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM	Saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM	†Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM	†Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM	††Ems, March 28, 10 AM

††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

Columbia. Mch. 5, 7 A. M.	F. Bism'ck. Apr. 9, 11AM
Normannia. M. 26, 11 AM	A. Victoria. Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS....Jan. 29	ST. PAUL.......Feb. 19
PARIS.........Feb. 5	PARIS..........Feb. 26
NEW-YORK...Feb. 12	NEW-YORK...March 4

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.

Noordland, Jan. 29, noon	Westernla'd, Feb. 19, noon
Friesland, Feb. 5, noon	So'thw'k, Feb. 26, 2:30 PM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Feb. 1, 7 A. M.	Aurania, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
Umbria, Feb. 8, noon.	Etruria, Feb. 22, 11 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

A.—EUROPE.—Two months' tour, $525. Select party sails from New-York April 11 by new N. G. Lloyd Express Steamer Kaiser Wm. II. For itinerary, address Mrs. M. A. B. Kelly, (late State Normal College, Albany, N. Y.) Winter Park, Fla.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 20 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE......................Wednesday, Jan. 29
COMANCHE (new)..............Friday, Jan. 31
CHEROKEE......................Monday, Feb. 3

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.

T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

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Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, E. A.	W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way.	Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Kalker, Agt.	J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co. N Pier 35 N. R.	F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P.	Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY LINE.

For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

RICHMOND (via all-water route) direct Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

WINTER TOURS TO THE WEST INDIES

By the commodious passenger steamers of the

ATLAS LINE,

Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.

S. S. Alene

SAILS SATURDAY, FEB. 8,

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THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.

SPECIAL TOURS

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PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

West Indian Cruises.

The S. S. ORINOCO of the QUEBEC S. S. Co. will leave NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, for a delightful cruise to BERMUDA and all the principal WEST INDIAN PORTS, touching at Jamaica on the return, and will be followed by the S. S. CARIBBEE, Feb. 15, and the S. S. MADIANA, Feb. 26. Duration of cruise, 30 days. Programme free on application.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 B'way, cor. Warren. Telephone 320 Cortlandt.
1,225 Broadway, cor. 30th. Telephone 446B 38th St.

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BERMUDA.

48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO

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30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics. For further particulars apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
39 Broadway, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

WINTER CRUISE.

Special sailing for the Tropics. The fine passenger steamer

"SILVIA"

Sails Wednesday, February 5th, 1896, for

Jamaican & Central American Ports.

Cost of entire round trip of about one month, $125.

BOWRING & ARCHIBALD, 9 Stone St., N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM	Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM
Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM	Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM
Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM	Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM
Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM	Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., Feb. 1, 2 P. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Feb. 8, 7 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW

STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MISSISSIPPI.....................Feb. 1, 1896

For freight and passage apply to

NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.

Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.......Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC..............................Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
DORIC..................................March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA..................................March 14, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y. ADVANCE, Jan. 31. FINANCE, Feb. 10.

For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway. E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk, and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent.
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train, for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12 St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt, and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leave 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:80 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Leave Your Advertisement for
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the nearest or most convenient
American District Telegraph Office.
Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for Messenger.
Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.
Pay nothing extra to boy.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1896.

9.00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10.00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa, 4:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs: 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days. 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches.

For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibuled Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun. 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10:00 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE, via New London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

CONWAY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. JOHN T. CONWAY, Administrator. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Administrator, 96 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. n27-law6mW

RENWICK, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RENWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 118, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of August, 1895. JAMES A. RENWICK, AUGUSTIN MONROE, EDWARD B. RENWICK, Executors. [illegible]

Surrogate Notices.

DANNAT, SUSAN J.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William T. Dannat, David Jones Dannat, Mary C. D. Starr, Julia D. Haviland, Walter D. Starr, Leonie D. Haviland, (an infant over fourteen years of age,) Renee D. Haviland, (an infant over fourteen years of age,) William David Haviland, (an infant under fourteen years of age,) Guy Dannat Haviland, (an infant under fourteen years of age,) Margaret Jones, Susan D. Griffith, Marie Imogene Eidlitz Starr, Mary Griffith, Jane J. Thayer, Margaret J. Thayer, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, the Amity Baptist Church, the American and Foreign Christian Union, and to all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN J. DANNAT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth (28th) day of February, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julia D. Haviland and William T. Dannat, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 2nd day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja15-law6wW

MEAD, JEREMIAH G.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John J. Mead, Austin Mead, Thomas Mead, Patrick Mead, William Mead, Edward Mead, Mary Bauer, née Mead; William Mead, Michael Mead, Thomas Mead, Josephine Mead, Bridget Mead, send greeting.

Whereas, John J. Mead of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 2d day of January, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JEREMIAH G. MEAD, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
N. J. O'CONNELL, Attorney for Executors, 1,488 Third Avenue, New-York City, New-York.
ja29-law6wW

DOWNES, DAVID.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline W. Downes, Robert G. Downes, Salina Richardson, William Downes, Emma Thorp, Carrie Culling, Mary A. Burrows, Henry David Downes, alias David Downes, alias David Williams, Hestilla Williams, alias Estella Williams, alias Hestilla Downes, alias Estella Downes, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert A. Downes of the City of Newark, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the ninth day of June, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID DOWNES, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MILLER & MILLER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, N. Y. ja1-law6wW

DICKINSON, ISABELLA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isabella H. Dickinson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 104 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1895. HORACE E. DICKINSON, FANNIE D. LEWIS, SARAH D. LEWIS, Administrators. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administrators, 320 Broadway, New-York City. d25-law6mW

HASHAGEN, VIOLETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIOLETTA HASHAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895. EMILIE H. SMITH, Administratrix. BLACK & KING, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Pine Street, New-York City. o9-law6mW

ALLEN, THERESA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THERESA F. ALLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN AND ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n27-law6mW

ROGERS, ABBIE P.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABBIE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 26 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1896. HENRY H. ROGERS, Executor. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Executor, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. ja15-law6mW

ALLEN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ethan Allen, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN and ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n20-law6mW&my20

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DOUGLASS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 145 East 40th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1895. HUGH DOUGLAS, Executor, 145 East 40th St., New-York. o9-law6mW

CLARK, EDWARD V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD V. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George R. Schieffelin, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. EMILY V. CLARK, FREDERICK C. BOYNTON, Executors.

STOCKLEY, DANIEL GROVER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GROVER STOCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Far Rockaway, Long Island, in the State of New-York, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ERNEST F. EBLE, Executor. n27-law6mW

OSBORN, MARION.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION OSBORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the subscribers at their place of business, 275 Canal Street, New-York, on or before the 4th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 26, 1895. WILLIAM R. OSBORN, EDWARD OSBORN, Executors. WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, N. Y. n27-law6mW

CLELAND, CLARENCE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clarence B. Cleland, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 West 88th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1895. SAMUEL [illegible]

COURT OF APPEALS RELIEF

A Sweeping Measure Introduced by Mr. Stanchfield.

WOULD LIMIT THE ELIGIBLE CASES

After the Present Calendar Is Exhausted the Situation Is Such that Suitors will Practically Be Denied Justice.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—A bill was introduced in the Assembly this morning by Mr. Stanchfield, purporting to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, that is far reaching in its effects. The principal feature of the bill is that portion of it which limits the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals. The amendment is as follows:

No appeal shall be taken to said court from a judgment of affirmance hereafter rendered in an action to recover damages for a personal injury, or to recover damages for injuries resulting in death, or in an action to cancel a judgment or written instrument, as in fraud of the rights of creditors, when the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is unanimous, unless such Appellate Division shall certify that, in its opinion, a question of law is involved which ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, or unless, in case of its refusal to so certify, an appeal is allowed by the Court of Appeals.

The object of the amendment is to expedite the work of the Court of Appeals. At the present time the Court of Appeals has upon its calendar in the neighborhood of 1,300 cases. Under ordinary circumstances it would require a year for their disposition. With the accumulation of appeals, proceeding at the same ratio as heretofore, the calendar of the Court of Appeals will in a short time become so incumbered as practically to deprive suitors of justice.

It is estimated that it will require two or three years to reach a case after the present calendar shall have been disposed of. A great number of actions that are appeal to the court of last resort really involve no questions of law. The facts have been adjudicated in the lower tribunal, and appeals, in many instances, are interposed simply for purposes of delay.

Whenever the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is unanimous, an appeal under the amendment to the Court of Appeals can still be had, if the Appellate Division certify that, in its opinion, a question of law is involved which ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, and in the event that the Appellate Division refuses to allow a certificate enabling an appeal, the Court of Appeals itself is allowed to issue a certificate by which one can obtain a decision of the court of last resort.

Mr. Stanchfield's bill is of vast importance to the local profession, and if passed will work effective and radical relief from the delay heretofore incident to litigation. Prominent lawyers interviewed in and about the Capitol express the opinion that the measure is a proper one, and ought to become a law.

The following bills were passed by the House:

Mr. Allds—Legalizing the changing of the name of the Jennie Clarkson Baptist Orphanage of New-York to Jennie Clarkson Home for Children.

Mr. Austin—Empowering the Governor to change the designation of Justices of the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hill—Empowering County Clerks to deputize a clerk to sign the Chief Clerk's name in books of record.

The Assembly adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

TROLLEY-CAR LEGISLATION.

Measures Intended to Secure Some Safety for the Public.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Assemblyman Nixon has about completed the report of his committee, which during the past few months has investigated the management and operation of the street surface railroads throughout the State. He expects to submit the report within a couple of weeks.

The report will deal with the question of municipal ownership of street railroad franchises, capital stock, watered stock, bonded indebtedness, cost of construction and operation, including the providing of car fenders, heating and lighting, rates of fare, and the issue of transfer tickets.

It has been suggested to the committee that local municipal boards should be provided for, to supervise in a measure the operation and determine complaints against the street surface railroads.

The Senate Committee on Railways will, on Feb. 5, at 3 P. M., give a hearing on Senator Brackett's bill giving the State Railroad Commissioner authority to decide whether existing street railroads shall be extended.

The Assembly Cities Committee has decided to report favorably bills prohibiting railroads on Hart Street, Pulaski Street, and Vernon Avenue, in Brooklyn.

The bill of Assemblyman Forrester compelling surface railroads to adopt fenders was given a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Railroads this afternoon. Hugo Hirsch of Brooklyn appeared for the measure "in the interest of humanity." Hundreds of people, he said, had been killed in Brooklyn because no care had been taken in the matter of fenders.

The committee decided to report out for printing a substitute providing that five members of the Railroad Committee of the House be named to investigate as to the most practical fender and report back to the House. The committee decided that it could give a hearing upon the bill when it came back Feb. 11.

The Railroad Committee also decided to give a hearing Feb. 11 on the Trainor bill compelling the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad in New-York City to run cars all night.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

Favorable Reports on Many Bills—Hearings Granted.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Senate Finance Committee will report favorably Senator Stewart's bill adding the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Board of Trustees of Cornell university, and providing that the Trustees shall hold over until their successors are elected; that fifteen votes be required to elect Trustees and that ten shall constitute a quorum.

Also Senator Raines's bill appropriating $2,000 for a new dormitory of the New-York State Custodial Asylum for feeble-minded women.

The nomination of Gernon Jones of Fonda to be United States Loan Commissioner for Montgomery County will be reported favorably by the committee.

The Senate Finance Committee will next Tuesday give hearings on Senator Grady's bill appropriating $110,000 for the construction of six floating grain elevators, three at Buffalo and three at New-York City, and on the bills of the Special Assembly Committee on Good Roads.

The Assembly Cities Committee will report favorably these bills:

Mr. Husted—Providing that all reports of the New-York Aqueduct Commissioners regarding appraisals shall contain the recommendations to the court regarding costs.

Mr. Finn—Prohibiting the dumping of refuse from the sea wall of Battery Park.

Mr. Butts—Relieving St. Paul's Church, in New-York, from certain assessments for public improvements.

Mr. Degraw—Dividing into two departments the Department of City Works of Brooklyn.

The Codes Committee of the Assembly will report favorably these bills.

Mr. Charles—Compelling County Clerks to keep on file notices of pendency of actions.

Mr. Armstrong—Authorizing the appointment and fixing the salary of stenographers to Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

There have been a number of requests for hearings on Senator Malby's bill repealing the Ainsworth compulsory alcoholic education law and Senator Siebert's bill amending the law. The Senate Committee on Public Education will give a hearing on the measures Feb. 11, at 2 P. M.

A SUNDAY FOOD BILL.

The Sabbath Day Society Opposed to Selling Ice and Soda Water.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Assembly Codes Committee will to-morrow report favorably Assemblyman Malone's bill regarding the sale of certain articles on Sunday. As it will be reported, the bill will read:

All manner of public selling or offering for sale of any property upon Sunday is prohibited, except that articles of food may be sold and supplied at any time before 10 o'clock in the morning, and except, also, that meals may be sold, to be eaten on the premises where sold, or served elsewhere by caterers; and prepared tobacco, milk, ice and soda-water in places other than where spirituous or malt liquors or wines are kept or offered for sale; and fruit, confectionery, newspapers, cooked food, drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances may be sold in a quiet and orderly manner at any time of the day.

Secretary Osborne of the Sabbath Day Society of New-York appeared before the Assembly Committee on Codes against the bill authorizing the sale of ice, soda water, milk, and cooked food on Sunday. He read various letters from ministers opposing the measure.

Fred Blaeser, Albert Peiser, and Assemblyman Malone spoke in favor of the bill, as representing the delicatessen dealers of New-York City.

A LABOR REWARD BILL.

Provisions for Medals and a Civil Pension List—Other New Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Assemblyman Butts of New-York City to-day introduced a bill for the encouragement and reward of labor and industry. It provides that the State shall establish a "reward of merit fund," under the control of the State Treasurer.

The fund shall consist of one-fifth of 1 per cent. of all the moneys collected by the State from incorporations.

The bill also provides that the Regents shall have charge of awards from this fund, the awards to go to skilled mechanics and artisans who have "rendered extraordinary service to the cause of labor." The persons to whom the awards are made must have been engaged at their business for at least three years. When any person who has secured a medal shall arrive at the age of sixty years, he shall be placed upon a pension roll and draw $150 annually for the remainder of his life. The State Controller is made the auditing officer of the fund. Other bills introduced in the House were:

Mr. Austin—Providing for the redemption of certain lands on Gravesend Avenue in Kings County, which have been sold for nonpayment of taxes.

Mr. Hughes—Appropriating $15,000 to furnish arms and equipments for Troop C of the National Guard.

Mr. Gregory—Prohibiting railways on Charles and Berry Streets in New-York City.

Mr. Wilson—Prohibiting railways on Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Scherer—Increasing to $1.50 Sheriff's fees for notifying jurors to attend trial terms of court.

Mr. Marshall—Repealing the act authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to extend Second Avenue; also, prohibiting railroads on Van Buren Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Budd—Prohibiting railroads on Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the payment of Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court when engaged in work outside their districts.

In the Senate these bills were offered:

M. Sullivan—Putting theatres and other places of public amusement under the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspector, and providing that dressing rooms in theatres shall be 8 feet wide, 10 feet long, and 9 feet high, with screened gas jets properly fastened, and that two sanitary water closets shall be provided for every theatre; that there shall be a fire-resisting curtain of incombustible material. The penalties under the bill are fines of not less than $100, or more than $1,000, or not less than thirty days imprisonment, or more than ninety days, or both.

Mr. Ahearn—Providing that snow or refuse shall not be dumped from the sea wall of Battery Park, New-York City.

Mr. Koehler—Amending the act in relation to street improvements in Long Island City.

Mr. Sullivan—Repealing Chapter 331 of the laws of 1895 relative to including costs for searches in bills of disbursements in actions.

Mr. Brush—Authorizing the appointment of a Deputy City Clerk for Brooklyn, salary $2,000 per annum, to sign salary warrants and other warrants not exceeding in amount, individually, $250, and to act in the place of City Clerk during the absence of the City Clerk.

Several bills of minor importance were also introduced.

A Dull Day in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Cantor said he had not examined the new rules submitted by the majority of the Committee on Rules, and that the committee would meet to-morrow morning to discuss the proposed rules.

The nomination of Daniel Pinckney of South Onondaga to be agent of the Onondaga Indians was confirmed.

Mr. Higbie presented a petition of the Shinnecock Indians, asking that non-resident members of the tribe be prohibited from voting for Trustees. Senator Higbie says that many of the non-resident Indians persist in attending all elections and voting for Trustees.

Senator Brush presented additional petitions from Brooklyn against consolidation.

Mr. Audett's bill, providing two stenographers for the County Court of Kings County, was passed.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

CHARITY'S PATH NOT ALL ROSES

The Rev. William H. Weeks, Long Island City, Finds One Thorn and Is in Dread of Six Others.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 28.—The efforts of the Rev. William H. Weeks, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church in the Ravenswood section of this city, to relieve persons in need by providing means of employment, caused him to be a witness in a civil suit tried before Police Justice Ingram to-day.

The Rev. Mr. Weeks owns a house at 52 Webster Avenue. The house was vacant several months ago, and having been called upon frequently to extend aid to persons in distress, he visited several clothing manufacturers in New-York and made contracts for work. Then he fitted up the house as a workshop, and gave employment to a number of persons. While the establishment encroached considerably upon the minister's time, it was providing a living for several families, and he continued it.

It appears that early in December, Rachel A. Donnelly of 327 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, took control of the shop, she having been previously employed as forewoman. She was, it is asserted, to pay the Rev. Mr. Weeks $15 a week as rent for the house and the use of the plant. Owing to the contracts with the manufacturers, the establishment had to be continued in the minister's name, and he made the collections and turned the proceeds over to Miss Donnelly.

Matters evidently did not run very smoothly, for Rachel A. Donnelly was defendant to-day in a suit brought by Simon Wilneu of Webster Avenue for $14, alleged to be due to him as wages. When the case was tried, she asserted that she was not the proprietor, but only the forewoman, and was not responsible for the balance of wages due to the plaintiff. Then the minister was called as a witness, and he testified as to the agreement he had made with Miss Donnelly.

Justice Ingram, after hearing all the evidence, adjourned the case until the parties in the suit could produce more testimony.

There are seven other complainants against the woman, and the Rev. Mr. Weeks is reported as saying that he would rather pay the obligations and settle the matter than go through seven such experiences as a witness in a Long Island City Police Court.

PROBABLY KILLED HIS NEIGHBOR

A Murderous Attack on a Colored Man in Princeton, N. J.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 28.—George Hull, a desperate character of the town, made a most brutal assault upon Thomas Moore, a colored neighbor, this afternoon, inflicting wounds which will probably prove fatal. Bad blood has existed between the two men, and repeated threats of murder have been exchanged.

Hull gained access to Moore's house this afternoon, and remained concealed behind a clothes press until Moore turned his back, when he sprang upon the unfortunate man and twice plunged a knife blade into his body. After the deed the man Hull ran into the street with blood streaming from his hands and fled to the woods. He was apprehended at Kingston at 4 o'clock by John Thompson, a caterer of the town, and brought back to this place. Later he was conveyed to Trenton.

Moore is in a dying condition, but was able to give a statement to the Coroner, which corroborates the testimony of witnesses.

Condition of the Rice Market.

There has been a steady movement in domestic rice in the last week, and full prices ruled in all except common to ordinary grades. The call for common grades is really liberal, but the quantity is superabundant, hence sellers readily meet the terms proposed by any reasonable buyer. On medium to choice grades sellers are stiff, as the forward supply is known to be short of usual requirement, and holders feel confident of an early advance, which will bring prices up to an equality of the cost of importing equal grades in foreign.

Dan. Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts—Cleaned, 38,810 bbls; sales, 32,013 bbls. Dan. Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts—Rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 1,043,560 sacks; last year, 683,675 sacks; sales, cleaned, estimated, 192,930 bbls; last year, 187,105 bbls.

NERVOUS AS A WITNESS

Frank Deroglia Testifies Against Alleged Counterfeiters.

BLACK LOOKS FROM FELLOW-PRISONERS

Twelve Men Accused of Passing Bad $5 Bills—$15,000 in Spurious Money Found When They Were Arrested.

The examination of the twelve alleged counterfeiters who were arrested about three weeks ago by the Secret Service agents was continued before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building yesterday.

The courtroom was filled with friends of the prisoners, and there was a crowd in the corridor which required the presence of several Marshals to keep in order. The prisoners appeared in court handcuffed in couples, and there were half a dozen or so lawyers on hand to defend them.

Besides Canolera Bettini, who is said to be the man who supplied the spurious five-dollar bills, and in whose house, at Astoria, L. I., about $15,000 in the bad bills was discovered, the prisoners were Dominick Buonasai, Natali Bordonari, Thomas Russo, John Rosa, Venuanda Amato, Rino Vinzenzo, Nicolo Toranto, Vito Pomporelli, Frank Degrigoli, and Raphael Penza.

Secret Service Agent Esquirell told of the capture of the men and of Mrs. Toranto, who is the wife of the man whose junk shop, at 11 Roosevelt Street, is said to have been the place at which the counterfeit money was distributed to the other prisoners.

Mrs. Annie Cella, who has a grocery at 43 Mott Street, said that Dominick Buonasai purchased half a dozen eggs from her and gave her a bad five-dollar bill. She refused it and he took it away.

Mr. Turk, who appeared for Penza, made a motion regarding the hearing in his client's case which excited Assistant District Attorney Hinman to laughter.

"When my friend gets over his spasm of laughter," said Mr. Turk, "I will proceed."

This caused Mr. Hinman to laugh louder.

"When my friend gets over his fit," said Mr. Turk, "I will continue."

Then the Assistant District Attorney became quieter, and the examination proceeded.

John Brannigan, a milk dealer, of 73 Oak Street; Joseph Lupo, a boy, living at 113 Mott Street; Annie Penzone of 162 Mott Street, and several others said bad five-dollar bills had been passed upon them, but when called upon to identify one or more of the prisoners they failed to do so.

Fannie Cohen of 105 Varet Street, Brooklyn, identified Vito Pomporelli as having passed a bad five-dollar bill in her store, and Pomporelli, Rosa, and one or two others were also picked out by other witnesses as having offered them bad bills in payment for various kinds of goods.

The examination of the witnesses occupied considerable time, as only a few of them could speak English, and the services of an interpreter were almost constantly required.

Assistant District Attorney Hinman sprung a surprise late in the afternoon by putting one of the prisoners, Frank Deroglia, upon the stand. Deroglia, though evidently frightened at his position and the black looks of the other prisoners, told hesitatingly of having got bad five-dollar bills, ten and fifteen at a time, from Toronto at 11 Roosevelt Street. He also identified several of the other prisoners and told of the method of circulating and attempting to circulate the bills.

The witness was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Palmieri, but his testimony regarding his acquaintance with the other prisoners and their buying counterfeit money of Toronto and afterward passing it, remained unshaken.

All through his examination the witness was subjected to the scowls of the other prisoners and their friends in the courtroom, and so nervous was he that his soft felt hat, which he was continually fingering, frequently fell from his grasp to the floor. When he told of Mrs. Toronto being present when her husband gave him the counterfeit bills, there was an ugly murmur from the prisoners, and they spoke among themselves excitedly.

Deroglia was still on the stand when the court adjourned until to-day.

Just after the adjournment one of the lawyers asked Commissioner Shields to separate Deroglia and Pomporelli, who had been taken to court handcuffed together. Deroglia had threatened to kill the other man, the lawyer said. The men were separated, and Deroglia will not be again locked up with the other prisoners.

UNABLE TO BELIEVE EITHER SIDE.

Jury Did Not Find a Verdict in a Chinese Robbery Case.

When the trial of the six Chinamen, charged with robbing Chin Sing of 14 Mott Street, was resumed yesterday, Dr. Toms, the Chinese interpreter, approached Judge Cowing, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, and asked to be relieved from the duty of interpreting.

He said that on Monday several Chinese "Highbinders," members of the same society with the six defendants, visited him and theatened to kill him if he continued to interpret the evidence of Chinamen against the accused. Dr. Toms said he was afraid of being killed, and wanted to be released from the duty of interpreting.

"You need not be afraid," said Judge Cowing. "The Court will protect you."

"Oh, you don't know these 'Highbinders,'" replied the interpreter. "When they threaten to kill, they do it."

After a time the interpreter was induced to continue his duties, but he manifested much trepidation.

Chin Sing, the complainant, was a member of the Cu Long Tong, and the accused Chinamen were members of the Hip Sing Tong, a rival organization in "Chinatown." The six Chinese defendants are accused of going into the rooms of Chin Sing, and, with revolvers leveled, taking $7 in cash and a book of the society.

The evidence given by the Chinese witnesses was so contradictory that it was apparent to all that there was some peculiar swearing being done by some one. There were a number of witnesses that testified about the robbery, and there were just as many witnesses that testified that the defendants were far away when the alleged robbery took place.

After the evidence was all in, and each defendant had sworn that he was not near the scene of the alleged robbery, the case was given to the jury. After deliberating an hour and a half the jury announced that it was impossible to determine which side had told the truth and which side had sworn falsely. Judge Cowing then discharged the jury.

Wants City Aid for Blind Children.

John M. Bowers asked Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday to issue a mandamus to compel Controller Fitch to pay for the care and clothing of the little inmates of the Institute for the Education of the Blind on the basis of $50 yearly for each child.

The institute, Mr. Bowers admitted, is not under the control of the State Board of Charities, nor is it altogether a charitable institution.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean opposed the motion. According to the new Constitution, he said, only inmates received by the State Board could be supported by the city. He said the institute already gets an appropriation from the State for each poor inmate. If the institute was only an educational institution, he argued, it should not expect aid from the municipal government, while if it were charitable in its objects, it should look solely to the State for assistance.

Justice Beekman reserved decision.

Joseph Gorman's Bail Reduced.

Ex-District Attorney James Ridgway of Kings County appeared before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, and asked for a reduction of bail from $5,000 to $2,500 in the case of Joseph Gorman, alias Scott, a former policeman under John Y. McKane, at Coney Island.

Gorman was arrested for stealing a pocketbook containing $20 from Julius Osher of 139 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street while on a Lexington Avenue cable car on Jan. 14.

Judge Cowing granted the request, but bail was not furnished yesterday.

The District Attorney [illegible] another indictment against Gorman charging a second offense. The police say that Gorman has a long criminal record.

Stephen Ryan's Trial for Murder.

The trial of Stephen Ryan, accused of the murder of James Walsh, a sailor, in the saloon at 34 Bayard Street, on June 22, 1895, was begun yesterday before Justice Smyth in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

The first witness was William E. Lynch, a sailor on the United States receiving ship Vermont. He testified that he was in the saloon when the fight between Walsh, Lizzie Carney, and the accused man, Stephen Ryan, and John Ball, was begun.

He saw Ryan make a lunge at Walsh, but did not see any knife in his hand. The fight continued only for a short time, and then he saw blood on Walsh's clothing.

Lynch's testimony was not concluded when court adjourned for the day.

Wants No Suggestions from Juries.

An appeal was made to Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions Court yesterday, in behalf of Erminio Esposito, convicted of receiving stolen goods.

His counsel, Mr. Wehle, asked for a suspension of sentence and handed up a written petition for mercy signed by ten of the jurymen that convicted Esposito.

"The jury," the Recorder said, "has no right to ask for mercy and instruct the Judge as to his duties. I have no sympathy with such recommendations, and I hope that fact will be clearly understood."

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, overruled a demurrer interposed by John B. Ireland in the suit brought against him by Sarah Schmitt, executrix of the estate of John W. Schmitt, Jr., an electrician, who was killed by the collapse of the Ireland Building, at West Broadway and Third Street. Justice Beekman held that the fact of the collapse of the building was prima facie evidence of negligence. He gives the defendant leave to answer.

—Rebecca Zuckerman of 92 Lewis Street has brought a suit in the City Court against Nathan Stahlman, in which she seeks to recover $20,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. On Stahlman's protestations, the plaintiff says, she loaned him $200. Later he absolutely declined to marry her. Chief Justice Van Wyck issued an order for the defendant's arrest, and yesterday he was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $500 bail.

—Judge Cowing, in General Sessions Court yesterday, reduced the bail of Mrs. Eliza Landau, midwife, of 122 East Forty-first Street, from $5,000 to $2,000. Mrs. Landau has been in the Tombs since Jan. 4 on a charge of causing the death of Gussie Rosenkranz, but no indictment has been found against her. Most of the witnesses against her live outside of the State, and the District Attorney cannot compel their attendance.

—Rebecca Faulkner, who failed to answer in the General Sessions Court Monday when called to plead to a charge of attempting to commit suicide, was found yseterday in the Harlem Prison. Her whereabouts were not known on Monday to the officials of the court or the District Attorney's office. She will be arraigned in court to-day.

—Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court yesterday, sentenced Bessie Booty, twenty-nine years old, to three years' imprisonment in the Women's Prison at Auburn. She pleaded guilty to grand larceny, second offense, in stealing a $40 overcoat from the office of Dr. Alexander Lambert of 125 East Thirty-sixth Street.

—The New-York City Baptist Mission has brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Tabernacle Baptist Church to foreclose four mortgages given by the church, aggregating $88,600.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint of excise violation against Mamie McMahon, nineteen years old.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 8—The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff inerror, vs. The State of Nebraska ex rel: The Board of Transportation of the State of Nebraska.—Assigned for reargument on the second Monday of March next.

No. 783—The United States vs. Jane L. Stanford, executrix, &c.—Argument commenced by Assistant Attorney General Dickinson for the United States and continued by Joseph H. Choate for Mrs. Stanford.

Adjourned until Wednesday.

The call for Wednesday, Jan. 29, will be: Nos. 783, 321, 394, 473, 724, 93, 52.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

71—Wessels vs. steamship Ceres. 72—South Swedish Steamship Company vs. Wessels. 90—Ceballos vs. schooner Warren Adams. 91—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship G. R. Booth. 92—Waydell vs. Gabrielson. 61—Small vs. ship Dunbritton. 62—Crooks vs. same. 63—Knudson vs. same. 94—Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company vs. Van Dyke. 95—Townsend vs. Hagar.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Catherine King vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company, appellant; Atlas Iron Construction Company, appellant, vs. George Ferguson; Thomas A. Martin, appellant, vs. William J. Johnston and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William Englehart vs. The Fifth Ward Permanent Savings and Loan Association, appellant.—Judgment of General Term reversed; that of Municipal Court of Buffalo affirmed, with costs.

Peter Hart vs. Isaac L. Kip, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event unless the plaintiff stipulates to reduce the recovery to $720, with interest, and in that event the judgment as so modified is affirmed, without costs to either party.

Anna G. Gilbert vs. William H. Taylor, &c., appellants.—Judgment modified so as to compute interest from date of beginning of action and as modified is affirmed, with costs.

J. Felix Nassoy vs. David H. Tomlinson and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, vs. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, in re claim Third National Bank; in re property of Robert Ray Hamilton, deceased, appeal of Mayor, &c., of New-York; John B. Pierano vs. John L. Merritt, appellant; Frank Brown, appellant, vs. The Root Manufacturing Company.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Nathan Fernbacher vs. Theodore Roosevelt and others, Police Commissioners, appellants.—Appeal dismissed on argument.

In re final judicial settlement of accounts of Alfred B. Smith and another, executors.—Motion to put on calendar denied, without costs.

W. Cleveland Allen vs. Margaret Gertrude Allen and another, impleaded, &c., appellants.—Motion to put on calender granted.

Anna Schierloh vs. Matilda Schierloh, appellant.—Motion for reargument denied.

The following cases were argued to-day in the Court of Appeals:

Frank A. Hall vs. the Sterling Iron and Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by W. B. Anderson for appellant; A. E. Brewster for respondent.

William Dale vs. City of Syracuse, appellant.—Argued by Charles Ide for appellant, T. E. Hancock for respondent.

People ex rel. John W. McClelland, appellant, vs. James A. Roberts, as Controller, &c.—Argued by Myer Nussbaum for appellant, Matthew Hale for respondent.

Edith Mason Faxon vs. John Mason and another, appellants.—Argued by Henry A. Foster and Franklin Bien for appellants, James Byrne for respondent.

Thomas H. Unckles, appellant, vs. B. R. Colgate.—Argued by A. B. Porter for appellant; Elihu Root for respondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 409, 417, 420, 421, 426, 428, 429, 430.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, Jr., JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion. 6—McCauley vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. Appeals from Judgments of the City Court.—26—Davidoff vs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. 27—McLain vs. British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company. 32—Lynch vs. Sauer. 34—Uptergrove vs. Central Railroad Company. 36—Schoenholtz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 37—Holm vs. Parmele Eccleston Lumber Company. 38—Hand vs. Rogers. Appeals from District Courts.—34—Hess vs. Smith. 40—Segal vs. Ensler. 41—Mooney vs. Dohm. 42—Myers vs. Martin. 43—Long vs. Poth. 44—Hazazer vs. Rosenfeld. 45—Morris vs. Krakauer Young Men's Association. 46—New-York Hotel and Restaurant Company vs. Poucher.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Litigated Motions.—1—People vs. Kenny. 2—Schuyler vs. Curtis. 3—Wagner vs. Collis. 4—Bly vs. Collis. 5—Schuster vs. Young. 6—Duffy vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7—Millbank vs. Metropolitan and Indemnity Lloyds. 8—People vs. Campbell. 9—Same vs. Calhoun. 10—Same vs. Davis. 11—Bank vs. Bank. 12—Fedden vs. Schwinge. 13—Bird vs. Reid. 14—New-York Bank Note Company vs. Hamilton Bank Note Engraving Company. 15—State Trust Company vs. Casino. 16—Matter of Powell. 17—Solomon vs. Bloch. 18—Scheuer vs. Dreyfus. 19—American Exchange National Bank vs. Casino Company. 20—Sorkin vs. Skelly. 21—Schmitt vs. Schmitt. 22—Miley vs. Hutchinson. 23—Farrell vs. New-York Juvenile Asylum. 24—Jackson vs. Builders' Wood Working Company. 25—Kayser vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 26—McWilliam vs. McDonald. 27—Nugent vs. Allen. 28—Jungman vs. Riedel. 29—McDonough vs. McDonough. 30—Matter of One Hundred and Eighty-second [illegible] 31—Duche vs. Lindberg & Co. 32—[illegible] Sakariashi. 33—Wader vs. Bradley. 34—Ward vs. Kountze. 35—Strauss vs. Hogan. 36—Young vs. Fulton. 37—Cohen vs. Robinson. 38—Matter of C. P. Hawkins Sons' Brewing Company. 39—Duffy vs. Duffy. 40—Posschi vs. Zippert. 41—Trotter vs. Jacobs. 42—Wiemann vs. Wiemann. 43—Peine vs. Norton. 44—Silverstein vs. Silverstein. 45—Geoffrey vs. Gilbert. 46—Oppenheimer vs. Canary. 47—People vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 48—Shovlin vs. Collis. 49—People vs. Collins. 50—Gulliver vs. Blauvelt. 51—Jadwin vs. Riker. 52—Cochrane vs. Van De Water. 53—Audreay vs. Audreay. 54—Towle vs. Roome. 55—Tithahen vs. Losola. 56—Jacobs vs. Jordan. 57—Cipolla vs. Daiber. 58—Sigel vs. The Mayor, &c. 59—Steinbach vs. Rosenthal. 60—Orr vs. Monroe. 61—Matter of University Magazine Company.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austin, Receiver of Taxes.—1—Arnold. 2—Aymar. 3—Bauman. 4—Beall. 5—Belcher Glass Company. 6—Bixby. 7—Bloch. 8—Brechtel. 9—Bunzl. 10—Burns. 11—Busby. 12—Byrne. 13—Caro. 14—Cimiotti. 15—Conville. 16—Corbin. 17—Curtis. 18—Dahlman. 19—Deutscher Spar und Credit Verein. 20—Empire Dairy Feed Company. 21—Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company. 22—Harvard Publishing Company. 23—Hotel Vendome Company. 24—J. Calvin Shafer Company. 25—J. Harper Bonnell Company. 26—J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 27—Jacobson Manufacturing Company. 28—John Good Cordage and Machine Company. 29—John Ruszito Fur Company. 30—Jones. 31—King. 32—Lovell, Coryell & Co. 33—Magee Furnace Company. 34—Manhattan Art Company. 35—Montauk Gas Coal Company. 36—Moody. 37—National Exhibition Company. 38—New-York Carpet Lining Company. 39—New-York Smelting and Refining Company. 40—P. Claus Dynamo Company. 41—Peter Ciancimino Company. 42—Prosch Manufacturing Company. 43—Seaside Publishing Company. 44—Security Building Loan Mortgage Company. 45—Stolzenberg. 46—Thomas Conville Brewing Company. 47—Turner Reynolds Express Company. 48—Venetian Mosaic Marble and Enamel Company. 49—Waite. 50—Wardwell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.—Leverich vs. Leverich. Elder vs. Donlon. Blackburn vs. Blackburn. Preferred Causes.—2224—Michelena vs. Michelena. 2225—Lesser vs. Lesser. 2228—Stahlbock vs. Stahlbock. 2242—Glover vs. Glover. 2232—Koppe vs. Koppe.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.—1074—Bauer vs. Macauley. 1563—Manning vs. Manning. 1651—Chapuis vs. Francez. 1540—Weed vs. Davidson. 1541—Same vs. same. 1479—Ridgway vs. Bacon. 1613—Dodd vs. Averill. 1663—Goodale vs. Fulton. 1451—Ogden vs. Manning. Highest number reached in regular call, 1754.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURTS—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for the People. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Stephen Ryan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 6158—McShane vs. Holahan. 6414—Weber vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6420—Adams vs. Smith. 6060—Cohn vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5060—Shaffer vs. The Mayor and others. 5978—Hammer vs. Corey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar. To me called in Trial Term, Part III., room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III. and IV. 419—Baer vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1359—Meyers vs. Salmon. 1360—Sellet vs. Holder. 2084—Defino vs. Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V. and VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., and IX. 2064—Goodman vs. Feldhusen. 1394—Lowenstein vs. Lombard Ayres & Co. 1392—Gutwillig vs. same. 6931—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c. 1377—Couzzens vs. Wood. 2075—De Castino vs. Gantert. 2076—Same vs. same. 1745—Schwartz vs. Boettger & Henze. 1924—Enoch vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1943—Law vs. Stein. 2046—Turek vs. Goldberger. 2097—McSwegan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts X. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Mary J. Bowen, J. Gurley Grafton, Abraham Meyer, Ellen M. Harlan, Joseph Mosenthal, William Briertweiser, Henry L. Butler. At 2 P. M.—Sarah A. Holihan, Fanny G. Hubbard, Daniel Putney.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested Will.—1110—John B. Haskin.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Matthew H. Mercer. 2—Peter Weisner and Albert Loucher. 3—Joseph Kingston. 4—Annie Eagan. 5—John Haggerty. 6—Sarah Glynn. 7—Frederick Hart. 8—Annie Kelly. 9—Reno Fischer and Samuel Chorley. 10—Joseph Mack. 11—Samuel Marks. 12—Louis Gort. 13—Charles Lewis and William Wolf. 14—William Taaffe. Pleadings.—1—Pincus Setzer. 2—Daniel Cashman. 3—James Gilbert. 4—Fanny Tiger. 5—William Miller. 6—James E. Clarkin. 7—Frederick Haas. 8—Charles T. Scribner, John S. Galvin, Stephen H. Grinsted, and Thomas Shelly. 9—Angelo Yarrio. 10—James Giaraghini, Louis Louer, Louis Oliver, and Thomas Garbamis. 11—John Timberman. 12—Edward Morris. 13—James Brooks. 14—Frank Winfield. 15—Edward Campbell. 16—Samuel Levin and David Jackoff. 17—Michael Kelly and Joseph Burke. 18—James Ryan. 19—Peter McGrath. 20—Nathan Herzberg. 21—Frank Daniels, Joseph Dorrity, and John Devlin. 22—Otto Kornbluth and Louis Sussman. 23—Leonardo Demanimo and Raphal Demanimo. 24—John Wagner. 25—Ralph Samuels. 26—Patrick Short. 27—Margaret Williams. 28—Michael F. Dunn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Giuseppi Brusa. 2—Henry Ashe. 3—David Lochman. 4—Stephen Devanny. 5—John Ryan. 6—George Meyers, Frank Price, and Jacob Lasser. 7—William Smith. 8—Max Husted and John McCauley. 9—John Flynn. 10—Daniel Robertson. 11—Michael Frank. 12—Sadie Townsend. 13—John McGarry. 14—Robert Whittaker. 15—John J. Foley and Edward Kelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Angello Barrello. 2—Edward Mack. 3—Isaac Oller. 4—Judson R. Beck. 5—John Murray. 6—Cornelius McCarthy. 7—Caesar J. Cella. 8—Charles Gauer. 9—Maurice Beck, James Hickey, Thomas Benson, William Murphy, and John Mack. 10—Mamie Hughes. 11—Henry Morris. 12—David Farrer. 13—John Miller. 14—Michael F. Eagan. 15—Gaetano Musticio and John Margariello.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Part IV. courtroom. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Forrest—Charles A. Hess. Matter of Johnson Extract Wool Company—Abraham L. Jacobs. Matter of St. Lawrence Marble Company—Daniel E. Thompson. Moore vs. Moore—Edward J. McGuire.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Gunton vs. Tracy—James J. Nealis. Weber vs. Tinker—Hamilton Odell. Matter of Glasson—Hugh R. Garden.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Sawyer vs. Loewenthal—George N. Messiter.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Karl M. Wallach vs. Samson Wallach—Samuel W. Milbank. Matter of St. Lawrence Marble Company—Arthur Ingraham. Matter of Widmer-Stigler Music Publishing Company—William H. Ricketts.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Beadleston & Woerz vs. Frederick Schmidt—Charles W. Ridgway.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Clement, J.—193—Packard vs. Doody. 146—Carpenter vs. O'Brien. 154—Friedman vs. Lippman. 186—Hayman vs. Knowles. 197—Kohberger vs. Conklin. 179½—Tredwell vs. Appleton. 104—Jarashaw vs. Will. 159—Gunning vs. Gunning. 177—Collins vs. The New-Orange Industrial Association. 64—Jennings, trustee, &c., vs. Le Compte Manufacturing Company. 156—Van Leinda vs. Stevens. 160—Park vs. City of Brooklyn. 96—Baker vs. Baker. 110—Allen vs. Allen. 151—Robinson vs. Moore. 168—Cas, Jr., vs. New-York Mutual Savings and Loan Association. 178—Arnold vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 80—Jackson vs. the same. 73—Mason vs. Reilly. 208—Coombes vs. Coombes. 209—Nelson vs. Williamson. 210—Ditmas vs. Ditmas. Highest number reached on regular call, 211.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.; Part II.—Osborne, J.; Part III.—Keogh, J.; Part IV.—Dykman, J. 1240—Clark vs. Fox. 2500—Strutt, administrator, vs. Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad. 3997—Downs, infant, vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad. 880—Morris vs. Kay Printing Company. 1388—Etts, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 907—Regan vs. [illegible] vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 974—Brush vs. Long Island Railroad. 987—Biehl vs. Zirkel. 1020—Kingsley et al. vs. Battershall. 1060—Shaw vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1074—Dowd vs. Horstman, Jr. 1112—Sharkey vs. Wood. 1119—Knowlton vs. Hussey. 1132—Patterson, administrator, vs. City of Brooklyn et al. 1133—Ulbrecht vs. Fox. 1135—Forman vs. Biffar. 1141—Hyland vs. Blumgart. 1142—Eppelein vs. Koblensti. 1145—Davis vs. Morgan. 1149—Brown vs. Price et al. 1154—Hawks vs. Tostevin. 1157—Heinburg vs. Wilkenfeldt. 1161—Bell vs. O'Neill. 1173—Neill vs. Morse et al. 1174—Pair vs. Brooklyn and New-York Ferry. 1175—Murray et al. vs. Brooks et al. 1186—Maguire vs. Moesch et al. 1189—People, &c., vs. Ryan et al. 1187—Harrison vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1192—Abruzzo vs. Sacco. 1197—McCarren vs. Pratt & Lambert Corporation. 1198—Slots vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1199—Walter vs. Root. 1206—Carroll vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1207—Wingplasser vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1217—Platt et al. vs. Johnson. 1224—Foltner vs. O'Halloran. 1225—Grauer vs. Kelly et al. 1229—Groban, administrator, vs. Hoeft. 1230—O'Brien vs. Merritt. 1233—Powers vs. Ungerland. 1236—Fulton Bank vs. Physicians' and Surgeons' Pharmacy Society. 1239—Molesworth vs. Porcupine. 1241—Caskie & Harrison vs. Brady. Highest number reached on regular call, 1241.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. Wills for Probate.—August Reisch, Franciska Mayer, (proved,) and Mary Oser. The accounting in the estate of Alexander McDonald, Ann Toy, Lemuel W. Starr, Charles E. Fougera, Henry Schrieffer, Gertrude Scher, Thomas Sheehan, Edward H. Marsch, Encie K. McMahon, Asher Wright, and Thomas Kegney. The revocation of letters of administration of Marie Nuernberg. The inventory of George H. Richardson. The probate of heirship of Julia Casey. Revocation of probate of Mary McLaughlin. The real estate of Willia Plyer. The estate of John Rohrs, William H. Haight, Thomas Carpenter, Francis H. Fely, and Henry W. Zimmerman. The revocation of letters of guardianship of George W. Portingall. Contested Calendar at 10:30.—59—Will of John R. Ely. 4—Will of Thomas W. Lindsay. 6—Will of John M. Casey. 5—Administrator of Elizabeth Meyer. 7—Will of Lydia Wing, Feb. 20. 8—Will of Rachel A. Barnes.

SCHEDULES OF PERKINS & WELSH

Liabilities of $814,172—Assets, $1,037,819 Nominal and $380,566 Actual.

The schedules of Perkins & Welsh of 41 Wall Street, importers of raw sugars, who failed on Jan. 17, were filed yesterday. They show liabilities of $814,172, of which $44,000 are contingent; nominal assets of $1,037,819, and actual assets of $380,566. Of the actual assets, $152,884 are held by bankers as security for loans, so that the net assets to come into the assignee's hands will be $257,682.

The assets are: Accounts receivable, $960,838 nominal, and $309,060 actual; merchandise, $26,329 nominal, and $21,715 actual; cash, $28,546; real estate at Ardsley, N. Y., $1,099 nominal, and $500 actual; advances for freight, insurance, storage, &c., $21,007 nominal, and $20,765 actual.

The accounts receivable are principally from merchants in Cuba and Mexico for advances, acceptances, balance of account, and money loaned. Among the largest are Emilo Apeztegua & Brothers of Cienfuegos, Cuba, $524,096 nominal, actual value doubtful, for money advanced, secured by an agreement to deliver when issued $600,000 bonds of the Constancia Company; Nicolas Castano of Cienfuegos, $28,403, fully secured by sugar; Carma Ribalta V'dade Ona, Sagua La Grande, Cuba, $122,210, secured by railroad bonds; Castellot H'nos, Campeche, Mexico, $66,448, secured by chicle and hemp; Pedro Perez y Miro, Tehuacan, Mexico, $20,000, secured by goat skins and onyx.

The firm owes $425,000 to merchants in Cuba, and $56,000 in Mexico. Among the large creditors are the Continental National Bank, $115,000, secured; Fourth National Bank, $100,000, secured; Mary R. Welsh of Philadelphia, $50,000; El Marques de Apeztegula, Cienfuegos, $364,885, on drafts accepted by Perkins & Welsh; José Elvas Lopez, Cuba, $25,000; Noriega & Co., Cuba, $12,142; O. Molina & Co., Menda, Mexico, $12,570; Banca Minero, Chihuahua, Mexico, $10,000; Castellot H'nos, Campeche, Mexico, $12,000.

Philip O'Sullivan Not a Suicide.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon testified, before a jury, yesterday, that Philip O'Sullivan, a lawyer, of 302 East Thirty-third Street, who died at Bellevue Hospital Jan. 6, from supposed morphine poisoning, had died from acute pneumonia. O'Sullivan used considerable morphine, and this led to the belief that it might have been suicide.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair weather, rising temperature, variable winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair weather, light westerly to southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair weather, light westerly winds, becoming southerly. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, light, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair and warmer, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair weather, rising temperature, winds becoming southerly. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair and warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy, warmer in southern portion, southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, cloudy, probably followed by snow flurries toward evening, southerly winds shifting to northwesterly at night. WISCONSIN and IOWA, fair weather, southwesterly winds. MISSOURI, KANSAS, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, OKLAHOMA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair weather, light southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, partly cloudy, southerly winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, WYOMING, and NEBRASKA, generally fair, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and MONTANA, increasing cloudiness, colder, variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

The pressure has risen in the Atlantic coast district, and has fallen in all other sections of the country. The northeastern storm area has moved rapidly seaward. A belt of high pressure extends from the St. Lawrence Valley to the Eastern Gulf. A slight depression has advanced from West Canada as far as Lake Superior, and is followed by higher pressure. Again no measurable precipitation is reported in any portion of the country except on the Pacific coast. Nearly clear weather prevails in most districts. The temperature has fallen in Northern New-England and the far Northwest. It has risen in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. There has been little change in the southern and central portion of the country. Fair weather is indicated for all districts, but with an increase in cloudiness in the lake regions. Higher temperature will prevail in the lower lake region and New-England.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Part II. thereof, at the County Court House, in the said city, on the 18th day of January, 1896.—Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of Betty Messner to cancel of record a mortgage from Joseph Schnetter and Emma, his wife, to John Guyer, recorded in the New-York Register's office May 2d, 1862, in Liber 664 of Mortgages, at Page 445.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Betty Messner, verified January 15th, 1896, and the affidavit of Dr. Joseph Schnetter, verified December 16th, 1895, and the affidavit of Henry W. Mayer, verified January 13th, 1896, which petition and affidavits are hereto annexed.

Now, on motion of Ferdinand R. Minrath, attorney for the petitioner, it is

Ordered that the heirs, next of kin, and legal representatives of John Guyer, deceased, and all persons interested in a mortgage from Joseph Schnetter and Emma, his wife, to John Guyer, dated April 30th, 1892, and recorded in the New-York Register's office on May 2d, 1862, in Liber 664 of Mortgages, Page 445, and mortgaging the premises known as No. 99½ Amity Street, in the City of New-York, show cause at a Special Term of this court, to be held at Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why such mortgage should not be discharged of record, and why an order should not be made directing the cancellation of such mortgage of record.

Publication of this order in The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, both published in the County of New-York, once a week for three weeks, shall be sufficient service of this order to show cause.

Enter. ROGER A. PRYOR, J. S. C.

ja22-1aw3wW

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1895.—Present: Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of RED STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, order—On reading and filing the petition of Timothy S. K. Hauxhurst, Carl Voegel, and Jose A. Obregon, composing all of the Directors of Red Star Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, created, organized, and existing under and by the laws of this State, having its principal office located in the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, and the schedule hereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners Carl Voegel and Jose A. Obregon, on the 1st day of July, 1895, praying for a dissolution of said corporation, and upon due proof of due service of said petition, and notices of presentation thereof, (with proposed order,) on the Attorney General of the State of New-York, and on motion of Joseph G. Mathews, Esq., Attorney for Petitioners,

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this Court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 19th day of February, 1896, in The New-York Law Journal, newspaper, published in the City and County of New-York, and in The [illegible]

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—ELIZABETH FINK, plaintiff, against CHARLES PAULUS and Margaret Paulus, his wife; Jacob Paulus and Henrietta Paulus, his wife; Eliza Gerlach and Henry C. Gerlach, her husband; Johanna Bossert and Jacob Bossert, her husband; Josephine Jenkins and William Jenkins, her husband; Charles Weigand and Catharine Weigand, his wife; Margaret Weigand, (1,) Matilda Sheridan and Richard B. Sheridan, her husband; Joseph Weigand, Caroline Weigand, Margaret Weigand, (2,) Caroline A. McCloskey and Francis L. McCloskey, her husband; Daniel Weigand (1) and Jennie Weigand, his wife; Daniel Weigand, (2,) Carolina Gradt and Francis H. Gradt, her husband; Christiana Volkens, Elizabeth White and James F. White, her husband; Magdalena Murke, Amelia Decker, Andrew Decker, David C. Rendt, Mary A. Rendt, Charles W. Rendt, The Lutheran Cemetery, located at Middle Village, Long Island; Charles Weigand, Eva Weigand, William Fink, and Christian Armbruster, as executors of the last will and testament of Christiana Saul, deceased; Leopold Leo, John Kerr, The People of the State of New-York, Louis Straus, Emanuel Hirsch, Nicholaus G. Saul and Geertje Saul, wife of Nicholaus G. Saul; Carl Friedrich Saul and Catharina Saul, his wife; Focks Nicolaus Saul and Linchen Saul, his wife; Freiderich Heinrich Saul and Anne Saul, his wife; Annette Borchers and Thomas Borchers, her husband; Catharina M. Saul, Johannes Ferdinand Saul and Dora Saul, his wife; Martin Ferdinand Saul, Carl Saul and Minna Saul, his wife; Martin Saul and Gretchen Saul, his wife; Edine, or Edina, Gudop and Herman Gudop, her husband; Elise Sikken and Eds Sikken, her husband; Jan Kramer, Carl Muller, Catharina Ernst and Louis Ernst, her husband, (sued as Louis Ernst, his real first name being unknown to plaintiff;) Diedrich Blecker, Catharina Saul, Herman Saul, Johanna Saul, (formerly Johanna Saul, sued as Johanna Saul, her real surname being unknown to plaintiff,) and John Saul, her husband, (sued as John Saul, his real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and others, the heirs and next of kin of the deceased two brothers and two sisters of Henry Saul, deceased, residing in 1874 at Leer, Germany, and their respective wives and husbands, the names of which said heirs and next of kin and of their respective wives and husbands being unknown to plaintiff, and each and every other living person who, as descendant, heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, or assign, executor, administrator, or other legal representative of brothers and sisters of said Henry Saul, deceased, or his or her heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, or assign, wife or husband of any such person, whether such person be living or dead, and each and every other person who may be interested in the premises to foreclose which this action is brought, the names of which such descendants, heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, and assigns, executor, administrator, or other legal representative, husbands, wives, and persons, being unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., October 26, 1895.

JAMES T. McMAHON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 176 Broadway,
New-York City, New-York.

To the defendants Nicholaus G. Saul and Geertje Saul, his wife; Carl Friedrich Saul and Catharina Saul, his wife; Focks Nicolaus Saul and Linchen Saul, his wife; Friedrich Heinrich Saul and Anne Saul, his wife; Annette Borchers and Thomas Borchers, her husband; Catharina M. Saul, Johannes Ferdinand Saul and Dora Saul, his wife; Martin Ferdinand Saul, Carl Saul and Minna Saul, his wife; Martin Saul and Gretchen Saul, his wife; Edine, or Edina, Gudop and Herman Gudop, her husband; Elise Sikken and Eds Sikken, her husband; Jan Kramer, Carl Muller, Catharina Ernst and Louis Ernst, her husband, (sued as Louis Ernst, his real first name being unknown to plaintiff;) Diedrich Blecker, Catharina Saul, Herman Saul, Johanna Saul, (formerly Johanna Saul, sued as Johanna Saul, her real surname being unknown to plaintiff,) and John Saul, her husband, (sued as John Saul, his real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and others, the heirs and next of kin of the deceased two brothers and two sisters of Henry Saul, deceased, residing in 1874 at Leer, Germany, and their respective wives and husbands, the names of which said heirs and next of kin and of their respective wives and husbands being unknown to plaintiff, and each and every other living person who, as descendant, heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, or assign, executor, administrator, or other legal representative of brothers and sisters of said Henry Saul, deceased, or his or her heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, or assign, wife or husband of any such person, whether such person be living or dead, and each and every other person who may be interested in the premises to foreclose which this action is brought, the names of which such descendants, heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, and assigns, executor, administrator, or other legal representative, husbands, wives, and persons, being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 16th day of December, 1895, as amended by an order granted by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of said court, dated January 6th, 1896, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 21, 1896.

JAMES T. McMAHON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 176 Broadway,
New-York City, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LOUIS ABRAHAMS and REUBEN GRUNAUER, Plaintiffs, against MOSES L. KAPLAN, Michael Schavonne, Ludwig Schmitt, Frederick Ruppert, Richard Leslie, Richard Ludecke, Richard Zeiger, Patrick Murphy, Richard Schuler, Richard Levi, John Simpson, Richard Loan, the said name Richard in each case being fictitious, the real given name of each of said persons being unknown to plaintiffs, and they being tenants or otherwise occupying portions of the premises described in the complaint herein, the unknown person or persons who are grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law of John G. Van Camp, deceased, and all of which grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law are unknown to the plaintiffs, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such unknown grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law, and the grantees and devisees of such unknown grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such last grantees or devisees who are unknown to the plaintiffs; and all persons who are executors and trustees under any and all wills of each and every of the aforesaid defendants who may be deceased at the time of the commencement of this action, and The People of the State of New-York, defendants.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 23rd, 1895.

WILLIAM BERNARD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address, 25 Chambers Street,
New-York City.

To the unknown person or persons who are grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law of John G. Van Camp, deceased, and all of which grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law are unknown to the plaintiffs, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such unknown grantees, devisees, or heirs-at-law, and the grantees and devisees of such unknown grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such last grantees or devisees who are unknown to the plaintiffs, and all persons who are executors and trustees under any and all wills of each and every of the aforesaid defendants who may be deceased at the time of the commencement of this action: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the sixth day of January, 1896, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.

WILLIAM BERNARD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
25 Chambers Street, New-York City.

ja8-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of New-York.—THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK against THE CASINO COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that I have been duly appointed receiver of all the property of the defendant, the Casino Company, with the usual powers and duties of receivers, by an order made in the above-entitled action, dated the 14th day of November, 1895, and I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, Number 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by the 29th day of July, 1896, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Casino Company, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 29th day of July, 1896, and all the creditors of such corporation are to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands at my office, the place above set forth, by the 29th day of July, 1896, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the defendant corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid by the 29th day of July, 1896. Notice is further given that the creditors of the Casino Company, the defendant corporation, are required to exhibit to me at my office, Number 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, as aforesaid, their claims against the said The Casino Company, and prove said claims, and thereby make themselves parties to the above-entitled action, before the 29th day of July, 1896, or in default thereof they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which may be made under said judgment, except as is provided for in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Receiver,
320 Broadway, New-York City, New-York.
JULIUS J. & A. LYONS, Attorneys for Receiver,
140 Nassau Street, New-York City, New-York.

ja22-1aw3wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. PFEIFFER and JOSEPH KESSLER, as partners, lately doing business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of Pfeiffer and Kessler, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Adolph Pfeiffer, who has been duly appointed assignee of said George H. Pfeiffer and Joseph Kessler, as such partners, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.

ADOLPH PFEIFFER, Assignee.
FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Assignee, 280 Broadway, N. Y. ja15-1aw6wW

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Number of Transactions Reported Yesterday.

MORE PURCHASES OF VACANT LOTS

Plots on Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avenues and Side Streets Disposed of—The Kane Property at Auction.

A number of sales of up-town lots were reported yesterday in addition to those printed exclusively in THE TIMES. They include the following parcels:

Three lots on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first Street and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, by L. J. Phillips & Co., to Morris Steinhardt.

The southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 100 by 100, resold by Alexander McDowell to Joseph Hamerschlag.

The northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 100 by 100, by the De Peyster estate, to J. Carlin.

The block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, by the Hicks estate, to Charles T. Barney.

The southeast corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, three lots, to Mary Cahill, part payment being made with a dwelling in West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

Eight lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, by ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, to Henry S. Thompson.

Five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 170 feet west of Fifth Avenue, by Arthur D. Weekes, for the Ferguson estate, to William Ueckermann.

An error was made yesterday in the report of the Madison Avenue block front sale. The plot sold consists of the entire block bounded by Madison and Fourth Avenues, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets, excepting ninety feet in depth on the Fourth Avenue side. The brokers were J. Romaine Brown & Co. The sellers of the property were Dawson & Archer, John Regan, Charles Eggers, Edward Bissinger, and John J. Sperry. A power house will be erected on the property, but not, it is stated, for the Fourth Avenue line.

Mr. L. Napoleon Levy has sold to Mrs. Kate E. Willson, at $23,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 131 East Thirty-eighth Street, 19 by 98.9.

Messrs. Taylor & Green have exchanged for Mandelbaum & Lewine the dwelling at 38 East Forty-ninth Street, at a valuation of $35,000, with Mrs. Henry F. Pike and James Goin, for the four-story brownstone dwelling at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, 20 by 100, at a valuation of $30,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold, by executor's order, the property of the late Michael Kane. A large crowd was in attendance, and the bidding was quite active. Several members of the Kane family, however, were determined to buy the property, each having his eye on certain parcels, and the result was that they outbid others, and obtained all that was offered. In most instances they were able to do this only after prolonged efforts, the outsiders bidding up to fair market prices. The plot of about eight lots on the north side of East Thirty-seventh Street, beginning 125 feet east of First Avenue and extending to the East River bulkhead line, 95.3 by 200 by 97.6 by about 200, went to M. Kane, at $85,000. Nos. 317 to 321 East Thirty-eighth Street, 75 by 98.9, with five-story brick tenement, two-story brick dwelling and two-story brick stable in front, and two two-story brick stables in rear, went to Peter Kane, at $31,000.

Nos. 243 to 247 East Thirty-ninth Street, three five-story brick double flats, each 28.5 1-3 by about 70 by 98.9, were next sold. The first two went to Peter Kane at $25,200 and $25,100 respectively, and the third to William Kane at $26,200. The five-story brick double tenement 739 Second Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Thirty-ninth Street, 23.5¼ by 105, was sold to Peter Kane at $27,300. William Kane secured at $18,000 the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 126 East Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.5. Peter Kane obtained, at $39,500, the five-story brick double tenement, with store, 1,378 Third Avenue, west side, 51.2 feet north of Seventy-eighth Street, 25.6 by about 70 by 100. The same purchaser got, for $45,000, the plot on the south side of East Ninety-seventh Street, extending from First Avenue to the East River bulkhead line, 295 by 100.11. To William Kane, at $2,700, were knocked down the four plots, together 200 by 100, on the west side of Kane Avenue, between Orchard and Woodbine Avenues, Larchmont Manor.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, by Trustee's order, the Faile estate, at East Chester, Twenty-fourth Ward, consisting of two tracts, one on the south side of old Boston Road, containing 105.505 acres, and the other, of 36.239 acres, on the north side of the road, at $1,500 per acre, to H. J. Crawford, the owner of the adjoining Arden tract. To H. J. Uderitz, at $1,000 per acre, Mr. Wells sold a plot of 41.042 acres, part salt meadow, on Mill and East Chester Landing Roads. To Alphonse Coper, at $10,200, he sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling 322 East Fifth Street, south side, 310.0½ feet east of Second Avenue, 20.0½ by 95.10.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, in partition, to Terence Loughran, at $10,900, the three-story brownstone dwelling 170 East Seventy-first Street, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, the Washington Life Insurance Company, at $3,800 and $4,100 respectively, the two four-story brick tenements 420 and 422 East Twentieth Street, south side, 259.6 feet east of First Avenue, each 20 by 92.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to F. E. Pitkin, at $29,550, the four-story brick building, with store, 392 Canal Street, south side, 63.2 feet west of West Broadway, 21 by 82.1¼ by 26.0½ by 65.7; and to the same purchaser, at $29,750, the adjoining two-story and attic brick and frame building, 11 and 13 York Street, north side, 54.5 feet west of West Broadway, 42 by 80 by irregular.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, lot on south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, extending to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 199.10. Due on judgment, $1,075; on prior mortgage, $6,000.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank W. Arnold, referee, 65 Sheriff Street, west side, 100 feet south of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, five-story brownstone tenement. Due on judgment, $20,510.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, L. L. Delafield, referee, 328 East Forty-eighth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $15,865.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Charles W. West, referee, 48 Pike Street, west side, 75 feet south of Madison Street, 25 by 86, two-story and basement brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Horace Barnard, referee, Bradhurst Avenue, west side, 749.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 129.11 by 125. Due on judgment, $2,465.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Leon C. Riggs to the lease of 74 University Place, northwest corner of Thirteenth Street, to be used only as a hotel and restaurant.

By Andrew L. Soulard, auction sale, 10 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick and stone flat.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sale, 327 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 272 feet east of Second Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Melrose Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, two five-story and basement brick flats, by Louis L. Conway, owner; cost, $40,000.

No. 340 West Thirty-eighth Street, five-story and basement brick flat, by John D. Karst, Jr., of 258 West Thirty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $25,000.

Vyse Avenue, northeast corner of Freeman Street, a two-story frame workshop, by Charles J. Jorgenson of 1,283 Hoe Street, owner; cost, $600.

No. 1,856 Second Avenue, by Samuel Wallack of 158 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, alterations to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; cost, $500.

Nos. 126 to 130 Franklin Street, by Francis H. Leggatt of 6 West Forty-third Street, alteration to a nine-story brick warehouse; cost, $5,000.

No. 624 East Fifth Street, by City of New-York, alterations to a three-story brick public school; cost not estimated.

No. 69 Wall Street, by Eva J. Coe of 5 East Tenth Street, alterations to a seven-story brick office building; cost, $1,500.

No. 105 West Forty-second Street, by Ridley estate, 283 State Street, Brooklyn, alterations to a four-story brick store; cost, $3,500.

No. 24 Beekman Street, by John T. Downey of 19 West Forty-fifth Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts; cost, $500.

Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Fifteenth Street, by Mrs. Alice Adams of 116 Madison Avenue, alterations to a four and eight story brick store and salesroom; cost, $600.

No. 45 West Twenty-ninth Street, by W. Bogardus of 165 West Eighty-ninth Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling; cost, $700.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

74TH ST, n s, 121.8 ft e of 10th Av, 21.3x102.2; Thomas D. Robinson to Mary L. Robinson	$1
91ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 40x100.8; Armintha Merritt to Joseph E. Weed	1
68TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Susan C. Twombly, as executor, to John F. Twombly	1
43D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Charles Duffy and others, guardian, to George Reichhard, 5-168 parts	827
SAME PROPERTY; Ellen Duffy to George Reichhard	10
SAME PROPERTY; Bernard Duffy and others to same	10
35TH ST, 251 West; same to Ludwig Baumann, 121-168 parts	10
SAME PROPERTY; Charles Duffy and others, as guardian, to same, 5-168 parts	409
SAME PROPERTY; Ellen Duffy to same	10
1ST AV, s w corner of 93d St, 100.8x100; Adam Alt to William H. Drake	1
2D AV, e s, 100.10 ft s of 61st St, 20x75; Margaret Reilly to Sigismund B. Wortmann	20,000
115TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of Madison Av, 0.1x24.10; Louis Stern and wife to Elizabeth Grimm	1
140TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of 6th Av, 75x irregular; Paul P. Todd to Matthew L. Neale	1
109TH ST, s s, 101 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Amelia Davis to Abraham Cahn	1
BROOK AV, s w corner of 47th St, 25x90; Nicholas Cotter and wife to Abraham Kaufman	1
149TH ST, n w corner of St. Ann's Av, 525 ft to Brook Av, x100; 147th St, n s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 150x100; 148th St, s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 75x100; William E. Wheelock and wife to William E. Wheelock & Co.	1
FRANKLIN ST, 153; John Regan to Delia Regan	9,000
LEONARD ST, s s, 80 ft e of Elm St, 21x59.10x22.2x50; Lewis J. Binsse to Johanna W. Binsse	1
WATER ST, n s, 336; Joseph A. Harper and wife to William J. Pyne and another	1
STANTON ST, 32; Auguste Whittacker to Annie Whittacker	1
3D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue D; Mary A. Lawton to Daniel E. Seybel	10
20TH ST, 422 East; William G. Davies, referee, to the Washington Life Insurance Company	3,800
20TH ST, 420 East; Same to same	4,100
2D AV, 586; Herman Jantzen and wife to Henry Jantzen	10,500
31ST ST, 307 West; Margaretha Doehler to Theresa Doehler	1
40TH ST, s s, 360 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Emily K. Simonson to Nathan Kempner and another	18,000
CATHARINE ST, n w s, n e part of Lot 105, on map of South Washingtonville; Highland A. Briggs and wife to Harriet E. Bard	1
BECKER AV, n s, e ½ of Lot 125, on map of Washingtonville; William H. Bard to same	800
MATILDA ST, w s, s ½ of Lot 71, map of South Washingtonville; same to same	1
BECKER AV, n s, Lot 124, map of Washingtonville; same to same	1
WILLIS AV, s e s, at centre line of Henry St, 82x31.9x74.11x65.9; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to Andrew M. Davies	10
149TH ST, 566 East; Patrick Gannon to Mary Gannon	1
165TH ST, n s, 107.3 ft e of Kelly St, 25x98.3x25x100; Walter W. Taylor and wife to Joseph Sinnott	1,200
WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Union Av, 25.11x98.9x79.3x66; Bertha Schmuck and another to Marie Eichler	27,000

Recorded Leases.

BURMISTON, William C., to Joseph Jaeger; 31 Christopher St, corner of Waverley Place, 3 years	$900
CURNEEN, Lawrence, to Adolph Winkelholtz; 256 West 35th St, 4 years	1,380
DUNKAT, Henry, executor, to Frank Feldhusen; 2276 2d Av, 5 years	2,100
FRICKE, Fredericke D., to John F. Wellbrock & Co.; 63 Madison Av, 10 years......$7,200,	7,500
GOERLITZ, Lizzie, to Meyer Bickart; 169-171 East 87th St, 7 years......$3,500,	4,200
KANE, Bridget C., to Frank Triolo; 1386 3d Av, 3 years	600
LALLY, John, to Matthew Donnelly; 247 East 121st St, 5 years......$420,	480
ROSENBERG, Leopold B., to Thomas Latham; 130 9th Av, 3 years	2,000
SOLOMON, Morris, and another to Isidor Holtsberg; 49 Hester St, 5 years	2,000
SCHACHTEL, Amelia, to Charles Moewes; 158 7th Av, 5½ years	900

Recorded Mortgages.

AHDERS, Claus, and wife to German Savings Bank, New-York; 2d Av, n e corner of 117th St, 1 year	$5,000
AGNEW, John P., and wife to Thomas E. Greacen; n s of 120th St, 77 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year	900
ANDREWS, Elizabeth F. and Thomas C., to New-York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 170th St, n s, 100 ft e of Railroad Av, (installments,)	6,750
ALEXANDER, Mattie A. and Richard, to Manhattan and Suburban Savings and Loan Institution; s s of Van Corlear Pl, 78 ft w of Kingsbridge Av, (installments,)	5,500
SAME, to Elizabeth A. Mason; same property, 3 years	4,000
BARD, William H., to Carrie B. Bisbee; w s of Matilda St, s 25 ft, Lot 71, map South Washingtonville, 1 year	200
SAME, to William H. Spear; e s of Catherine St, Lot 80, same map, and n 25 ft of said Lot 71, 1 year	659
BROWN, Lucretia T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 16th St, 111 East, 3 years	10,000
CARROLL, Harriet L., and Henrietta A. De Long and husband, to United States Trust Company, New-York; Cherry St, n s, 175 ft w of Corlears St, 3 years	75,000
CHEBRA, Kadischa Talmud Thora, to The Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; 5th St, s s, Lot 484, Map 112, between Avenues B and C, 5 years	6,000
CHAPMAN, Arthur E., to Clarissa N. Blum; s s of 52d St, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years	14,000
CHANDLER, Mary, and James R. to David Leavitt; n s of 33d St, 221.8 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years	7,000
DOWD, John F., to Dennis Burns; n s of 185th St, 101 ft w of Washington Av, (3 mortgages,) 3 years, each	2,500-7,500
FLURI, George V., and Frank T., trustees, Katherine Fluri, to Mathew Micolino, and others; e s of Amsterdam Av, 24.11 ft s of 149th St, 3 years	2,000
FRANK, Lizzie, to Henry W. Koenig; s s of 90th St, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 114 West, 1 year	1,414
FRIEDMAN, Henry, and wife to Independent Order of B'rith Abraham of United States of America; 272 East Houston St, 5 years	12,000
GARLAND, Amelia M., to Irving Savings Institution; 120 Waverly Place, 1 year	2,000
GOERLITZ, Lizzie, to Charles Massoth; 169 and 171 East 87th St, 2 years	3,000
HERRMAN, Cecilia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 213 Pearl St, 3 years	10,000
JUNG, Jacob, and Jacob Mohr and wives to James L. Vallotton and others, trustees; n s of 98th St, 499.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2¼ years	19,000
SAME to same; n s of 98th St, 549.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2¼ years	19,000
SAME to Julia E. Cameron; s s of 98th St, 425 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2¼ years	19,000
SAME to same; n s of 98th St, 474.7 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2¼ years	19,000
SAME to Caroline M. Sewell; s s of 98th St, 449.10 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2¼ years	19,000
SAME to W. J. Wenning; n s of 98th St, 524.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2¼ years	19,000
SAME to Alonzo C. Monson, trustee of Reuben B. Withers; n s of 98th St, 598.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	19,000
SAME to same, as trustee, &c.; n s of 98th St, 573.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	19,000
JANTZEN, Henry and wife to Henry C. Fedden; 586 2d Av, 3 years	8,000
KETCHAM, James W., and wife to Francis Cronin; 60 East 110th St, installments	3,000
LOEW, Edward V., and wife to the United States Trust Company; n s of 57th St, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years	65,000
MARSHALL, Selia R., and Gilbert N., Jr., to N. S. Washburn, as committee, &c.; 859 Broadway, 11 months	700
SMITH, Charles W., and wife to John Helbig and wife; Lot 202, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 5 years	2,000
ROBERTSON, John, and William Gammie and wife to Jared W. Bell; s s of 109th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av 10 months	18,000
SINNOTT, Joseph, and wife to Clara A. McNeill, administratrix; n s of 165th St, 107.3 ft e of Kelly St, 3 years	2,000
SHAPPERT, Henry, and wife to Ernst H. Hartmann; part of Lot 138, map of Morrisania, 1 year	500
SMYTH, Bernard, and others to George W. Dayton; n s of 31st St, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year	2,000
TODD, Henry H., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 121 East 58th St, 1 year	12,000
WERTHEIM, Herman, and wife to Solomon Kutner; 232 to 236 Cherry St, 5 months	750
WORTMANN, Sigismund B., to Margaret Reilly; 1,148 2d Av, 3 years	2,500
WIDMAYER, William F., and others to Helen S. McLean; s e corner of 23d St and 7th Av, 5 years	40,000
WIDMAYER, William F., and wife to Daniel Seymour and others; same property, one-fifth part, 1 year	683
WEED, Joseph E., to Charles E. Strong and another, trustees, &c.; e s of 91st St, 270 ft w of West End Av, 3 years	25,000
SAME to same; s s of 91st St, 250 ft w of West End Av, 3 years	25,000

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN.

4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.

For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.

LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

REAL ESTATE,

4 and 6 Warren St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FIVE-STORY MARBLE mansion, northeast corner 5th Av. and 57th St., size 42x100, with large ballroom and every facility for entertaining. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

UNION TRUST CO. BUILDING,
80 Broadway and 5 and 7 New St.,
Choice Broadway sites overlooking Trinity.
all modern conveniences.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARILATI, Marcello H., to Cesare Conti	$1,000
COHEN, Samuel, to Louis Aaron	1
DAYTON, George W., to Nellie C. Van Reypen	2,500
DRAKE, Simeon J., and others, executors, &c., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company	45,000
FARLEY, Patrick, to the Mount Morris Bank of the City of New-York	Omitted
FRADLEY, Joseph F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company	6,000
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Joseph Coeppicus and wife, 2 years	16,000
RAU, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	12,000
SCHOPPER, Henry, to William H. Payne	Omitted
SMITH, Percival C., to Sophia U. Willets	3,509
SMYTH, Bernard, to George W. Dayton	2,000
TURNURE, Sarah J., to John Duffy	14,000
TAILER, Robert W., executor of Phebe Pearsall, to Robert W. Tailer, trustee, &c., 3 years	34,673
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Caroline M. Dingee	50,000
SAME to James M. Wentz, trustee	5,000
SAME to Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of New-York	50,000
VARNUM, James M., to same	15,000
WRIGHT, Charles J., to Simon B. Close	2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

SPRING ST, 114 and 116; John H. Scully against Charles L. Harrell, owner and contractor	$219
84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; T. C. Spear against Frederick C. Johannesen, owner and contractor	373
ATTORNEY ST, 123 and 125; Matthew A. Ryan against Frank X. Maas, lessee and contractor	50
52D ST, 325 and 331; Richard J. Barry against Frederick Klingman, owner and contractor	2,103
NAGLE AV, w s, 50 ft n of Elwood St, 50x100; Willson, Adams & Co. against George Hubert, owner and contractor	321
WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 75 ft s of 1st St, 50x100; Yellow Pine Company against Charles W. and Amy J. Hallock, owners; F. J. McGraw, contractor	401

Lis Pendens.

109TH ST, s s, 83 ft e of 2d Av, 17 ft front; Jacob Engel against Marcus Kroll and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

12TH ST, s s, 239.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22 ft front; German Savings Bank against Charles W. Low and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROADWAY AND 43D ST, n e corner, —x—; Acker, Merrall & Condit against Hooper C. Barrett, (notice of attachment.)

SAME PROPERTY; Blackfords against same, (notice of attachment.)

56TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 50 ft front; Sarah Goodman against Thomas Hogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

2D AV, e s, 25 ft n of 10th St, 109.8 ft front; New-York City Baptist Mission Society against Tabernacle Baptist Church and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GOERCK ST, 111; John H. Wellenkamp and others against Frederick Wellenkamp and others, (action to create trust.)

103D ST, s s, 139.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20 ft front; 103d St, s s, 99.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20 ft front; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Frank E. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

107TH ST, n s, 513 ft e of 1st Av, 233 ft front; 108th St, s s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 375 ft front; and other parcels; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Henry P. McGown and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

97TH ST and WEST END AV, s e corner, 100x100.11; New-York Investment and Improvement Company against Bernard Wilson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

OLD APPLE WOMAN FOUND STARVING

Ann Purcell Likely to Die in the Hospital at Flatbush.

Ann Purcell, the old candy woman, seventy-one years old, known for a quarter of a century or longer to the pupils of Public School No. 7, York Street, near Bridge Street, Brooklyn, has been removed to the Kings County Poorhouse, at Flatbush, almost dead from starvation. It is said she is not likely to recover.

She had been found, Monday afternoon, in a small room in the garret of the tenement in the rear of 85 Hudson Avenue. She was discovered by accident by another old woman who was rummaging through the garret, else she would probably have died before assistance reached her.

Poor, starving though she was, the old apple woman, in her deepest distress, did not pawn a single thing that belonged to her. Ten days ago, feeble but cheerful, she was stationed near the schoolhouse, selling candy to the children. After several days the children missed her, and made inquiries, but no one seemed to know where she lived.

One of the neighbors happened, Monday afternoon, to be passing through the garret of the tenement behind 85 Hudson Avenue. In one room, which was dark, was Ann Purcell, in bed, unconscious. She was starved almost to a skeleton. The room was neat, but scantily furnished. The only scrap of food was a chunk of bread, so hard it could not be broken except by a hard blow from a hammer. A photograph of a young man in the uniform of a soldier of the Union army was near the bed. It had been taken in camp, but there was no name to indicate the soldier's identity.

The Charities Department was notified, and Miss Purcell—she was always known as a single woman—was taken to the hospital and almshouse at Flatbush. There she was unable to take nourishment.

Queer Joke on a Chicago Judge.

From The Chicago Record.

The defense made its argument Thursday in the embezzlement case before Judge Gibbons, wherein James P. Carruthers, brother of the ball player, is charged by Kelley, Maus & Co., a hardware firm, with having embezzled nearly $2,000. During the plea for the defense Attorney Daniel Donahoe informed the Court that he would read the opinion of the best author on the subject of private detectives. Attorney Foster, who is prosecuting the case, thought the remarks too harsh, and so announced himself. Judge Gibbons was inclined to be of the same opinion, and Mr. Donahoe, being pressed for the name of the author, very tragically held up Judge Gibbons's book entitled "Tenure and Toil."

"His Honor Judge Gibbons wrote the words," said Mr. Donahoe, "and if he will turn to Page 202 of his own work he will find them."

After the Judge had investigated for himself he did not know what to make of it, but managed to say the book was not a law book, and could not be used as authority. Thereupon he was still more surprised when the quoting counsel informed him that he would adopt the Judge's words and hold him responsible for the statements. The filled courtroom could not be brought to order for several minutes after.

Disapproves of Free-Lunch Forks.

The Board of Health yesterday adopted the following:

Resolved, That the use in common of roller towels in saloons and restaurants, and of towels attached to bars and eating counters, and the use in common of knives, forks, and spoons in any public place, unless they are immediately and thoroughly cleansed when used, is hereby disapproved for sanitary reasons.

The resolution was not made a part of the Sanitary Code, making it imperative.

Referees' Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLES M. GEDNEY, an infant, by George A. Viehmann, guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE GEDNEY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell, at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the parcels in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

Parcel One—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-third Street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Forty-third Street distant two hundred and thirty-three feet and four inches westerly of the westerly line of the Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and four inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along the same sixteen feet and eight inches, thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and four inches to the southerly line of Forty-third Street, thence easterly along the same sixteen feet and eight inches to the place of beginning. The easterly and westerly walls of the house erected on said premises being party walls.

Parcel Two—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fiftieth Street distant one hundred and ninety-eight feet and ten inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fiftieth Street and Broadway, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fiftieth Street twenty feet, thence southerly at right angles to Fiftieth Street and parallel or nearly so with the westerly side of Broadway and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre of the block between Fiftieth and Forty-ninth Streets, thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Fiftieth Street twenty feet, and thence northwardly at right angles to Fiftieth Street and parallel or nearly so with the westerly line of Broadway and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the place of beginning.

Parcel Three—All that certain lot, plot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Centre and Walker Streets, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, and measuring from said corner on the line of Walker Street one hundred feet, thence on a line parallel with Centre Street one hundred feet, thence on a line parallel with Walker Street one hundred feet to Centre Street, thence one hundred feet on Centre Street to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.

Also, all those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, together described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street distant two hundred and thirty (230) feet easterly from the Tenth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line forty (40) feet, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along the same forty (40) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New-York, January 27th, 1896.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THOMAS E. STEWART, Esq., 203 Broadway, N. Y. City, Defendants' Attorney.

JAMES A. RYAN, Esq., Guardian ad Litem, 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN McCLURE, plaintiff, against SILAS C. JUDD, Cornelius Teneick, and John S. Kent, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell, at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on February 6th, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of the defendant, Silas C. Judd, in and to a certain indenture of lease bearing date the 19th day of March, 1895, made by Sarah A. Brush, widow of James H. Brush, and delivered to said defendant, whereby there was granted and demised to said defendant, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1895, the property and premises hereinafter described, and all the rights of the said defendant, Silas C. Judd, under said lease, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and, also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Silas C. Judd in and to the demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and, also, the said indenture of lease, the renewal therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, for and during all the rest, residue and remainder of the term of years and said renewals yet to come and unexpired, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in said indenture of lease mentioned. The following is a description of the real property covered by the said lease:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York (Ward Map No. 44, Block No. 55, Street No. 1,722 Broadway), and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Broadway, distant about seventy-seven feet and ten and a quarter inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street; and thence running easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street eighty-six feet and eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly eighty feet and three inches, and parallel with Fifty-fourth Street to Broadway on the easterly side thereof; and thence northerly along said side of Broadway twenty-five feet and nine and three-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Dated, New-York, January 14, 1896.

DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New-York, N. Y.

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EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY S. DOUGLAS, as executrix of the last will and testament of FREDERICK E. DOUGLAS, deceased, plaintiff, against GEORGE F. STITT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-eighth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet (350) easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-eighth Street and Second Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly line of Forty-eighth Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 10 Wall St., New-York City.

ja8-2aw3wW&F&ja29

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—LOUISE BOSTWICK, as general guardian of Charles Byron Bostwick and William Arthur Bostwick, plaintiff, vs. PATRICK T. WEIR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee of such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in such judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue distant sixty (60) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-first Street and the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with Sixty-first Street, seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with First Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence easterly, parallel with Sixty-first Street, seventy (70) feet, to the westerly side of First Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty (20) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated January 13th, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ALFRED ROE, plaintiff, against JOHN J. MEEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date October 18th, 1895, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant westerly one hundred feet from the point of intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the southerly line of said street; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue to the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; thence westerly along the line of said last-mentioned street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue to the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of said last-mentioned street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, 21st October, 1895.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

ALFRED ROE, Attorney in Person, 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

ja7-2aw3wTu&F.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORnell Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly 8 feet; thence south 4 degrees 23 minutes west 262.39 feet; thence south 5 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 195.86 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 319.13 feet; thence south 1 degree 28 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 3 degrees 35 minutes west 371.36 feet; thence south 8 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 28 minutes west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 48 minutes west 61.32 feet; thence south 54 minutes 30 seconds west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 2 minutes west 105.50 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, south 80 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway; thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 79 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 48.13 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 8 degrees 25 minutes east 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along the said side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; thence westerly and northerly along said centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west to the westerly bank of Cross river; thence north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 68.27 feet; thence south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 12 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 80 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 202.40 feet; thence south 77 degrees 53 minutes west 91.45 feet; thence south 80 degrees 53 minutes west 282.66 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7; thence across a road or highway leading westerly from the aforesaid highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge; thence again along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 31 minutes west 275.12 feet to the easterly bank of the Croton river; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 and the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, approximately the following courses and distances: North 74 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east 100 feet; thence north 54 degrees 12 minutes east 168.63 to the southerly side of the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge near the southwesterly corner of Wood's Bridge; thence leaving Parcel No. 7 and across the said highway north 57 degrees 39 minutes east 27.61 feet to the point or place of beginning; containing 121.905 acres more or less, together with all right, title and interest in and to so much of the Croton river and Cross river bounding or lying in front of the above-described tract of land.

Reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the parcels to be acquired.

The remaining one of said maps filed as aforesaid on December 18, 1895, is entitled: "Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer Croton Aqt.; Michael T. Daly, Commissioner; property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Golden's Bridge, and in the Village of Katonah, Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified February 6, 1895."

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term real estate is defined in said act) situate, lying and being in the Town of Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, described as follows:

PARCEL NOS. 65 AND 66.

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly line of the highway (which runs in front of the estate of Joseph Benedict) with the westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds east, 71.99 feet across said highway to the most southeasterly corner of said Benedict's property; thence continuing still along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 32 minutes east 79.69 feet; thence north 33 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 97.18 feet; thence north 30 degrees 54 minutes east 74.41 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line of said railroad along the land of the estate of said Benedict and the estate of J. Hallock, north 8 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 201.27 feet; thence north 7 degrees 33 minutes east 146.72 feet; thence north 5 degrees 19 minutes east 283.79 feet to the land of George E. Todd; thence south 87 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 139.37 feet; thence south 87 degrees 7 minutes west 176.14 feet; thence south 87 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 182.02 feet; thence south 85 degrees 35 minutes west 164.09 feet; thence south 89 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 101.71 feet; thence south 86 degrees 42 minutes west 170.83 feet; thence south 86 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 190.75 feet; thence south 81 degrees 21 minutes west 98.60 feet; thence north 78 degrees 25 minutes, 30 seconds west 50.84 feet south 89 degrees 29 minutes west 103.68 feet; thence south 8 degrees 36 minutes west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west 61.32 feet; thence south 1 degree 3 minutes west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 105.50 feet; thence south 81 degrees 2 minutes west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 43 minutes west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 19 minutes west 167.70 feet; thence south 6 degrees 1 minute east 578.37 feet, to the northerly line of the highway aforesaid; thence crossing said highway south 6 degrees 1 minute east 33.53 feet to the southerly line thereof; thence north 77 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east along the southerly line of said highway 531.4 feet; thence north 75 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 201.36 feet; thence north 77 degrees 45 minutes east 111.72 feet; thence north 67 degrees 41 minutes east 121.52 feet; thence north 76 degrees 33 minutes east 140.3 feet; thence south 88 degrees 3 minutes east 211.53 feet; thence south 89 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 36.48 feet; thence north 72 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east 85.3 feet; thence north 70 degrees 42 minutes east 104.89 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.647 acres of the highway (Parcel No. 65) and 33.336 acres of Benedict estate (Parcel No. 66), or a total of 34.983 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge designated on the aforesaid map as Parcels Nos. 67 to 73, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly boundary of the land of the estate of A. H. Todd (Parcel No. 69) and the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 69 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west along the land of Geo. E. Todd and estate of A. H. Todd, 261.68 feet; thence leaving said boundary south 58 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 278.99 feet; thence north 59 degrees 37 minutes west 1281.67 feet; thence south 8 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 555.68 feet; thence south 25 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds west 450.07 feet; thence north 61 degrees 3 minutes 30 seconds west 619.7 feet; thence north 5 degrees 52 minutes east 116.12 feet; thence north 4 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds east 268.39 feet more or less to the east bank of the Croton river; thence northerly, easterly, northwesterly, southerly, northwesterly, easterly, southerly, northerly along the easterly or left bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns along Parcels Nos. 67, 70, 71, 72, and 73 to the southwesterly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along said right-of-way line of said railroad, 173.73 feet to the westerly line of the highway known as the road to Golden's Bridge; thence south 19 degrees 29 minutes west 268.04 feet along said westerly line of said highway and Parcel No. 73; thence south 17 degrees 50 minutes west still along said highway and Parcel No. 72 272.65 feet; thence south 13 degrees 8 minutes west 94.48 feet; thence south 18 degrees 35 minutes west 215.99 feet; thence south 33 degrees 35 minutes west 232.03 feet; thence south 44 degrees 12 minutes west 144.45 feet; thence south 20 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds west 271.84 feet; thence south 14 minutes west 58.95 feet; thence south 12 degrees 4 minutes east 63.06 feet; thence south 24 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 189.48 feet; thence south 37 degrees 5 minutes 30 seconds east 194.92 feet; thence south 10 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds west 46.11 feet; thence south 13 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 50.12 feet; thence south 41 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds west 30.11 feet along said Parcel No. 72 to Parcel No. 71; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 71 south 44 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 129.09 feet; thence south 27 degrees 37 minutes west 276.28 feet; thence south 21 degrees 40 minutes west 262.69 feet; thence south 22 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 199.62 feet; thence south 55 degrees 5 minutes west 32.49 feet; thence south 49 degrees 7 minutes west 233.26 feet; thence south 45 degrees 48 minutes west 208.86 feet; thence south 48 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds west 44.46 feet; thence south 41 degrees 43 minutes west 211.36 feet; thence south 30 degrees 23 minutes west 110.16 feet; thence south 11 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds east 28.63 feet; thence south 25 degrees 35 minutes east 80.61 feet; thence south 18 degrees 29 minutes east 106.15 feet; thence south 10 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 220.18 feet; thence south 19 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 205.35 feet to Parcel No. 70; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 70 south 25 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 211.93 feet; thence south 5 degrees 54 minutes east 53.77 feet; thence south 12 degrees 30 minutes east 160.31 feet; thence south 1 degree 11 minutes 30 seconds east 574.70 feet; thence south 5 degrees 50 minutes east 235.14 feet; thence south 5 degrees 17 minutes east 210 feet; thence north 81 degrees 54 minutes west 3.17 feet; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 69 south 4 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds east 88.20 feet; thence south 23 degrees 50 minutes east 38.88 feet; thence south 30 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 111.16 feet; thence south 34 degrees 25 minutes east 59.59 feet; thence south 30 degrees 27 minutes east 88.06 feet to the westerly line of the right-of-way of the railroad aforesaid; thence south 24 degrees 56 minutes west along said westerly right-of-way of said railroad 354.80 feet; thence south 20 degrees 53 minutes west 163.08 feet; thence south 26 degrees 13 minutes west 587.95 feet; thence south 29 degrees 9 minutes west still along said right-of-way 116.58 feet to the place of beginning; containing 413.959 acres.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 74, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the westerly line of the highway leading to Katonah; thence north 38 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds west along said right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad 56.66 feet; thence still along said right-of-way line north 34 degrees 31 minutes west 110.37 feet to the left bank of the Croton river; thence northeasterly along said left bank of said river 294.7 feet to the aforesaid highway; thence south 73 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 66.71 feet along said highway; thence south 40 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 38.43 feet; thence south 16 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 34.55 feet; thence south 22 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 221.22 feet; thence south 20 degrees 44 minutes west 120.25 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.039 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Nos. 75 to 82, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the easterly line of the highway leading south to Katonah, with the southerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along the southerly right-of-way line of said railroad in several courses, as follows: South 54 degrees 47 minutes east 38 feet, south 60 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 79.06 feet, south 64 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 67.06 feet, south 71 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 80.19 feet, south 74 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east 243.89 feet, north 15 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 8.12 feet, south 63 degrees 20 minutes east 180.26 feet, south 54 degrees 19 minutes east 115.03 feet, south 46 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 66.46 feet, south 41 degrees 15 minutes east 60.78 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line, south 13 degrees 44 minutes west 304.17 feet to the most southeasterly corner of the parcel herein intended to be described; thence north 79 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 190 feet; thence north 76 degrees 4 minutes west 31.34 feet; thence north 83 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds west 56.29 feet; thence north 77 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west 153.69 feet; thence north 77 degrees 38 minutes west 306 feet; thence north 76 degrees 58 minutes west 67.47 feet; thence south 41 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 261.81 feet to the aforesaid highway leading south to Katonah; thence northerly along said highway several courses and distances as follows: North 13 degrees 9 minutes east 156.50 feet, north 15 degrees 7 minutes east 73.50 feet, north 13 degrees 14 minutes east 127.5 feet, north 17 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east 322.52 feet, north 31 degrees 34 minutes east 92.06 feet to the place of beginning; containing 9.886 acres, and embracing Parcels Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 83, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection or fork of the roads leading south to Katonah from Golden's Bridge Station and the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 11 degrees 9 minutes west 70.95 feet along the easterly side of the road leading south of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence still along the said easterly side of said road on the following courses and distances: North 37 degrees 30 minutes west 124.07 feet, north 41 degrees 16 minutes west 84.63 feet, north 20 degrees 24 minutes west 172.93 feet, north 8 degrees 45 minutes west 49.71 feet, north 2 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 99.05 feet, north 25 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 194.91 feet, north 35 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid easterly boundary of said road south 24 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds east 699.01 feet to the northwesterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge Station; thence leaving said side of said road south 56 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 242.16 feet to the place of beginning; containing 3.593 acres, and embracing Parcel No. 83, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcels Nos. 84 to 90, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northeasterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge with the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence on the following courses and distances along the said line of the Golden's Bridge road: North 28 degrees 27 minutes west 288.98 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 128.07 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 228.73 feet, north 1 degree 33 minutes west 614.18 feet, north 2 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 353.93 feet, north 22 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 42.39 feet, north 20 degrees 23 minutes west 106.71 feet, north 43 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds west 38.97 feet, north 22 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds west 154.82 feet, north 25 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 74.92 feet, north 7 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds west 195.80 feet, north 16 degrees 31 minutes west 77.10 feet, north 25 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 99.36 feet, north 23 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 38.90 feet, north 46 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet, north 17 degrees 11 minutes west 37.63 feet, north 38 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds east 100.90 feet, north 47 degrees 3 minutes east 293.96 feet, north 48 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east 40.23 feet, north 49 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds east 101.39 feet, north 50 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 162.90 feet, north 66 degrees 51 minutes east 24.16 feet, north 19 degrees 43 minutes east 180.71 feet, north 21 degrees 47 minutes east 332.58 feet, north 30 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 122.80 feet, north 24 degrees 23 minutes east 55.73 feet, north 24 degrees 52 minutes east 44.82 feet, north 45 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 74.75 feet, north 44 degrees 29 minutes east 45.42 feet, south 46 degrees 59 minutes east 5.34 feet, north 43 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 35.91 feet, south 83 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east 3.16 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 233.28 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 90.50 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid Golden's Bridge road south 5 degrees 39 minutes west 204.06 feet, south 45 degrees 51 minutes 31 seconds west 695.60 feet, south 41 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds east 230 feet, north 78 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 76.7 feet, north 78 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 144.16 feet, north 4 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east 48.15 feet, north 6 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 73.04 feet, north 87 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 73.36 feet, north 62 degrees 47 minutes east 31.45 feet, north 35 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 38.78 feet, south 81 degrees 14 minutes east 155.68 feet, south 81 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east 312.36 feet, south 74 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds east 88.67 feet, south 84 degrees 35 minutes east 88.28 feet to the aforesaid westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southerly on the following courses and distances:

South 26 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 791.75 feet, south 32 degrees 41 minutes west 11.61 feet, south 65 degrees 39 minutes east 4.6 feet, south 24 degrees 21 minutes west 147.25 feet, south 25 degrees 17 minutes west 238.92 feet, south 23 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds west 129.59 feet, south 25 degrees 37 minutes west 116.08 feet, south 23 degrees 45 minutes west 239.32 feet, south 11 degrees 29 minutes east 23.97 feet, south 24 degrees 39 minutes west 1,301.09 feet, south 26 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 66.84 feet, south 22 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds west 373.66 feet, to the place of beginning; containing 67.096 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcels Nos. 91 and 92, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which point is distant, measured northeasterly, 568.50 feet along said easterly line of said railroad from the northerly line of the road leading to Golden's Bridge; thence northerly on the following courses and distances along the easterly right-of-way line of said railroad: North 24 degrees 40 minutes east 251.96 feet, north 25 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 143.96 feet, north 22 degrees 46 minutes east 167.15 feet, north 25 degrees 9 minutes east 182.07 feet, north 23 degrees east 155.52 feet, north 24 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 146.40 feet, north 26 degrees 14 minutes east 181.84 feet, north 30 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 49.08 feet, north 24 degrees 7 minutes east 282.97 feet, north 24 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 255.64 feet, north 24 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 169.15 feet, north 51 degrees east 16.20 feet, north 19 degrees 24 minutes east 142.96 feet, north 20 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds east 114.67 feet, north 24 degrees 37 minutes east 227.31 feet, north 24 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east 443.46 feet; thence leaving said easterly right-of-way line of said railroad in a course south 26 degrees 8 minutes east 300.71 feet; thence north 85 degrees 26 minutes east 345.40 feet; thence south 9 minutes 30 seconds west 242.04 feet; thence south 40 minutes 30 seconds east 48.60 feet; thence south 9 minutes 30 seconds east 137.99 feet; thence south 86 degrees 30 minutes east 339.42 feet; thence south 86 degrees 30 seconds east 160.82 feet; thence north 83 degrees 15 minutes east 56.38 feet; thence south 68 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east 39.73 feet; thence south 8 degrees 50 minutes east 105.35 feet; thence south 70 degrees 25 minutes west 1,035 feet; thence south 39 degrees 55 minutes west 524.7 feet; thence south 6 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds west 124.81 feet; thence south 53 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 265.76 feet; thence south 57 degrees 1 minute 30 seconds west 345.64 feet; thence south 48 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds east 615.18 feet; thence south 9 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 381.46 feet; thence south 62 degrees 2 minutes west 344.14 feet; thence north 61 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 635.42 feet to the place of beginning; containing 41.625 acres, and embracing Parcels Nos. 91 and 92, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Excepting from the premises shown on the map hereinbefore mentioned as Exhibit No. 2 of 1894, Parcels Nos. 6 and 7, formerly belonging to the estate of Samuel Cahn, and Parcel No. 1, formerly owned by M. S. Benedict, said premises having been acquired by the City of New-York by stipulation, and also from the map hereinbefore mentioned and described as Exhibit No. 2 of 1895, Parcel No. 71, formerly owned by Leonora B. Strong and acquired by the City of New-York by consent.

All the roads included within the above boundaries and shown on the maps are to be acquired in fee but will be left open for public travel and no change made in the length, width or grade of same until such time as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall acquire the right to close such highways.

Reference is made to said maps for a more detailed description of the real estate affected by this notice. All the real estate shown on said maps is to be acquired in fee.—Dated January 20, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 2 Tryon Row, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD STREET, between Third Avenue and Crotona Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, January 18th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 4th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, January 17th, 1896.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, BRYAN O'HARA, Commissioners.

WILLIAM E. JUNKER, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the Empire City Traction Company, (a street surface railroad company,) under the provisions of Sec. 59 of the Railroad Law, for the certificate required under said section, that the provisions of the section have been complied with, and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of said railroad, notice is hereby given that hearing on the above will be had before the board at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Thursday, January 30th, 1896, at 11 A. M.

CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Secretary.

ACCUSED OF KILLING HER SON

Mrs. Minnie Lalor, Her Son-in-Law, and John Fleischauer Named by Coroner's Jury.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 28.—The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Lalor case charges Mrs. Minnie Lalor with the murder of her son, and Anthony Fostell, brother-in-law of the murdered man, and John Fleischauer, Lalor's constant companion, with being accessories. The jury handed in a sealed verdict at 1 o'clock this morning, after being out three hours.

Mrs. Lalor has been in jail since shortly after the crime was committed. The other two had been released, but they were re-arrested to-day and locked up. They will be arraigned for examination before Police Justice Ingram Thursday.

William Lalor was hacked to pieces with an axe while asleep in bed. The crime was reported to the police by Fostell, and it was said that it had been discovered by Mrs. Lalor. Since the murder so many contradictory stories have been told by the accused and their relatives that the suspicion against them has been strengthened thereby. Lalor slept in an old farmhouse with Fleischauer, while Mrs. Lalor spent her nights with the Fostells, at their home, 123 Wilbur Avenue.

Mrs. Lalor has all along maintained her innocence. On some of the articles of clothing worn by her on the day of the murder experts found stains of human blood and pieces of hair and several spots of white lead. Lalor was killed with a long-handled axe belonging to the family. White lead was found on the back of the axe blade.

While the evidence against Mrs. Lalor is circumstantial, the authorities believe that they have a good case against her. James Lalor, her seventeen-year-old son, who was under arrest on suspicion of having some knowledge of the crime, not having been implicated by the Coroner's jury, will be released.

GOOD DISCIPLINE AMONG CHILDREN.

False Alarm in a School Causes but Little Excitement.

Some one rang a false alarm from Box 3—426, which is in the hallway of Grammar School No. 93, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday. Fortunately, there was little or no excitement among the 2,000 children. The girls' and boys' grammar departments had already assembled and had just got to work, and nothing was known of the presence of the engines until they had gone away.

About half of the pupils of the primary department were in their rooms, and 100 others were just about to enter when the Fire Department came tearing up the avenue and halted at the corner. There were three engines and two hook and ladder companies. Miss Isabella A. McCabe, the Principal of the primary department, who had just arrived, told the firemen that there was no fire, and after a few moments' delay the engines drove away. Excellent discipline prevented any disorder among the children, who stood until ordered to move, and then marched to their places as if nothing had happened.

Principal Thomas Moore began an investigation as soon as he learned of the alarm having been sent out, and has concluded that it was done by some mischievous boy from the street. Not one of the children who were in the hall were tall enough to reach the box, which is five feet from the floor.

TO MAKE MONEY FOR A HOSPITAL

Annual Concert and Reception of the Eastern District Institution.

The Trustees of the Brooklyn Eastern District Hospital will give their annual promenade concert and reception in the Pouch Gallery the evening of Thursday, Feb. 6, in furtherance of the objects of the hospital and the dispensary, which are exclusively charitable.

The hospital is at 106 to 112 South Third Street. It is maintained chiefly by voluntary contributions, and is one of the most deserving charities in Brooklyn. It has extended aid during the year to nearly 20,000 applicants.

Its ambulance service has been called out over a thousand times, and twenty-nine doctors, besides a retinue of nurses and house servants, have been employed in ministering to the sick and injured.

The Trustees are working very hard to make the entertainment attractive and agreeable as well as helpful to a worthy cause. The Committee on Entertainment consists of Griswold Dennison, George V. Tomkins, John S. McKeon, James F. Bendernagel, and Ephraim Johnson.

Signing the Murphy Pledge in Rye.

RYE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Rye village is undergoing a temperance revival. Nearly a hundred persons signed the pledge at a meeting held last evening in the Lyceum, where L. Edward Murphy spoke. Nearly as many more signed the pledge at the meeting this evening.

Mr. Murphy has now spoken in Rye four times, and each night the hall has been overcrowded. Rye village claims a population of 1,000 persons, and it has nine saloons.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were the guests last evening of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Hendricks.

Tested.

From Judge.

Parke (earnestly)—I tell you we've got a perfect gem of a servant—the best one we ever had.

Lane—How long have you had her?

Parke—She came this morning.

[illegible] AIR

[illegible]ses a New Building in the City Hall Park.

A NEW LOCATION IS SUGGESTED.

Conflict over the Sweat Shop Law—St. John's Park Bill—Election Postponed—Manhattan Bill Signed.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Before the Assembly Committee on Cities this afternoon a hearing was held upon the bill of Assemblyman Austin, authorizing the erection of a public building in City Hall Park, New-York City.

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy opened the hearing by attacking the measure. He had been a public officer for many years, but he had never yet seen the time when in New-York City the condition of things would be improved by limiting, with high buildings, the air space and then building upon the land used for park purposes.

While a building was necessary, there was no reason for the bill, which called for the erection of the building on the one spot of the city where people got their only fresh air or saw their only glimpse of sunshine. He had been one of the Commissioners some time ago appointed to consider the advisability of erecting a city building in the same place proposed by the bill before the committee at this time. Mr. Purroy said he had opposed the scheme, as it was against the interests of the people who depended upon the park for a little fresh air. This bill was the first attempt to secure the land since that time.

Mr. Purroy then showed the committee a map of the City Hall Park, with the drawing of the proposed building upon it. The erection of a building for municipal purposes was indeed a necessity, but the proposition in regard to it, as now made, was a bad one. It placed no limit upon the bonds for the building, and, accordingly, the Commissioners having the building in charge could issue bonds in any amount they chose.

In closing his speech, Mr. Purroy urged the committee to kill the bill and allow some other spot to be adopted for a building that would not take up valuable park space.

Assemblymen Gregory and French of New-York seconded the remarks of Mr. Purroy.

Assemblyman Butts vigorously opposed the bill. It really ought not, he said, to pass. The park space in the lower parts of the city was already too much circumscribed. It would be a crying shame to take from the people any more park lands than they had already been deprived of. Mr. Butts hoped, he said, to live to see the time when New-York City would build a great structure for the use of the various departments of the city. It should not, however, be constructed in a park which would render the land almost valueless for park purposes, but be such a building as would attract the public notice of the world.

Assemblymen Adler and Murphy expressed themselves opposed to the bill.

Senator Sullivan suggested that instead of erecting the building in City Hall Park, the plot of ground bounded by Duane, City Hall Square, Pearl, and Park Streets be purchased for the city. This could be secured for about $700,000, he thought.

Mr. Purroy again took up his argument against the bill, claiming that the present administration ought to oppose instead of advocate a bill of such a character as this one, which proposed to place an additional tax of possibly $1,000,000 upon the people. Still it was not to be wondered at, when it was considered that it had increased the expenses of the city about $7,000,000 since it had been in power.

Mr. Clark, Assistant Corporation Counsel, objected to Mr. Purroy making political speeches, and the hearing closed.

The committee did not report the bill.

RULING ON THE SWEAT-SHOP LAW.

The Attorney General Takes Issue with the Court of Special Sessions.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Judges of the New-York City Court of Special Sessions in the case of the people against Ripoli last week decided that the anti-sweating law of the State did not apply where the work of making clothing in a tenement or dwelling was done in rooms of such building apart from the rooms used for domestic purposes.

Factory Inspector Connolly, doubting whether such a plainly worded law could be properly construed to have such a meaning as the Special Sessions Judges put upon it, requested the opinion of Attorney General Hancock upon the matter. The Attorney General to-day answered as follows:

> The law, in my judgment, clearly prohibits any person from using a room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house for the manufacture of articles named therein, except by the immediate members of the family living therein. "Immediate members of the family living therein," I think, refers to the persons living together and forming a part of the family circle, and not to other relatives who do not reside with the family. It seems to be clearly the intent of the law to prohibit the use of any room in any tenement or dwelling house for the purpose above indicated, with the single exception therein contained, whether the room in said tenement house is actually occupied as a part of the residence or not. The act intended to prohibit tenement house manufacturing. Outsiders cannot be employed or engaged in the manufacture of clothing in tenement or dwelling houses, a portion of which is used for residence purposes, whether upon the same floor or not. To construe the statute in any other light would have a tendency to destroy the purpose of the law.

The Factory Inspectors, basing their future course on the foregoing opinion, will continue to enforce the anti-sweating law as they originally understood it. Whether their prosecutions under it will be brought hereafter in the Court of Special Sessions is not as yet decided upon by them.

ST. JOHN'S PARK BILL.

The Proposition to Assess Benefits on the Whole City Is Favored.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—There was a joint hearing to-day before the Cities Committee of the two houses on the bills introduced in the Senate by Senator Martin, and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Leonard, ratifying the laying out of St. John's Park, in New-York, and providing that assessments for the improvements shall be levied upon the whole city, instead of upon the property immediately benefited.

M. J. Mulqueen of New-York City appeared in favor of the bill. He said that the park was established to furnish a breathing spot for the people of that section of the city who formerly visited the piers on the North River, from Canal to West Tenth Street. The proposed park was to front on Leroy Park and Hudson Street, and was absolutely necessary, as the piers formerly used by the people were now given over to the immense commerce of the great ocean steamship companies. He stated that the $250,000 asked for the park improvement was levied upon the property immediately benefited. The result was that the houses facing the park, worth $8,000, were assessed for from $1,000 to $1,200 each, while property indirectly benefited within the area of assessment and of the same value as that which was directly benefited was only assessed for a few hundred dollars in comparison.

A general assessment upon the whole city should be levied to pay for the improvement, which, should bonds be issued, would mean not more than a tax of 5 cents annually on the property valuation of $8,000. The bill was just, and in the interest of the public good.

Both committees decided to report the bill favorably.

Manhattan Hospital Bill Signed.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Gov. Morton this afternoon signed the Manhattan State Hospital bill, which transfers New-York City and County insane to State care and brings the New-York asylums under control of the State Commission in Lunacy, the various asylums to be known as the Manhattan State Hospital. This is similar to the bill unacted upon last Winter by Mayor Strong and its enactment into law will save New-York City over $1,600,000 annually.

MAYOR'S JURISDICTION DENIED

Alfred Steckler Says He Cannot Fine Pawnbrokers—Asserts the Law Was Repealed in 1886.

Ex-Judge Alfred Steckler appeared before Mayor Strong yesterday as counsel for B. Silberblatt, a pawnbroker at 2,317 Third Avenue. Mr. Steckler told the Mayor that under the law he had no authority to hear cases against pawnbrokers or to fine them; that, in fact, he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that all the fines he has imposed upon the pawnbrokers within the past two or three months were illegally imposed.

Mr. Steckler argued that the law delegating to the Mayor the power to exact a five-hundred-dollar license fee and a ten-thousand-dollar bond was repealed in 1886, and the Legislature has since made several amendments to a dead law. He argued that the Mayor cannot revoke a pawnbroker's license, and, furthermore, the city is only entitled to a fifty-dollar fee and a five-hundred-dollar bond. Therefore, during the past ten years, the city has been illegally receiving from each licensed pawnbroker $450 that it was not entitled to.

The Mayor seemed nonplused by Mr. Steckler's contention. He announced that he would not proceed with the case until he had consulted with the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of the contention.

Silberblatt is accused of having tampered with the works of a watch that was pawned with him. The complainant against him is M. Morris, an engineer on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

MR. JEROLOMAN'S EXPLANATION

DENIES THAT HE CAST REFLECTIONS ON THE ALDERMEN.

He Says He Never Met a More Able Body of Men—Heat in Street Cars—Up-Town Dock Improvements.

In anticipation of a fight in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the chamber was crowded.

There were rumors that the Tammany members of the board would call upon President Jeroloman to explain what he meant when, at the meeting of the League of Political Education, held Saturday, he declared that the Aldermen were not the proper persons individually to represent their constituents, alleging that many of them are not fit to hold public office.

The Aldermen were angry, and many epithets were applied to the President when members read the article. Many of them openly declared they would demand satisfaction of the President.

When the board convened at 2 o'clock, President Jeroloman took all the wind out of the Tammany sails by making the following announcement:

"The Chair desires to ask the attention of the Board of Aldermen for a moment.

"My attention was called this morning to an article printed one or two days ago, stating, among other things, that I said, 'The trouble with the Board of Aldermen is that many city districts are not careful about whom they elect, and the result is that men get in who are not as honest and upright as could be desired. Sometimes I feel very lonely. Of the thirty-one Aldermen fourteen are Tammany men, fourteen Platt Republicans, two independent, and one they say is too independent—that is myself.'

"I desire to say to the Board of Aldermen that I did address a meeting of the League of Political or Municipal Education, or something or other of that kind, last Saturday. I was invited to speak on the powers of the Board of Aldermen, but I used no such language as that attributed to me."

Mr. Jeroloman said he never met a more able body of men than the present board, and he looked upon its members as upright, intelligent, and honest.

"I have accused no man, and I know no man on this board not as upright and as honest as myself, and I esteem each and every one of you."

He explained that what he did say on the subject of the board was that the Legislature had much curtailed the board's power as trustee, and that the board was practically shorn of its powers, but in railroad matters it always acted honestly and honorably.

The statement was received in profound silence, and when the President had finished, routine matters were taken up.

The Law Committee reported in favor of repealing the ordinance taxing glass-covered archways.

A communication was read from M. M. Belding advocating the passage of the resolution ordering bicyclists to use brakes on their bicycles. Mr. Belding said he had ridden over 15,000 miles, and he had always recognized the value of the brake. The letter was sent to the Law Committee.

Alderman Parker's resolution allowing the street car companies until Feb. 10 to comply with the ordinance compelling them to heat every alternate car during the Winter months was adopted.

The Committee on Docks reported favorably the proposition to improve the Harlem River water front, the plans of which have been before the Sinking Fund Commission for some time.

The committee urges that the west front of the river from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street be improved, so that that section of the city can be built up.

Alderman Olcott objected to the board taking up the matter, urging that the committee did not know much about it.

Alderman Woodward replied that the committee had gone into the matter fully.

The report was adopted.

Alderman O'Brien introduced a memorial resolution relative to the death of ex-Alderman Edward Maguire. A set of engrossed resolutions of sympathy was ordered sent to the deceased's family.

Alderman Ware introduced a resolution "permitting the Madison Square Garden Company to parade the streets with a wagon filled with poultry and drawn by six donkeys." The resolution was adopted.

Alderman Noonan wanted to know when the "company" was going to parade, as he would like to see how it was going to carry out the resolution.

"HUCKELBERRY" RESOLUTION A LAW

The Company to File a Bond and Secure Two Years' Time.

Though Mayor Strong did not sign the "Huckleberry" resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen and submitted to him ten days ago, it nevertheless becomes a law, as he refused to veto it, and it was returned to the board yesterday.

The resolution provides that the "Huckleberry" Road shall file a bond for $50,000 to guarantee that the company will finish the road within two years.

Mayor Strong would have vetoed the resolution but for the fact that Corporation Counsel Scott said the filing of the bond would not affect the legal question as to the validity of the franchise, but might serve a good purpose in case the franchise is valid by holding the company to the terms of the franchise.

Meeting of Commission Merchants.

The New-York Branch of the National League of Commission Merchants held a meeting for the election of officers yesterday in the Mercantile Exchange, at Harrison and Hudson Streets. The following were elected: President—A. F. Young; Vice President—Joseph E. Carson; Treasurer—C. H. Bahrenburg; Secretary—E. H. Frost.

The different committees were selected as follows: Executive Committee—H. Brautigam and John Furman. Transportation Committee—Edward Rohlman, George W. Olivet, and Austin Kimball. Finance Committee—W. J. Phillips, Frank Simpson, and F. E. Stults. Membership Committee—Julius Mahr, F. E. Fountain, and George H. Bennett. Nominating Committee—E. A. Brown, John A. Newton, and Stephen Van Arsdale.

An amendment was adopted providing that hereafter any firm or individual must have a nominal capital of $10,000 in available assets before he can become a member of the league.

Members of the Torrey Club at Tea.

The members of the Torrey Club, who enjoyed many pleasant outings in search of botanical treasures in the Spring, Summer, and Fall of last year, had an informal social reunion yesterday, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Addison Brown, at 37 West Eighty-ninth Street.

It was an informal "Torrey Club Tea," so the invitations stated. Mr. Brown is the President of the club.

Tea was served from 4 to 6 o'clock, and the many members of the club were present.

MRS. TUCKER'S STRANGLER

Three Young Men and Old Tramp Arrested by Yonkers Police.

BYRNE'S SHOES FIT FOOTPRINTS

Coroner Miles Thinks Police, Who Are Looking for an Old Man, Should Search for One of Middle Age.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The police of this city are following all clues which promise to lead to the capture of the man who entered the house of Edmund Tucker in Central Avenue some time yesterday afternoon or last evening, and killed Mrs. Tucker in the presence of her five-year-old son, George, by strangling her. Mr. Tucker was, at the time, at work in the Hodgman Rubber Works, about a mile away, in Tuckahoe.

Suspicion was directed toward an old tramp who had been seen about the neighborhood that afternoon, as the possible murderer of Mrs. Tucker, and everybody in the neighborhood began searching for such an individual. This led to the arrest this afternoon of a man who gave his name as Joseph Sutte.

Sutte cannot talk English so as to be understood, but through an interpreter he said he was fifty-eight years old, and made a living by gathering old bottles and junk and selling it. He wore a brown slouch hat, brown overcoat, and rubber boots. In his pockets were nearly $2. He carried a heavy walking stick, and in a bundle were edibles and a Dutch Bible.

The prisoner was taken to the police station. He said he knew nothing about the murder. He was put in a line with several policemen, and little George Tucker was told to pick out the man who killed his mother if he saw him there. The boy said he did not see any one who looked like the man. The police do not think the boy could recognize the man even if he should see him, because he is so young and was so badly frightened by the murderer.

Three young men were arrested this afternoon on suspicion of knowing something of the murder. They said they were Michael Byrne, James Lewis, and Charles Meyer. They said they lived in William's Bridge, and were thirty-five years old. They declared that they were cutting canes for the market, and were so engaged when found.

These men had been in the same business in the vicinity of the Tucker house yesterday, and while that was a regular business with Lewis and Meyer, yesterday was the first trip of Byrne. The other two say that they did not see him between 11 and 4 o'clock, and they do not know where he was. He says he was about there looking for suitable cane materials.

A Mrs. Lawrence, who lives near the Tucker home, saw a man getting over a fence at the Tucker cottage late in the afternoon, and then go down the road. When she heard of the murder she told her husband what she had seen, and she went to the place early this morning and found footprints in the mud. Her description of the man tallies very closely with that of Michael Byrne.

The police this afternoon took Byrne's shoes to the spot. The shoes fit exactly in the footprints in the ground, even to a depression of the sole.

Byrne does not say anything in explanation except that he was only busy cutting canes. He says he once owned a grocery store in William's Bridge. He was addicted to drink and lost the store.

While this is damaging testimony against the men, and Byrne in particular, the police regard it as singular, if any of them are guilty, that they should return to the place to-day. They think that they would naturally have kept away for a day or two until the excitement blew over. Byrne appears to be nervous, but the other two seem indifferent, and all maintain their innocence. They are held, awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest.

Coroner Miles of this city spent most of the day investigating the circumstances of the tragedy, and visited the little house out on Central Avenue several times.

He found a new clue this afternoon, when Mr. Tucker's mother, who lives about 500 yards from the house of her son, said that she did not believe it was an old man who committed the crime, for she had been informed that about 3:15 o'clock a middle-aged man of ordinary height was seen to enter the Tucker house, and was not seen to go away. The Coroner inclines to the belief that this man was the murderer, and that, having committed the crime, he remained in the house until it was dark enough for him to go away without being seen, or, if seen, recognized.

The Coroner has made a careful examination of the body, and found that the woman was undoubtedly strangled. There are no evidences of any other injury. The bruises made by the man's fingers are plainly visible on the woman's neck. The Coroner will not hold the inquest until all clues have been run down as far as possible.

So much time has elapsed since the murder was committed that there does not seem to be much promise of finding the murderer. It is a short walk either to the Tuckahoe or Bronxville station on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and about three-quarters of an hour's ride into New-York. The man had ample time to be in New-York or fifty miles away in Connecticut before the crime was discovered.

Several persons living in the vicinity visited Police Headquarters this afternoon, and saw the old Swiss, Sutte, and recognized him as a harmless old man, who has lived about Tuckahoe. Alderman Hicks knew him well, and does not believe he committed the crime.

A great many tramps have been going along Central Avenue lately and begging their meals. The Tucker house is in an isolated spot, and all around is farming country. Had the woman screamed loudly there was little chance of any one hearing her.

Mr. Tucker's fellow-workmen in the Hodgman rubber factory have joined in the search for the murderer. Many of them have families living in little houses in secluded places, and they can readily sympathize with their fellow workman.

All the railroad stations in the neighborhood were watched last night and to-day, and the trainmen have also been on the lookout for suspicious strangers. The police of New-York and villages in Westchester County have been notified to watch for the man, but they are all looking for an old man, while, as stated, on more recent developments, the Coroner thinks the real culprit is a middle-aged man.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS

Mayor Wurster Names Seven, Four of Whom Are New.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday appointed the following to be Civil Service Commissioners:

Alexander E. Orr, First Ward.
Truman J. Backus, First Ward.
Jackson Wallace, Sixth Ward.
Ludwig Nissen, Twenty-third Ward.
Irving L. Bragdon, Seventh Ward.
E. B. Jordan, Ninth Ward.
Arthur S. Somers, Fourteenth Ward.

Mr. Orr, Prof. Backus, and Mr. Bragdon were reappointed. The others named were appointed in place of J. Warren Greene, Benjamin Estes, A. L. Perkins, and Willis L. Ogden.

Of the new board, Messrs. Backus, Wallace, Nissen, and Bragdon are Republicans. The others are Democrats. Mr. Jordan lives at 873 Union Street. He is a manufacturer and an independent Democrat. Mr. Somers, who is a regular Democrat, was formerly a member of the Board of Education. Jackson Wallace was President of the Common Council during Mayor Schieren's administration. Mr. Nissen is a jeweler, and is President of the Jewelers' Association. He helped swing the Twenty-third Ward for Mayor Wurster in the City Convention. Prof. Backus is President of the Packer College Institute. Mr. Orr is one of the best-known citizens of Brooklyn and is President of the Chamber of Commerce of this city.

Of the members of the old board not reappointed, Mr. Greene is an independent Democrat, and Mr. Estes, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Ogden are Republicans.

For Stealing the Antiques.

Ewald Schmalz, who is accused of the robbery of the antiques from the house of Dr. Ulrich Jahn, 5 East Thirtieth Street, Saturday night, and Charles Lefevre, the saloon keeper of 1,325 Avenue A, who is charged with receiving goods stolen from the place, were brought before Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday. He decided to grant an examination next Friday and fixed the bail of Schmalz at $5,000 and of Lefevre at $2,500.

Alexander Bandmann of 99 East Ninety-third Street was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. He was arrested because he was in company with Schmalz Saturday morning. There was no evidence against him, and Magistrate Deuel discharged him.

CANDIED LIQUORS FOR CHILDREN

Commissioner Andrews to Investigate Their Sale at the Suggestion of a W. C. T. U. Woman.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday the following letter was received from Mrs. E. Frances Lord, President of the New-York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

> Yesterday the new subject, "The Effect of Narcotics," was begun to be taught in the public schools of our city, according to the recent Ainsworth bill, but a new menace threatens our children in the candy "wink drop," "chocolate cordial pralines," and "brandy drops," which are being sold to the children, five for a penny. In some instances the teachers have gone to the candy dealers in the neighborhood of their schools and expostulated with them in the matter, with the reply that there was no law against selling liquor in this form.
>
> A woman told me yesterday that the sale of these drops in her store was enormous on Sundays. Sometimes the same party bought several pounds. As one of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union who has worked for the past twenty years, I come to you as a brother, believing you have the interest of the children as near to your heart as I, and for their sakes and in God's name ask that something may be done in this matter and that our children shall be given a chance to make decent sober citizens.

The matter was referred to Commissioner Andrews for investigation.

ACTING CAPTAIN CHAPMAN'S CASE.

Police Board Finds No Reason for Putting Him on Trial.

The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday considered the charges against Acting Captain Chapman of the Mercer Street Station, made by Roger Lamson of Seventy-second Street and Boulevard, while the Acting Captain was in charge of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Mr. Lamson and Oscar H. Short of Seventy-fifth Street and Central Park West were arrested Dec. 12 for assaulting William Hitchcock of 181 West Seventy-fifth Street on the Sixth Avenue elevated station at Seventy-second Street. Lamson complained because Chapman refused to entertain a counter-charge of assault against Mr. Hitchcock.

The matter was investigated by Acting Inspector Brooks, who reported that Chapman had acted properly in the matter. The Commissioners disapproved the complaint, but Mr. Lamson persisted in making charges against Chapman. Commissioner Andrews reported that he saw no ground for putting Chapman on trial. He and Commissioner Roosevelt directed that a letter be sent to Mr. Lamson saying that the matter was at most an error in judgment on the part of an officer with an excellent reputation.

COMMISSIONER PARKER'S POWER.

Michael McGrath Defied It and Quickly Felt Its Effect.

The Police Commissioners yesterday revoked the appointments of two probationary patrolmen—Christian Thoman and Michael McGrath. The former, in his application papers, swore that he had never been arrested. It was learned that he had been convicted of gambling.

McGrath was accused of being insolent to Commissioner Parker. The Commissioner, who had McGrath before him several days ago, expressed the opinion that he would not make a good policeman. McGrath then declared he would get his appointment, and that the Commissioner could not stop him from being appointed.

He was appointed at one of the meetings which Mr. Parker did not attend. When the latter learned of his appointment he requested that it be revoked, which was done.

WAR FITTINGS FOR THE PATROL.

Commissioner Grant to Consider Request for Torpedo Fittings.

J. W. Miller, Commander of the First Naval Battalion of New-York, has written to the Police Board, suggesting that the patrol boat should have fittings for a torpedo and for two one-pounder guns, and in addition, a metal, removable screen, on the bow, for protection against small-arm fire in case of riot along the water front. His idea also is to have the boat used by the Naval Militia at certain times during the year. The remainder of the time, he says, she could be at the disposition of the harbor police.

The communication was referred yesterday to Commissioner Grant, who thought it would be a good idea to have the Patrol fitted for a torpedo, so that she could be used in case of war.

Would Have Everybody Tagged.

George M. Haas of 342 East Ninth Street wrote to the Police Board yesterday suggesting that identification tags should be worn by all persons, especially children. He said tags would save work for policemen in cases where persons fell dead or were injured.

Commissioner Roosevelt thought it would be a good thing to have children tagged in the way suggested by Mr. Haas, so that if they were lost the police could send them home. It would save the policeman's time and lessen the anxiety of the parents. Commissioner Grant was asked to look into the matter.

Eggs Should Be Cheaper.

Large quantities of fresh-laid eggs have been arriving every day in this market, and wholesale prices went down yesterday to 17 cents a dozen for the very best quality. The demand, however, has been very light, and a large stock is accumulating. This light demand the receivers believe is due to the grocers and keepers of dairy product stores, who still insist on charging customers full Winter prices. One of the largest receivers said yesterday that if the public at large knew how cheap grocers buy their eggs they would insist on a reduction of the retail prices.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American Protestant girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business; year and a half city references; last employer can be seen. 349 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl; private family; first-class chambermaid; willing to do waiting; fine washing; best city reference; no cards. 750 Columbus Av., Mrs. Mullianey's bell; call two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; would take care of a grown child; can be seen at present employer's. 39 East 30th St., from 10 to 1.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish girl; or do waiting in a small private family; has good city reference. O. J., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a refined young German as chambermaid and waitress; good seamstress; willing to assist with children; reference. 167 East 34th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German-American girl as chambermaid and waitress. 205 West 36th St., shoe store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 289 Lenox Av.; ring bell twice; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class Protestant Englishwoman; will assist with waiting; best reference. 835 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and assist with other work. A., 162 East 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; 405 4th Av.; 3d bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in private family; best reference. 204 East 44th St.; Lackney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent colored girl; good references. 340 West 37th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By trained nurse as companion to invalid lady, or would take charge of infant; best reference. Julia, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COMPANION, &c.—As home assistant; care elderly people or convalescing invalid; all hand sewing. H. H., 159 East 49th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced woman; first-class cook; private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from late employer; wages, $35. M. P., 950 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English; understands all kind of cooking; fully competent to take chef's place; has very best reference from first-class families. Cook, 156 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking. 131 8th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as cook, wash and iron; city reference. 317 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; best city references; no cards. 906 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class German cook by the day. 150 Amsterdam Av., second floor, front.

COOK.—No objection to washing; reference. 155 West 33d St.; no cards.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—Experienced; lately landed; soups, entrées, game, &c.; private family; good personal city reference; wages, $25 to $30. M. B., 10 West St.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable, neat, willing German girl; good cook and laundress; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant Scotchwoman in a small private family; no objection to apartment; has good city reference. 319 East 32d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as cook; first-class reference; widower's or private American family; no cards; expect fare paid. Stussy, 304 East 25th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as first-class cook; the other as waitress; reference from last employer. 325 West 44th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook in private family; best city reference; lady can be seen. 432 East 66th St., second bell west.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; first-class cook; private family; understands all kinds cooking; willing to assist with coarse washing; excellent city reference. 452 West 58th St.

COOK.—By good family cook; assist in washing; understands meats, soups, game; excellent bread and biscuit maker; best city reference. 452 West 58th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook; private family; wages, $30 to $35; city or country; best city references. Maria Janson, 135 East 31st St., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Frenchwoman; competent; understands her business; private family; good city references. A. P., 251 West 32d St., Fabio's bell.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent, active American woman as cook; no objection to assist with washing; best city references from her last employer. N. M., 317 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—English; understands all duties of his position; references to honesty, sobriety, and trustworthiness. B. C., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK and USEFUL MAN.—By man and wife; wife is a plain cook; husband, generally useful, city or country. Call two days, 355 West 37th St., basement. Jackson.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—First-class; good baker, and economical, in private family; city reference. 760 10th Av, 1st floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; city reference. 119 West 60th St, ring Mrs. Sullivan's bell.

COOK.—First-class; assist with washing; three years' city reference. R. C., 210 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; assist with washing or general housework; small family; reference. 245 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; city reference; lady can be seen. 19 East 90th St., east flat, first floor.

COOK.—By young girl in private family as good cook and laundress. Mrs. King, 200 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a competent, first-class cook, (Swedish;) can fill a chef's place; best of references. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook in private family; first-class personal city reference. W., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking; city or country. 219 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron, in private family; good city reference. Fitzgerald, 208 East 96th St.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By young woman to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing. 313 East 81st St., one flight, back.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family; good city reference. Fitzgerald. 208 East 96th St.

COOK.—Excellent; in private family; best city reference; no wash. 152 East 53d St, first floor.

COOK.—By a young Protestant girl as cook; best city references, (four years;) wages, $20 to $25; Ring Adam's bell, 117 East 53d St.

COOK.—Experienced; in quiet family; moderate wages; no washing; good references. 56 West 28th St.; ring Hunt's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class all-round cook in a private family; excels in all pastry and baking of bread; best city reference. 258 West 89th St.

COOK.—By good plain cook in small, private family up town; sleep at home. R. R., 142 Columbus Av

PERFECT GERMAN COOK—Competent French, English, German cooking; pastries, creams; marketing; city references. 467 West 42d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day to assist with waiting on lunches and dinners; best city references. K. W., 216 West 37th St.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent laundress by the day, or do cleaning; best city reference. 304 East 32d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER—Expert fitter and trimmer; by the day; formerly with White & Howard; evening and street gowns; reference, present employer. 134 East 117th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; terms moderate; formerly with White & Howard. M. W., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker; go out by the day in private family; terms, $2; references. Parisian Dressmaker, 249 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, or will take work at home; terms reasonable; highest reference. L. Foere, 148 West 124th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced lady; Parisian; Protestant; willing to go to Europe; as governess or companion; best city reference. Care Dr. John Biava, 105 West 44th St.

GOVERNESS.—By kindergarten graduate as governess to young children; would take entire charge; best reference. A. L., 877 6th Av., top floor.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced governess wishes visiting engagements for English branches and French. M. L. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Successfull, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess or maid; understands kindergarten. S. L., 201 West 80th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By refined lady of social experience and cheerful disposition as housekeeper and ladies' companion; accustomed to travel; capable manage; reference from present employer. Housekeeper, Box 190 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady, highly recommended, desires re-engagement as housekeeper in gentleman's family. Mrs. T., 152 6th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; can be seen at present employer's. 146 East 55th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced, competent woman, as maid to elderly lady or growing girls; understands all her duties thoroughly; nine years' excellent city reference as to character and capabilities from last employer. W. E. M., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID (French.)—Good dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork; first-class city references; age, 35. 237 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, packing; city references. Parisienne, 209 West 25th St.

MAID, &c.—By a competent German Protestant as maid and good seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork; in American family; good reference. 347 East 105th St.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German Protestant girl; willing to do light chamberwork in an American family; good references. 347 East 105th St., Heidmuller.

MAID.—By a strong girl, to travel with a lady; an invalid not objected to; well recommended. L. H., 204 East 54th St.

MAID.—By competent young woman as maid and chambermaid; good seamstress; assist waiting; city reference. 340 East 81st; 4th bell.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young woman as maid and seamstress and do chamberwork; city reference. 340 East 81st St., fourth bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; wages, $20 to $25; has best city reference. 44 East 66th St.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as laundress; other as chambermaid; assist waiting; references. L. K., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; first-class city references. L. M., 850 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By French person as first-class laundress in private family; good reference; city or country. 229 West 19th St., Kiefer's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress by the day; fine shirt ironer; reference; Conlon, 304 East 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress; city or country; best references. 201 East 55th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress, or would do plain cooking. 207 West 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; personal reference given. J. T., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; city reference. 235 East 28th St., Nulty's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; last employer can be seen. 211 East 95th St., Tracy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; by day or week; in small family; city reference. Mrs. Cooper, 417 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; assist chamberwork; private family; city or country; city references. 504 2d Av, top floor.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; also for growing children; patient, willing, and obliging; long period of first-class city references. K. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady desires to place a trustworthy Protestant infant's nurse, who has been several years in her employ. 26 East 48th St., on Tuesday, before 2 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, reliable young woman as infant's nurse or maid to invalid lady; willing and kind; excellent city reference. 822 3d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By young girl as infant's nurse or do light chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady; best references. 906 6th Av.; no cards.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent, middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; Herald experience; first-class city personal reference. 254 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av; 4th bell.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., fourth bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; take entire charge of infant; raise on bottle; or to care for young children; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE and MAID.—By educated North German fraulein as nurse to one or two growing children; is good seamstress. Miss M. P., care of Mrs. Adt, 1,092 Park Av.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to grown children, or take entire charge of bottle infant; best reference. Flannery, 87 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By respectable German; kind, patient; to elderly or invalid lady; neat sewer; best references. Schebedau, 433 East 82d St.

NURSE and PLAIN SEWING.—By young girl lately landed; good education. 423 West 52d St.; Cassidy's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for invalid lady or gentleman or institution; city or country; references. Nurse, 106 West 52d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a superior young girl as maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking thoroughly; is willing to help with other work; best references. Mrs. Carpenter, 1594 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an excellent seamstress, or as maid to young ladies; can be recommended by present employers. Personal, Box 291 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; fully competent; takes butler's place; carves; makes all kinds of salads; five years' city references; last place. E. C., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; would assist with chamberwork in private family; best city reference from last place. C. K., 358 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; can take full charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads, carve; best reference; city or country. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 115 West 53d St., Gray's bell

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; city reference. 122 West 31st St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Englishwoman; small first-class family; takes butler's place. Anhie, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; fill butler's place; in private family; city reference. W., Box 35, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By the day or week; thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; takes butler's place. H., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young woman; thoroughly competent; private family; best city reference. M., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent waitress in private family; assist with chamberwork; best city references. M. R., Box 202 Times.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress in a private family; competent; best city reference. 627 3d Av., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; thoroughly competent; private family; best city reference. M., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING and IRONING.—Done reasonably by week or dozen; good reference. O'Keefe, 339 West 40th St., rear.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to go out by day, or take washing home. 561 East 135th St.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a neat, tidy young girl, lately landed, to mind children and assist with chamberwork. 115 West 53d St., Gray's bell.

MASSEUSE graduate has returned from 2 years in Europe; will continue to treat ladies at residence. Miss Ollh, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

OFFICEWORKER.—Good writer; not afraid of hard work; references. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist in office. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

TWO SISTERS COMPETENT TO WORK FOR small family; neat; trustworthy; 2½ years' city reference; city or country. Apply by letter K. C., 137 East 53d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By young Swedish couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife is excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City or country. H. R., 157 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By young man, speaking French, German, and English; understands thoroughly his business; private family; city or country; best city references. François, 265 West 19th St., care of Ollitrault.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman, speaking German and English; understands thoroughly his duties; in private family; city or country; best city references. François, 265 West 19th St., care of Ollitrault.

BUTLER.—English; age forty; highest references; smart, energetic, capable, all-around man; wishes position in good family at once. 665 Fifth Av., 5 to 7 P. M.; disengaged when suited.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced in all his duties; well recommended as to ability and good character; industrious, neat, and tall. Butler, 301 East 33d St.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—By English couple for bachelor's house; both thoroughly qualified in all duties; best references. F. H. H., 352 West 42d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an English couple as butler and cook in quiet family; good references; city or country; well up in their duties. H. L., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent man; private family; good valet and silver cleaner; neat, good tempered; eight years' city references. J. B., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; English; best city references; 8 years' personal city reference from last employer. A. Williams, 201 West 82d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a well-trained servant; single-handed or otherwise; eight years' first-class city references. Thomas, Box 327 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class butler wishes place in private family for period of three months; city or country; first-class city references. Louis, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID.—By married man as butler; wife as parlormaid; have first-class city references. D. M., Box 17, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; city or country; best city reference; first-class on silver. G. M., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced; willing and obliging; good references; city or country. R. G., 365 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; in private family, where first-class service is required; city reference. J., Box 405 Times Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man, (25;) German; lately landed; in private family; city or country. Diedrich, 1,126 3d Av.

BUTLER.—English; height, 6 feet; good references; or valet and care of flat; two or three gentlemen. A. B., 208 West 37th St.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; understands his duties; city or country; excellent references. 74 West 52d St, tailor store.

BUTLER.—Single or second-man's position; would take place for Winter season or permanently. Thos., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young man; willing and obliging; city reference. R., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; in private family; first-class reference; willing and obliging. H. H., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; single-handed or otherwise; six years' personal city reference. H. M., 350 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in a private family; city or country; best references. B. G., 167 West 25th St., grocery store.

BUTLER or VALET or BOTH.—By Englishman; tall; good appearance; good city references. City, care of Jennings, 219 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—English; height, 5 feet 11 inches; good personal references. Leon, 253 West 36th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife as butler and cook; both English; first-class; references. N. Ellis, care of Miss Smith, 230 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; man first class coachman; wife first-class laundress; private family; city references; country preferred. Alex, 633 3d Av.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Swede; single; understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; best references. Coachman, 111 West 24th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM or USEFUL MAN.—In a gentleman's place; best of references. D. O. K., 1,118 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man; Protestant; 10 years' personal city reference from last employer. Galbraith, 167 East 85th St.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; married; 18 years' personal reference; lived with best families in city. E. Clark, 921 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, trotters, roadsters, carriages, harness, furnaces; skillful tandem and four driver; expert horseman; practical veterinarian; economical manager; several years' unexceptionable recommendations former employers, who are accessible; temperate, respectful, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; stylish appearance; prefers employment (city or country) to idleness; moderate expectations. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly experienced city driver; first-class handler of fine horses, harness, carriages; no objection to country place where first-class man is wanted. Call on last employer, W. P. Hamilton, 20 Wall St, or Coachman, 149 East 35th St, private stable.

COACHMAN—COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; strictly temperate, steady, reliable couple; understand their business thoroughly; disengaged in consequence of family breaking up; both will be highly recommended. M. B., 227 East 29th St., back.

COACHMAN.—I wish a good place for my coachman; has been in my employ ten years; I part with him on account of selling my horses; will recommend him as strictly sober, honest, and a first-class driver. 254 West 45th St., present employer. S. L.

COACHMAN.—I wish a good place for my coachman; has been in my employ ten years; I part with him on account of selling my horses; will recommend him as strictly sober, honest, and a first-class driver. 254 West 45th St., present employer. S. L.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his competent man, Protestant, single, who has been in his employ for years; highest city references. F. M., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; age 32; 150 pounds; 5 feet 6 inches; understands business thoroughly; sober, honest; willing to make himself generally useful; city or country; anxious for employment; excellent references. John, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man, 25, who knows his business in all branches; can be highly recommended; country preferred. J. C., private stable, 123 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By single man; strictly temperate; superior city references; wages not so much an object as steady position; city or country. J. S., 1,026 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class man with horses, carriages; careful driver; sober; honest; willing and obliging; ten years' best reference from last place. 127 East 108th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and USEFUL MAN.—Understands care of horses, carriages, furnaces, &c.; single; Scotch; good references. T. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced coachman; first-class city driver; sober and honest; can be addressed care of late employer, L. E. Lefferts, 101 East 17th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; sober; careful driver; first-class city reference, written and personal. G. C., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER—A Swede wishes position on gentleman's place; practical in greenhouses, graperies, and gardens; first-class references; small family. A. B., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By a young man as gardener; understands driving, care horses; good milker; first-class reference. Gardener, Box 163 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man; as groom or coachman with private family; who thoroughly understands his business and has lived with best families in New-York. 32 West 43d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE HANDED.—Thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; excellent city reference. L., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Good personal references. L., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—By footman in a private family; understands steam heaters, furnaces, windows, brasses, pumps, elevators; all inside works; handy with tools; best city reference. C., Box 364, Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; just arrived; can attend furnace, clean shoes, silver, sidewalk, and brasses; also assist at table and go on box if required; good reference. E. Herman, 105 East 27th st.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands steam, furnaces, elevator, valeting, and all kinds of housework; six years' city reference. M., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young, strong Dane; speaks English; understands care of fine horses, harness; willing, obliging; good references. C. Peterson, care of Ahl, 250 East 43d St.

USEFUL MAN.—Takes care of furnaces and would like to have some more. Tracy, 76 Irving Pl.

Valets.

VALET.—To one or more gentlemen in apartment; light cooking if required; eight years' personal reference. P., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC AMERICAN, 29, good accountant and correspondent, thoroughly equipped by education and experience for office or literary work, desires position requiring tact, thoroughness, and strict fidelity. A. B., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By a trained nurse; 26; neat, refined, obliging, and willing to be generally useful; speaks English, German, and French; highest references. H. W., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

ENGINEER—With extensive experience; all kind of boilers; engines, dynamos, &c.; A1 references as to competence and character. Engineer, 1,710 1st Av.

JANITOR.—By intelligent colored man as janitor; to take entire charge of building, tenement, flats, or apartment house; thoroughly understands keeping in repair; three years' reference from present place of employment. Janitor, 309 West 68th St.

MAN AND WIFE, NORWEGIANS, WANT cooking, waiting, housework, anything; are handy, intelligent, trustworthy; have references. H., 1,227 Broadway.

MAN and WIFE.—By a man and wife as butler and cook; English; just landed; good references; moderate wages; city or country. R., care of Pike, 16 Jane St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, PLASTERER, and decorator, practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

STEWARD.—Gentlemen's country club, studio, bachelor's apartment house; married; five years in present place. F. and A. M., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Neat German girl to assist with light chamberwork and waiting and to do plain sewing; must be willing and obliging. Call at 116 East 36th St., between 9 and 12; city references required.

WANTED—Experienced nurse for infant 21 months, and girl of 8 years. Apply, with references, Wednesday, from 10 to 12, at 34 Gramercy Park.

WANTED—A first-class nurse to go West with family for the Summer; children 4 and 6 years old; must be good seamstress; good wages. Call, 12 to 2 o'clock, 17 East 67th St.

WANTED—A competent cook, with good city reference. Apply, to-day, before 1 o'clock, 39 East 68th St.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

Why He Fled from Boston.

From The Boston Budget.

I think I'd better go away,
I really am afraid to stay
Round here.
So many girls a fellow knows
May seize the chance and all propose
This year.

If each I know the chance should take
To tell me so, I fear 'twould make
A prig o' me;
And then, to wed them all, you see,
A statutory crime would be,
Polygamy.

Recognized Classics at Sight.

From The Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Newrich (in book store)—And can you recommend that book you were showing me yesterday afternoon—"Ivanhoe," I think you called it?

Clerk—Certainly, Madam. It is one of the classics.

Mrs. Newrich—Oh, you must be mistaken about that, for we have a lot of the classics in our library, and they are all bound in green morocco, while that book you showed me yesterday was in cloth.

Home.

From Harlem Life.

Woman (in book store)—I want a motto of some kind to hang up in my parlor.

Clerk—Yes Madam. How does "God Bless Our Home" strike you?

Madam—Old fashioned, ain't it?

Clerk—It is a trifle old fashioned. Well, there's "Thrice Is He Armed That Hath His Quarrel Just."

Resentment.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Little boy," asked the sympathizing lady, "why do you cry so?"

"Is there anything in the manner of my expressing my grief, madam," responded the Boston boy, "that strikes you as being outré or inappropriate? Boo-hoo! Boo-hoo!"

Equal to the Occasion.

From Judge.

Landlubber—What o'clock is it, Steward?

Steward—We have no such thing as o'clock on shipboard, Sir. It is "bells" here.

Landlubber—Well, then, call me in time for the first dinner bell.

Not Returnable.

From The Chicago Record.

"Maud of Athens, are we part,
Give me back my silver heart."
"I can't," the clever damsel cried,
"My new beau's picture is inside."